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National Multi-Year Plan to Fight Corruption

2025-2029



Foreword



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By adopting this second National Multi-Year Plan to Fight Corruption, the French government has reasserted its determination to tackle a phenomenon that undermines citizens' trust in institutions and compromises the effectiveness of government action, and the proper functioning of the economy.

Through the work of the High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP), the Central Office for the Fight Against Corruption and Financial and Tax Crime (OCCLIFF), the French Financial Prosecutor's Office (PNF) and the French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA), France has a solid and comprehensive system for preventing, detecting and punishing corruption offences. Nevertheless, today, more than ever, it is imperative to expand and bolster this system.

This is the main aim of this Plan which must spur all government departments, in particular key central departments, in conjunction with AFA, to roll out, lastingly establish and enhance tangible systems for preventing and detecting corruption.

In light of the emergence of criminal networks that use corruption both for their own expansion and self-protection, and which have major resources at their disposal, the Act of 13 June 2025 to curtail drug trafficking in France has enabled progress to be made that this Plan aims to materialise and extend, in line with the National Anti-Drug Trafficking Plan. France needs to better protect its logistics infrastructure against corruption that threatens both the security of the French population and its economy, and ensure that all public services function in an upstanding manner. In this respect, a strong commitment is required from ports, airports, prisons and other key central government departments.

The increase in the number of corruption-related convictions shows that these offences, that very negatively affect our social contract, are vigorously prosecuted and punished. This Plan is also geared towards increasing investigation departments' resources as well as the consistency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal policy. Concurrently, our public officials involved in fighting organised crime should be better protected by their employers against these networks.

This four-year Plan strives to provide a better understanding of the various characteristics of corruption that affect both local stakeholders and the economic sector.

Although local corruption is limited with regard to the number of local elected officials and civil servants, it shatters citizens' trust. The Plan seeks to help local authorities mitigate the risks of corruption whilst clarifying the applicable rules in order to enable elected officials to manage the corruption risk relating to their various assignments and to focus action on the most serious offences.

In the economic sphere, corruption can seriously disrupt business and unsettle companies. The Transparency, Anti-Corruption and Economic Modernisation Act 2016-1691 of 9 December 2016, known as the Sapin II Act, has helped major French companies to protect themselves against extraterritorial prosecutions by bolstering their anti-corruption compliance systems. The Plan aims to continue with ongoing initiatives by concentrating on smaller companies, especially those engaged in international business.

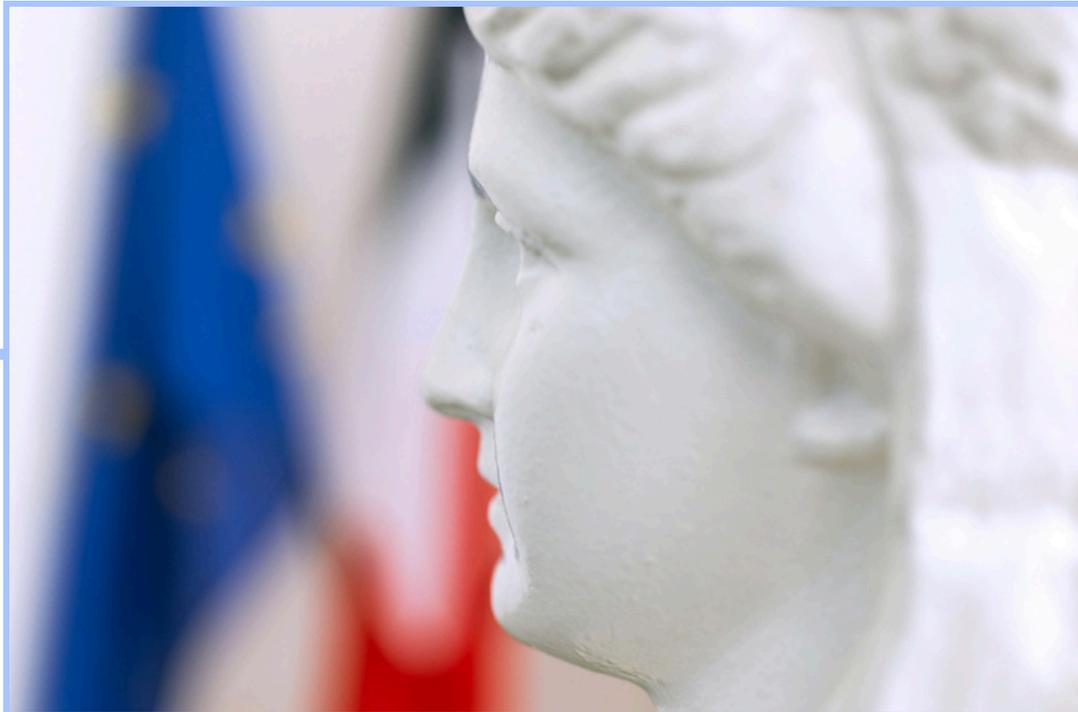
The international context also calls for special due diligence against the risks of interference. Countries and organisations may use corruption to obtain sensitive information or to disrupt key activities. This is why the government will continue to be involved on the European stage in the various international bodies, as well as at bilateral level, in tackling a phenomenon that also holds back economic expansion and undermines the rule of law.

Fighting corruption upholds democracy and the government will closely monitor implementation of the measures set out in this Plan in the context of an interministerial committee.



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Summary

Whilst statistics on the perception of corruption by French citizens are still worrying¹ and the number of corruption offences subject to completed police and gendarmerie reports is regularly on the rise (up 50.9% between 2016 and 2024), **this Plan reasserts the government's commitment and provides new impetus** to public anti-corruption policy. This reassertion is all the more necessary as corruption undermines citizens' trust in government action, compromises the economy's smooth, transparent functioning and the appropriate allocation of public resources. Over time, it also disrupts the democratic process.

An **interministerial committee** will meet regularly to ensure the government's lasting commitment to anti-corruption actions and to monitor rollout of these measures. If necessary, it may lay down fresh guidelines depending on changes to corruption scenarios; **AFA will coordinate the work of this committee.**

All government departments, especially key central departments which are the most exposed, must put robust corruption prevention and detection systems in place. These systems should be grounded in a thorough assessment of the risks being run and appropriate remedial measures. Introduction of these systems will be based on **greater implication from senior managers in government departments and civil service schools** to ensure that they are better trained. Special attention will be paid to the risks of corruption with regard to public procurement and the **work of central government agencies and the various organisations with a public service mandate.**

Work on the Act of 13 June 2025 to curtail drug trafficking in France revealed an increased risk of corruption practices with an eye to both facilitating and protecting criminal activities. In this respect, the Plan aims, initially, to **step up discussions within key central government departments** to share findings on the extent of the threat and to come up with joint risk-management practices to address it such as ensuring file security, detecting early warning signs and strengthening prevention and detection systems within vulnerable government departments. Next, it provides for a **special focus on certain sectors deemed sensitive** as they are highly exposed to the risk of criminal activity, in particular in port and airport logistics. Lastly, the Plan advocates setting up **specific reporting systems** providing robust protection for whistleblowers.

As corruption is a complex and hidden phenomenon, **government departments' detection capabilities** need to be heightened by better promoting the whistleblowing systems that have been introduced in order to expand their use by stepping up intra-department information sharing and by increased use of existing internal control and internal audit resources.

[1] According to the Eurobarometer survey in October 2024, 70% of French respondents considered corruption to be widespread in France. This figure puts France close to the European average (68%) but is up on 2023. France has also lost four points in Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) which shows perceived levels of public sector corruption.

Enforcement is imperative to ensure the credibility of corruption prevention and detection systems. In this respect, the Plan calls for **increased resources and training for investigation departments** and **improved consistency and effectiveness of criminal policy** whilst drawing on the **successful use of judicial public interest agreements** (*conventions judiciaires d'intérêt public*, CJIPs) by broadening their scope to include new offences. In addition, as corruption is a largely international phenomenon, full use should also be made of **international judicial cooperation** resources, including for securing the **return of "ill-gotten gains"**.

At the highest echelons of central government, the Plan aims, on the one hand, to **further raise the awareness of members of the government and their private offices with regard to the risks of corruption by drawing up a code of conduct and by holding awareness-raising sessions** and, on the other hand, to increase the investigative powers of the National Commission for Control of Electoral Accounts and Political Finance (CNCCFP).

Lastly, fighting corruption requires **improved understanding of the phenomenon and therefore broader awareness by the general public**. This is why the Plan looks to **bolster the work of the Corruption Observatory and to step up communication** and awareness-raising initiatives, in particular with regard to young people.

Statistics on the number of convictions for corruption show that **local authorities** account for more than 40%¹ and the Plan recommends a **balanced approach** in this respect. On the one hand, it aims to **clarify the legal framework applying** to certain conflicts of interest. It also provides for **better support for these authorities**, especially the smallest, to help them mitigate the risks of corruption whilst ensuring compliance with **transparency rules**.

With respect to **economic stakeholders**, the Sapin II Act has led to vast improvements in major French companies' corruption prevention and detection systems. **Awareness-raising and training for professionals** in compliance, accounting and law are set to continue in order to increase their advisory and detection support capabilities. It is also essential to pursue initiatives that are already underway with regard to all businesses so as to increase their uptake of the anti-corruption framework. **There will be a special focus on mid-tier companies and SMEs**, especially those engaged in international business or when they introduce systems at the request of their customers. **Incidentally, an initiative is scheduled to be introduced at European and international levels** to foster the design of a joint anti-corruption framework for businesses and to **bolster fair conditions for competition** against an increasingly uncertain global backdrop.

With corruption also becoming more widespread in the financial sector, **companies should be apprised of emerging risks** such as those concerning insider trading which is sometimes instigated by cross-border organised crime and can lead to major financial losses.

Corruption is a **worldwide phenomenon** that is estimated at 5% of global GDP (i.e. almost €2,250bn annually)². It puts a **direct drag on economic development and the assertion of the rule of law**. This is why France is actively involved in various international anti-corruption bodies and makes this issue one of the key aspects of its bilateral relations.

[1] Analysis of first instance legal decisions concerning corruption cases 2021-2022 (2024) – AFA's Corruption Observatory.

[2] This estimate is based on the work of specialised institutions and organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, Transparency International, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Economic Forum and Clean Business is Good Business, according to which the loss of economic wealth due to corruption represents 5% of global GDP.

At **European level**, France will advocate **equipping the EU with a comprehensive and bold anti-corruption strategy** both with regard to the Member States, the European institutions themselves and the EU's external affairs.

At **multilateral level**, France will continue to campaign in favour of implementing effective standards and practices to combat corruption. It will reiterate its support for **greater compliance with multilateral anti-corruption conventions** (OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, Criminal Law Convention on Corruption from the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), United Nations Convention against Corruption) whilst ensuring **effective compliance** by all countries with their obligations by calling for efficient and transparent assessment mechanisms. More broadly, France will also step up its support for multilateral organisations.

From a **bilateral standpoint**, France will make fighting corruption a **key objective of its technical cooperation efforts**.

CLOSE-UP

Drawing up the new National Multi-Year Plan to Fight Corruption

Under the terms of Article 1 of Decree 2017-329 of 14 March 2017, the French Anti-Corruption Agency is tasked with preparing a national multi-year plan to fight corruption. It covers various corruption offences: bribery, influence peddling, extortion by public officials, unlawful taking of interest, misappropriation of public funds and favouritism.

The first National Multi-Year Plan (2020-2022) was a landmark achievement as it marshalled all private and public stakeholders around the goal of reinforcing their anti-corruption systems.

Whilst keeping up this momentum, this second Plan, for the 2025-2029 period, strives to be bolder and more operational. It addresses the diversity of economic and public stakeholders, and includes an enhanced European and international dimension.

It was drawn up following in-depth interministerial work and was referred for a broad public consultation.

PRIORITY 1 | **Bolstering the fight against bribery and corruption in central government departments**

- **MEASURE 1:** Set up an interministerial committee to prevent and fight corruption.
- **MEASURE 2:** Introduce, in all central government departments, a comprehensive prevention, detection and correction system to address the risks of corruption on the basis of a thorough risk assessment.
- **MEASURE 3:** Increase the awareness of members of the government and their private offices of the risks of corruption.
- **MEASURE 4:** Appoint a coordinator for the corruption prevention and detection system who will report to the secretaries general in each ministry.
- **MEASURE 5:** Train and/or raise awareness of all staff working for central government in/of the risks of corruption.
- **MEASURE 6:** Prevent the risks of corruption with regard to public procurement.
- **MEASURE 7:** Heighten central government's due diligence in supervision of its agencies and the various organisations with a public service mandate in line with the risk mapping prepared within each interministerial remit.
- **MEASURE 8:** Using an interministerial monitoring system, identify emerging risks and scope for action relating to the use of corruption by organised crime and share best practices.
- **MEASURE 9:** In key central government departments, pinpoint the files that are the most susceptible to the risk of being illicitly consulted and disclosed in relation with corruption and ensure their security.
- **MEASURE 10:** Secure and verify corruption prevention and detection systems in ports.
- **MEASURE 11:** Secure and verify corruption prevention and detection systems in airports.
- **MEASURE 12:** Increase the options for screening and accrediting officials of government departments and agencies that are especially exposed to the risks of corruption.
- **MEASURE 13:** Improve reporting channels for whistleblowing of acts of corruption related to organised crime and protect the whistleblowers.
- **MEASURE 14:** Better familiarise all government department staff with whistleblowing systems and ensure the reports are processed confidentially.
- **MEASURE 15:** Heighten synergy between the different stakeholders to better prevent and detect corruption.
- **MEASURE 16:** Use internal control and audit resources to forestall potential corruption scenarios and contribute to their detection.
- **MEASURE 17:** Authorise the National Commission for Control of Electoral Accounts and Political Finance (CNCCFP) to receive financial intelligence from Tracfin, the French Financial Intelligence Unit.
- **MEASURE 18:** Increase investigation departments' resources.
- **MEASURE 19:** Step up the consistency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal policy.
- **MEASURE 20:** Improve the judicial public interest agreement (CJIP) system.
- **MEASURE 21:** Ensure better monitoring of international mutual assistance with criminal investigation requests relating to corruption.
- **MEASURE 22:** Expand expertise on the phenomenon of corruption through the work of the Corruption Observatory.
- **MEASURE 23:** Continue to raise awareness of anti-corruption issues for young people and future audit and compliance professionals.

PRIORITY 2 | Helping local authorities to fight corruption

- **MEASURE 24:** Clarify the legal framework applying to corruption at local authority level.
- **MEASURE 25:** Assist local elected officials and civil servants in controlling the risks of corruption with a special focus on overseas France.
- **MEASURE 26:** Heighten monitoring and verify proper application by local authorities of corruption prevention and detection systems with a special focus on transparency rules.

PRIORITY 3 | Protecting economic stakeholders against corruption

- **MEASURE 27:** Better train accountants and lawyers in the French anti-corruption system.
- **MEASURE 28:** Ensure proper rollout of anti-corruption systems in companies by checking compliance with Article 17 of the Act of 9 December 2016 in the relevant companies and helping businesses of all sizes to strengthen these systems.
- **MEASURE 29:** Warn companies of emerging risks and help them implement prevention and protection measures with regard to criminal insider networks.
- **MEASURE 30:** Provide fair conditions for competition for French businesses by combating corruption in foreign trade.

PRIORITY 4 | Combating corruption at international level

- **MEASURE 31:** Help equip the EU with a comprehensive and bold anti-corruption strategy.
- **MEASURE 32:** Encourage greater transparency and requirements in terms of integrity within EU bodies.
- **MEASURE 33:** Suggest making the fight against corruption a major priority for the EU's external affairs, in particular as part of accession processes.
- **MEASURE 34:** Ensure that all countries effectively comply with their obligations under multilateral anti-corruption conventions.
- **MEASURE 35:** Guarantee support for multilateral organisations.
- **MEASURE 36:** Step up and bolster technical cooperation initiatives for fighting corruption.

State of play of corruption in France

Corruption is a hidden phenomenon by definition.

An understanding of the actual situation is required both to implement appropriate prevention, detection and enforcement measures and to reveal the face of the phenomenon and its development.

Corruption is measured mainly in two ways:

- By corruption perception indicators measured by opinion and “victim” polls which necessarily bear a strong element of subjectivity;
- By an analysis of the number and nature of criminal investigations and convictions, which are objective indicators that only cover part of the phenomenon due to its hidden nature. In addition, corruption offences are not always classified as such in criminal sentences.

Perception surveys

According to the Eurobarometer survey “Citizens’ attitudes towards corruption in the EU in 2024” (survey conducted between 7 February and 3 March 2024):

- **70% of French citizens considered corruption to be widespread in France** (up 1% on the 2023 survey, with the EU average being 68%);
- **5% of respondents stated that they had experienced or witnessed a case of corruption in the last 12 months** (identical to the European average);
- **13% stated that they personally know someone who takes or has taken bribes** (i.e. 3% above the European average, and up three points on the 2023 survey).

The Ministry of the Interior’s Experience and Perceptions of Security (*Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité, VRS*) survey reveals that, among people aged 18 and over, 0.4% stated that they were confronted with a situation of bribery at work in 2023 which represents 188,000 people in the population as a whole.

Transparency International’s most-recent Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) shows that France slipped five places in 2024 and now stands 26th out of 180 countries. It should be noted that the negative trend, although more marked than in the other EU Member States, is in line with the average of the EU 27 and that France’s ranking is still above this average.

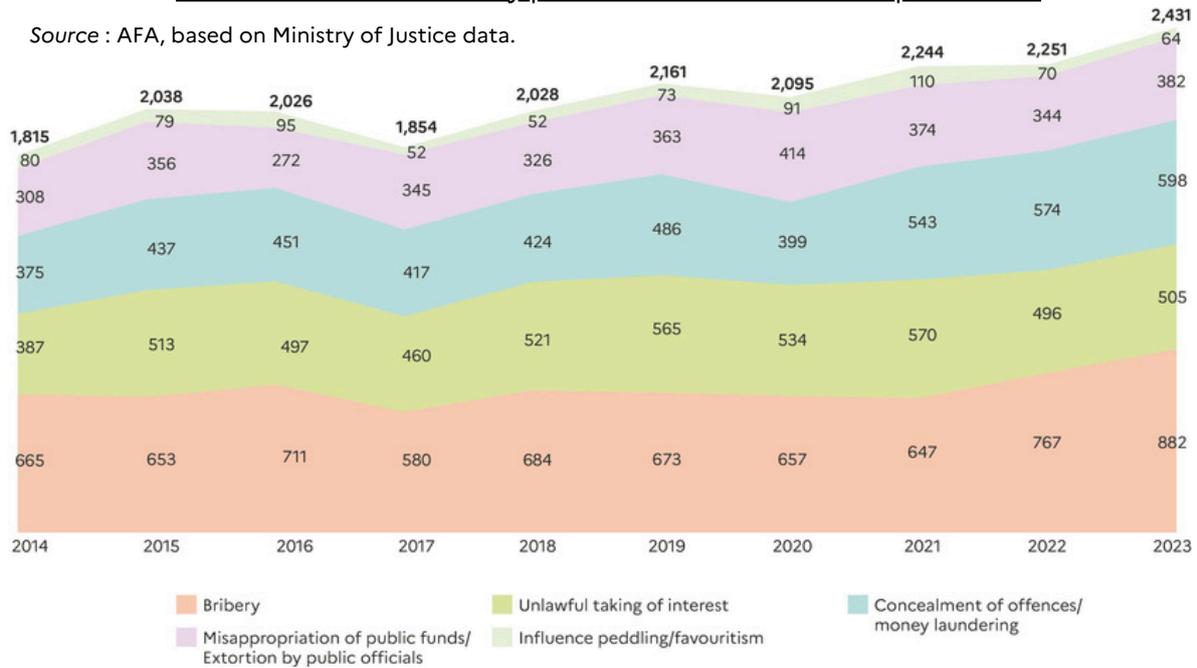
Transparency International points out that this trend can be partly explained by French citizens’ distrust due to news in recent months being dominated by legal proceedings involving, inter alia, high-ranking public officials. Whilst this could be seen as an increase in such cases, it may also bear testament to the effectiveness of prosecution and enforcement mechanisms.

Statistics for criminal investigations and convictions

Between 2014 and 2023, the number of individuals and legal entities subject to decisions handed down by prosecutors' offices (prosecution, alternative measures, etc.) for corruption offences jumped 35.46% (2,143 persons referred in 2023 versus 1,582 in 2014). If this increase is broken down by offence, taking account of the fact that the same person may have been subject to decisions concerning several corruption offences, the following change can be noted:

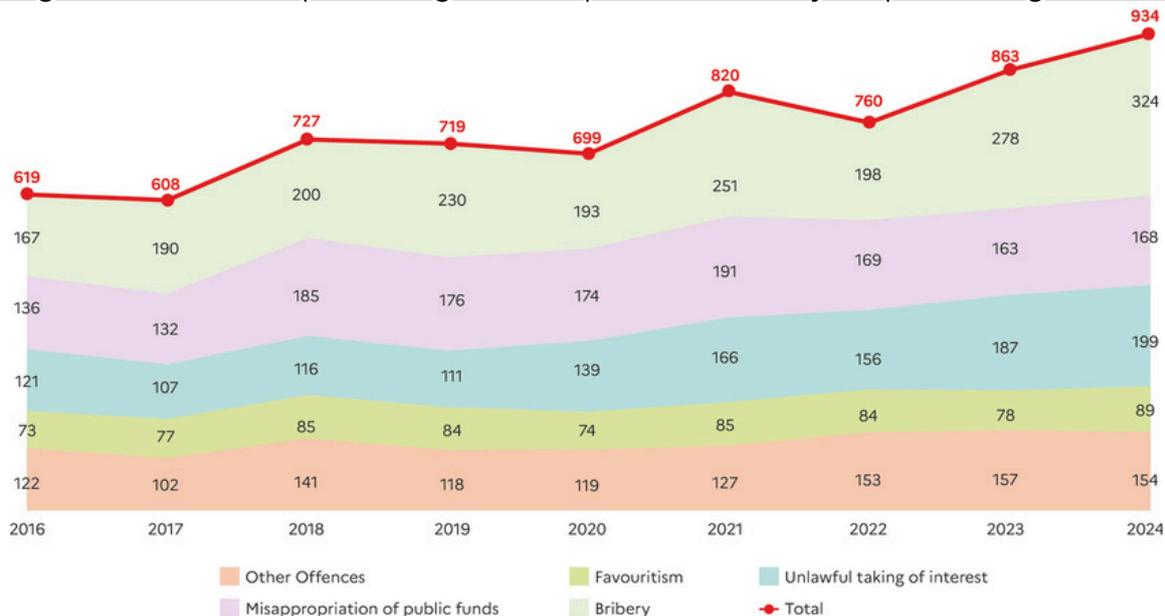
Change by offence in the number of individuals and legal entities having been subject to decisions handed down by prosecutors' offices in corruption cases

Source : AFA, based on Ministry of Justice data.



This rise in the number of cases handled by prosecutors' offices is in line with the increase in judicial investigations by the police and gendarmerie¹ which recorded a 50.9% surge in the number of corruption cases between 2016 and 2024 (see chart below on the number of proceedings for corruption instituted by the police and gendarmerie).

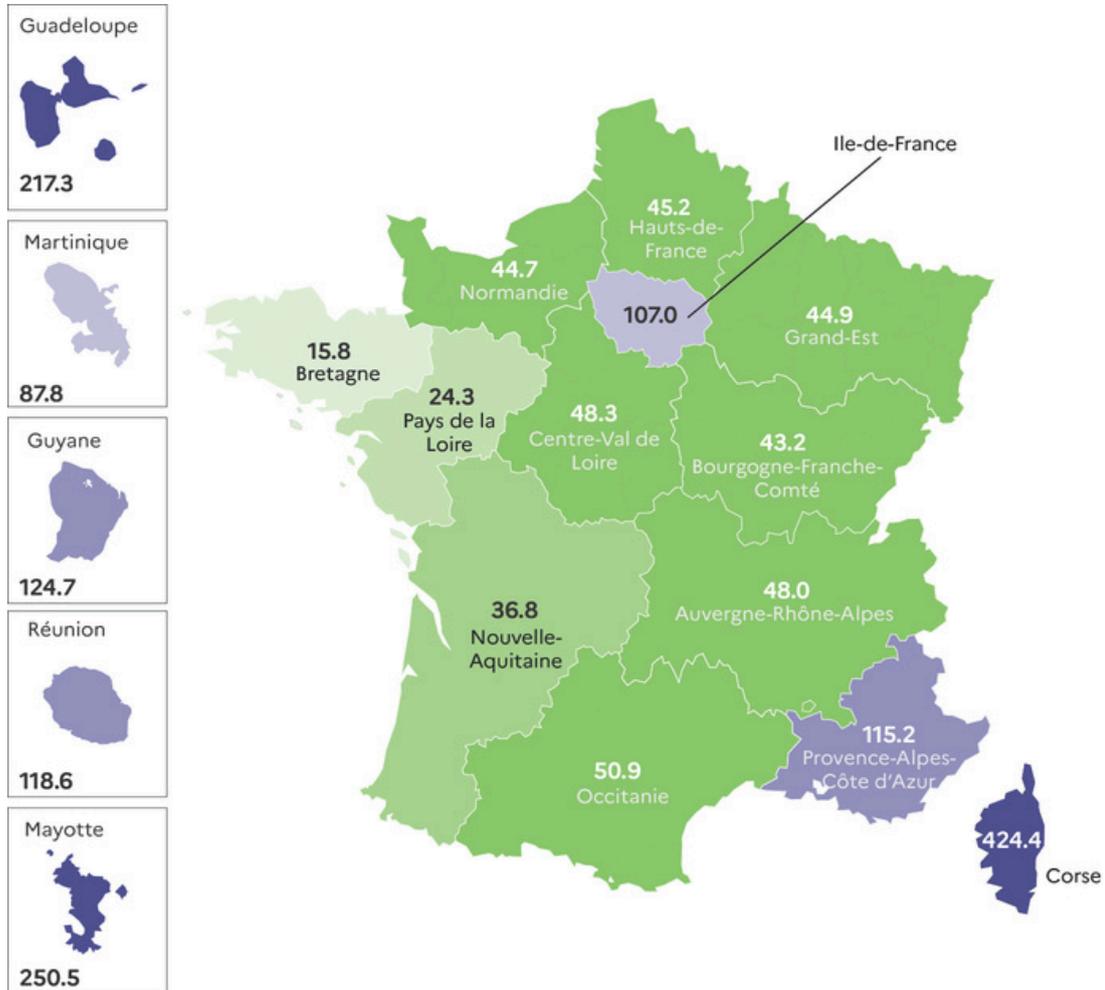
Change in the number of proceedings for corruption instituted by the police and gendarmerie



[1] Source : Corruption offences recorded by the police and gendarmerie in 2023, [Info Rapide n° 51 : Les atteintes à la probité enregistrées par la police et la gendarmerie en 2024 / Actualités / Interstats - Ministère de l'Intérieur \(interieur.gouv.fr\)](#) (in French only).

National Multi-Year Plan to Fight Corruption 2025-2029 - State of play of corruption in France

The geographic breakdown of convictions noted on a multi-annual basis reveals that the largest number (in relation to the population) of criminal sanctions were handed down in the island or overseas *départements*.



Source : AFA, based on Ministry of Justice data (DACG/BEPP – SDSE/Fichier statistique Cassiopée) (in French only).

How to read this map : 107 convictions per million inhabitants were handed down in the Greater Paris Region (Île-de-France) between 2014 and 2023 for corruption offences.



The four priorities of the National Multi-Year Plan to Fight Corruption

- Priority 1** | Bolstering the fight against bribery and corruption in central government departments
- Priority 2** | Helping local authorities to fight corruption
- Priority 3** | Protecting economic stakeholders against corruption
- Priority 4** | Combating corruption at international level

PRIORITY 1

Bolstering the fight against bribery and corruption in central government departments

MEASURE 1

Set up an interministerial committee to prevent and fight corruption.

This committee reflects the government's determination to make the fight against corruption a key public policy and to regularly monitor the progress made. Depending on how the phenomenon evolves, the committee may identify new sector-based priorities. Its work will be coordinated by AFA and it will meet at regular intervals to discuss policy issues and, as and when required, to address technical matters. It will be chaired by AFA to monitor the progress of ongoing work in each ministry.

Objective 1

Ensure rollout of robust corruption prevention systems at all levels of government action

MEASURE 2

Introduce, in all central government departments, a comprehensive prevention, detection and correction system to address the risks of corruption on the basis of a thorough risk assessment.

The system will be introduced with a special focus on the key central government departments that are the most vulnerable (customs, police, gendarmerie, judicial and prison departments, etc.). As it may be subject to verification by AFA, it should cover the work of central government departments as well as the various levels of devolved departments.

Examples of initiatives implemented in the ministries

1

Introduction at the Ministry of Justice of a comprehensive corruption prevention and detection system in the ministry's directorates and in the devolved departments, especially in the Prison Authority and Prisons Directorate.

2

Introduction at the Ministry of the Interior of risk mapping in the police prefectures and implementation of risk control measures for certain exposed positions (allocation of government subsidies, permit issuance, etc.), and mainstreaming of the system.

3

Implementation at the Ministry for Primary and Secondary Education of the "integrity plan", coordinated by central government's "anti-corruption" correspondents, as well as in school districts, through Ethics Board (Collège de déontologie) correspondents.

4

At the Ministry for Government Action and Public Accounts (French Customs – Directorate General of Customs and Excise, DGDDI), rollout of the "integrity-protection" plan to prevent and detect corruption which aims to increase officers' anti-corruption sensibilities (awareness-raising, training), update of guidelines on work organisation enabling corruption to be forestalled (departmental organisational structure, enhancement of the security of digital and IT resources, etc.), and implementation of systematic verification of the proper functioning of prevention and detection systems.

5

Adoption by the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs of an integrity roadmap, managed at the highest echelons, with an eye to introducing integrity governance, to providing departments and officials with the means to better prevent ethical risks and to bolstering reporting and sanction arrangements.

6

At the Ministry for the Armed Forces, establishment and rollout of a corruption prevention system (ministerial mapping and codes, training and awareness-raising plans and sessions both on-site and remote, checks on staff changing positions and resources to prevent conflicts of interest) for central and devolved government departments, and for some of the government-funded institutions under the ministry's authority.

7

Introduction by the Public Finances Directorate General of traceability checks on sensitive IT applications in order to safeguard the confidentiality of personal taxpayer data and to systematically sanction any unauthorised consultation.

MEASURE 3

Increase the awareness of members of the government and their private offices of the risks of corruption.

Examples of operational rollout

- Drafting and distributing a conduct charter for private offices;
- Organising specific training for private office staff.

CLOSE-UP

The professional conduct of members of the government

Owing to the extent of their responsibilities, members of the government are bound to provide particularly solid guarantees of integrity. This means that the French president can ask the High Authority for Transparency in Public Life (HATVP) to provide information enabling them to identify any potential conflicts of interest relating to the people they are considering appointing to the government. The president may also request the Public Finances Directorate General (DGFIP) to supply information on their compliance with tax reporting and payment requirements.

Once appointed, ministers are then obliged to provide the HATVP with statements of their assets and interests. The HATVP checks these statements independently and comprehensively. To carry out its asset verification work effectively, the HATVP can contact the DGFIP to receive information on the reported items or to obtain specific documents.

If necessary, the HATVP asks the relevant parties to take recusal measures which are subject to decrees recorded in the government's register for the prevention of conflicts of interest. It can also exercise its enforcement authority to curtail a conflict of interest and publish this injunction. Concurrently, the tax situations of members of the government are systematically verified. These checks are carried out by the DGFIP under the authority of the HATVP. During their entire terms of office, ministers may contact the government's secretariat general which provides advice on all ethical issues.

MEASURE 4

Appoint a coordinator for the corruption prevention and detection system who will report to the secretaries general in each ministry.

Overseeing a corruption prevention and detection system involves coordinating the work of different functions within a government department (ethics, human resources, public procurement, internal control, internal audit and possibly profession-specific risks, etc.). Each ministry, depending on its features and specific constraints, must appoint a coordinator who is able to fulfil this role, in conjunction with the ministerial compliance officer, if they are not one and the same.

Example of operational rollout

AFA implements and oversees a network of coordinators of corruption prevention and detection systems in order to foster the sharing of best practices.

MEASURE 5

Train and/or raise awareness of all staff working for central government in/of the risks of corruption.

There will be a special focus on officials working for the most vulnerable government departments, including in overseas France.

Examples of operational rollout

- Including a module on fighting corruption in the initial training programme of all central government civil servants;
- Increasing training on corruption risks, with a focus on ethical risks, for central government contract staff;
- Including modules on fighting corruption in in-service training programmes.

MEASURE 6

Prevent the risks of corruption with regard to public procurement.

This measure involves, inter alia, better control of the risks relating to public procurement and increased training for officials tasked with this procurement.

Examples of operational rollout

- Systematic training in the risk of corruption for officials responsible for public procurement;
- Updating and distributing practical guides to identifying and preventing corruption risks in public procurement;
- Drawing up codes of conduct that define and provide examples of the various corruption scenarios as well as the means of avoiding them, for both civil servants and tenderers;
- Promoting “Sustainable Procurement and Supplier Relations” (RFAR) certification.

CLOSE-UP

“Sustainable Procurement and Supplier Relations” (RFAR) certification

This certification is awarded by the Business Mediation Department and the National Procurement Council (CNA). Obtaining this certification requires providing proof of implementation of corruption prevention and detection measures with regard to public procurement. Currently, around 100 public and private French entities have RFAR certification, including four ministries, the Public Procurement Directorate, 13 Regional Government Procurement Centres and the Public Procurement Union (UGAP), a procurement body.

MEASURE 7

Heighten central government’s due diligence in supervision of its agencies and the various organisations with a public service mandate in line with the risk mapping prepared within each interministerial remit.

Examples of operational rollout

- Central government representatives on the management bodies of the various government agencies and financial supervision managers will receive appropriate training in corruption risk management and will ensure that anti-corruption systems are introduced in the entities where they are working;
- Central government’s authority over non-profits or foundations recognised as public-interest entities will include a heightened anti-corruption dimension, in particular in the field of sport.

Objective 2 Bolster the fight against corruption linked to organised crime

MEASURE 8

Using an interministerial monitoring system, identify emerging risks and scope for action relating to the use of corruption by organised crime and share best practices.

Criminal groups use corruption to both expand and protect their activities. Their ramping up and increased professional sophistication in relation to drug trafficking in particular, represent a growing threat that government departments must protect themselves against. This is why a multi-department working group has been set up to share threat assessments and to consolidate the means to control this threat, especially in the most vulnerable departments (customs, police, gendarmerie, judicial and prison departments, etc.). One of the working group's key assignments is to share feedback and best practices.

Examples of operational rollout

- Regular discussions between government departments on the main types of identified risks;
- Methodological support on implementation of appropriate responses (detection of early warning signs, staff training, etc.).

CLOSE-UP

The Prison Authority's "ethicsmetre" (*déontomètre*)

The "*déontomètre*" is a digital assistance instrument for queries and discernment that is used by prison officers. Drawing on real-world situations encountered on the job, it assesses the seriousness of the situations that officers may face and offers resources to address them.

MEASURE 9

In key central government departments, pinpoint the files that are the most susceptible to the risk of being illicitly consulted and disclosed in relation with corruption and ensure their security.

Recent cases have underscored the risk of information contained in government files being sent to criminal organisations by civil servants as part of corruption “pacts” which are facilitated, in particular, by social media and cryptocurrency.

Examples of operational rollout

- Stricter verification by superiors and internal control of the use of files;
- Identifying high-risk areas and drawing up recommendations for enhancing the security of sensitive files;
- Changing IT applications to allow for traceability checks.

MEASURE 10

Secure and verify corruption prevention and detection systems in ports especially by stepping up public/private sector cooperation.

Ports are places that are particularly vulnerable to organised crime, first and foremost drug trafficking. The risk of corruption appears to be under-estimated by both public and private stakeholders. The provisions of the Act of 13 June 2025 to curtail drug trafficking in France have bolstered the legal framework enabling corruption in ports to be addressed.

Examples of operational rollout

- Changing port security plans to include the risk of corruption;
- Enabling public prosecutors to sit on local port security committees;
- Training in the risk of corruption for the main port stakeholders;
- Implementing screening for employees working in sensitive facilities;
- Stricter conditions for accessing port infrastructure;
- Supporting port companies now subject to the requirements of the Sapin II Act with the introduction of corruption prevention systems.

CLOSE-UP

Training for port stakeholders

Training programmes in the risks related to drug trafficking have been introduced in several French ports both under the aegis of domestic security forces and French Customs, as well as at the initiative of businesses. Accordingly, in Dunkirk, the district sub-prefect arranged training sessions for 500 employees of port companies. In other ports (Marseille, Le Havre, Rouen, etc.), trade federations have begun to hold awareness-raising sessions for company managers on this issue.

MEASURE 11

Secure and verify corruption prevention and detection systems in airports.

Like ports, airports represent strategic infrastructure that is highly vulnerable to corruption linked to organised crime, in particular drug trafficking. This vulnerability extends to both public sector and economic stakeholders. In accordance with the objectives set by the Act of 13 June 2025 to curtail drug trafficking in France, appropriate preventive measures should be implemented in airports.

Examples of operational rollout

- Mapping of the overall risk of corruption in airports in conjunction with private sector stakeholders;
- Raising awareness of the risk of corruption of people having unaccompanied access to security restricted areas at airports;
- Training for airport security staff (ADS).

MEASURE 12

Increase the options for screening and accrediting officials of government departments and agencies that are especially exposed to the risks of corruption.

Screening involves checking that the behaviour or criminal records of civil servants or employees authorises them to access sites and have sensitive responsibilities or duties. The Act of 13 June 2025 to curtail drug trafficking in France extended screening options.

MEASURE 13

Improve reporting channels for whistleblowing of acts of corruption related to organised crime and protect the whistleblowers.

As corruption is by nature hidden, it is extremely difficult to detect. Whistleblowing is one of the most effective ways of finding out about and tackling offences. The seriousness of the offences that may be reported, the social pressure exerted on certain professional bodies and the violence that may be used by drug traffickers require the implementation of whistleblowing systems that are easily accessible, widely available and provide protection for users.

Example of operational rollout

Creating and promoting a centralised and anonymous whistleblowing platform available to any person wishing to report suspicions relating to corruption and organised crime whilst guaranteeing total confidentiality.

Objective 3 Detect corruption more effectively

MEASURE 14

Better familiarise all government department staff with whistleblowing systems and ensure the reports are processed confidentially.

The Sapin II Act provides for the implementation of whistleblowing systems across all government departments, with the Act of 21 March 2022 having further developed these systems with a view to enhancing whistleblower protection. While these systems were rolled out on a large scale, they are still relatively unknown and thus underutilised.

Examples of operational rollout

- Raising the profile of whistleblower systems within government departments;
- Systematically providing an overview of the internal whistleblowing systems during training, particularly in high-risk sectors;
- Sharing information on AFA's role as an external authority for receiving whistleblower reports.

MEASURE 15

Heighten synergy between the different stakeholders to better prevent and detect corruption.

Cooperation between financial courts, supervisory bodies and judicial authorities is a key element in detecting potential corruption offences, and must be stepped up.

Examples of operational rollout

- Improving operational cooperation between supervisory bodies, financial courts and criminal courts;
- Enhancing information sharing among stakeholders combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism (in particular Tracfin and the Prudential Supervisory and Resolution Authority – ACPR) and anti-corruption players.

CLOSE-UP

Greater cooperation between courts and supervisory bodies

The Minister of Justice dispatch dated 10 January 2022 regarding the French Anti-Corruption Agency and how it liaises with public prosecutors' offices sets out the terms for effective cooperation between AFA and public prosecutors' offices. It underscores that AFA's advisory and audit activities complement the anti-corruption work of public prosecutors' offices.

The Circular of 29 June 2023 on relations between judicial authorities and financial courts encourages closer engagement in order to take effective action against corruption, which, inter alia, involves organising local-level inter-court meetings on corruption. For example, financial courts are kept informed of any judicial follow-up action taken in relation to reports they have communicated to judicial authorities. Contacts for financial courts have also been set up within public prosecutors' offices and general prosecutors' offices.

MEASURE 16

Use internal control and audit resources to forestall potential corruption scenarios and contribute to their detection.

Internal control and audit are key tools for verifying the existence, relevance and quality of corruption risk management measures and procedures. At central government level, the Internal Control and Audit Interministerial Committee (CICAI) enables the harmonisation of internal control and audit methodologies across government departments. In doing this, it is able to play a central role in stepping up corruption risk management efforts. Public accountants are also key to preventing and detecting any corruption.

Examples of operational rollout

- Improving training for internal controllers and auditors on corruption-related topics;
- Initiating corruption-related audits coordinated between government departments;
- Improving training for public accountants and public finance auditors so that they can better detect corruption in the entities they audit;
- Using the introduction of public finance manager liability as an opportunity to identify high-risk areas in management processes and provide guidance for internal control;
- Stepping up the monitoring of incidents and their ex-post assessment.

MEASURE 17

Authorise the National Commission for Control of Electoral Accounts and Political Finance (CNCCFP) to receive financial intelligence from Tracfin, the French Financial Intelligence Unit.

Under the Transparency in Public Life Act of 11 October 2013, the Chair of the National Commission for Control of Electoral Accounts and Political Finance (CNCCFP) must immediately report any suspected tax offences to Tracfin.

Following a reciprocal approach, the Act of 30 June 2025 to combat all forms of government support fraud provides for an amendment to the Monetary and Financial Code to allow Tracfin to send information to the CNCCFP. This legislative amendment will ensure better cooperation on financial matters.

Objective 4 Step up criminal proceedings

MEASURE 18

Increase investigation departments' resources.

In response to increasingly complex corruption cases, specialised departments and more training opportunities for judges and investigators are being set up.

Examples of operational rollout

- An anti-corruption unit, the National Anti-Corruption Division (DNAC) was set up within the Inspectorate General of the National Police (IGPN) and given a broader remit;
- In early 2025, a group tackling drug trafficking-related corruption was established within the Central Office for the Fight Against Corruption and Financial and Tax Crime (OCLCIFF);
- The Police Prefecture's expansion of its anti-corruption section of the Corruption and Tax Evasion Prevention Unit (BRCE) with a view to attaining its target of 43 investigators within the section;
- Mobilising over 2,000 national gendarmerie investigators specifically trained and qualified to handle economic and financial cases. As they are posted across the entire French territory, including overseas France, they guarantee effective geographical coverage so that offences can be dealt with from local to national and international level based on the principle of subsidiarity;
- Organising training sessions on financial offences for judges and investigators;
- Developing online training resources relating to corruption offences for investigators.

MEASURE 19

Step up the consistency and effectiveness of anti-corruption criminal policy.

Anti-corruption criminal policy is enshrined in the general criminal policy circulars of the Minister of Justice, particularly the Circulars of 20 September 2022 and 27 January 2025. These guidelines are also imparted at local level in regional criminal policy circulars (Corsica, French Guiana, the Bouches-du-Rhône département) and in topic-specific circulars such as the Circular of 2 June 2020 on international corruption.

After more than ten years of changes to the regulatory framework and faced with corruption cases linked to organised crime, there seems to be a clear need to provide general prosecutors and public prosecutors with a criminal policy circular on all forms of corruption.

Examples of operational rollout

- Stepping up institutional coordination between judicial authorities and partners involved in the fight against corruption (AFA, HATVP, financial courts, the CNCCFP etc.);
- Increasing the use of appeal channels before the general prosecutor at the Government Audit Office (Cour des comptes) in cases of financial offences, to be employed as a supplementary or alternative measure to criminal prosecution;
- Promoting alternative measures that are geared to less serious corruption offences;
- Ramping up the use of judicial public interest agreements (CJIPs) and plea bargains (comparution sur reconnaissance préalable de culpabilité, CRPC);
- Detecting corruption and influence peddling offences in organised crime cases;
- Using special investigative techniques in the most serious cases;
- Coordination between local courts and specialised anti-corruption courts.

MEASURE 20

Improve the judicial public interest agreement (CJIP) system.

Judicial public interest agreements have proven effective: since 2017 more than 20 have been entered into for corruption offences, 16 of which include a compliance remediation programme that is audited by AFA. Building on this experience, such agreements can now be further developed.

Examples of operational rollout

- Extending the scope of judicial public interest agreements to cover more corruption offences;
- Adjusting the duration of compliance remediation programmes so that AFA can verify over the longer term that the implicated entities have effectively implemented corruption prevention measures.

MEASURE 21

Ensure better monitoring of international mutual assistance with criminal investigation requests relating to corruption.

Perpetrators of corruption offences are capable of taking advantage of differences between the legal and enforcement systems of different countries. Judicial cooperation must therefore be stepped up to effectively combat this trend.

Examples of operational rollout

- Enhancing processes for monitoring cases and receiving international criminal investigation requests relating to corruption that have been handled by the authorities, particularly by rolling out a new software;
- Continuing and improving processes for securing the return of "ill-gotten gains".

Objective 5

Understand corruption better and raise public awareness

MEASURE 22

Expand expertise on the phenomenon of corruption through the work of the Corruption Observatory.

Corruption is a hidden phenomenon by definition. To take more effective action against it, and ramp up the effectiveness of the relevant public policies, as much data as possible must be collected and assessed objectively. The Corruption Observatory was set up within AFA to inform citizens, economic stakeholders and public authorities by gathering data, publishing papers and running a network of key central government departments, statistics offices, academics and researchers.

Examples of operational rollout

- AFA creating and using a database of first instance legal decisions concerning corruption cases;
- Government departments systematically disclosing data from their disciplinary procedures to AFA so that it can be used to improve risk assessment;
- Mobilising multidisciplinary academic research networks specialising in corruption.

CLOSE-UP

Analysis of corruption-related legal decisions

In 2024, AFA's Corruption Observatory conducted a comprehensive analysis of 504 first instance court rulings. An analytical report (in French only) was produced based on this work, providing a unique snapshot of corruption in France from the perspective of the courts, along with a series of court ruling overviews (in French only) setting out the factual circumstances for public and economic stakeholders so that they can detect and prevent corruption risks. This analysis will be conducted once every two years.

MEASURE 23

Continue to raise awareness of anti-corruption issues for young people and future audit and compliance professionals.

Training and raising the awareness of future professionals who will be involved in implementing corruption prevention and detection systems are cornerstones for more effective implementation.

Example of operational rollout

- Improving corruption prevention education for students in the fields of compliance, law, economics and management (at universities, *grandes écoles*, etc.).

PRIORITY 2

Helping local authorities to fight corruption

Within the scope of their many powers, local authorities play an essential part in the daily lives of the French population. Their work can expose elected officials and civil servants to corruption risks (with most corruption offences in the public sector involving stakeholders from local authorities). Additional support therefore needs to be provided if necessary to these public stakeholders, especially the smallest, so that they have the resources to mitigate the risks of corruption.

MEASURE 24

Clarify the legal framework applying to corruption at local authority level.

Criminal risk is still a complex matter for public sector decision-makers. While integrity is an absolute necessity, the tasks entrusted to them by law in various bodies must also be considered. In this light, clarification is still needed to ensure that the most problematic cases are focused on without disrupting government action.

Examples of operational rollout

- Changes to the legal framework for the offence of unlawful taking of interest (i.e. not factoring in this offence in cases of a conflict of two public interests);
- Clarifying rules on the hiring of family members for staffed positions with no competitive examination in local authorities;
- Further developing the Domestic Security Code's rules of conduct applicable to the municipal police force.

MEASURE 25

Assist local elected officials and civil servants in controlling the risks of corruption with a special focus on overseas France.

The local public sector comprises just over 45,000 entities (the majority being municipalities) and accounts for nearly €230bn in public spending.

Convictions for corruption offences are few in number relative to the number of local elected officials and civil servants but they can have a significant impact, potentially tarnishing the reputation of the local government. Supporting the local public sector is therefore a priority, giving all local authorities – whatever their size and resources – the means to mitigate corruption.

Examples of operational rollout

- Providing local elected officials and civil servants with tools and training;
- Stepping up the sharing of best practices.

CLOSE-UP

AFA's tools for local civil servants

In an effort to support local elected officials and civil servants in controlling the risks of corruption, AFA has diversified and improved its tools:

Practical guides have been published, the product of collaboration with associations and federations of elected officials, to act as an operational tool to help identify high-risk areas for corruption and implement measures geared to preventing and detecting corruption. These guides are intended for regional authorities, elected officials in the municipal and intermunicipal sector, and local publicly owned companies. They include a methodology, best practices and starting points for discussion so that officials can pick up sound habits and implement effective measures within local authorities.

AFA has also developed the Probi-cités online tool designed for mayors. This self-assessment tool, essentially instructional in nature, can be used to evaluate the quality of systems in place that relate to professional conduct and corruption prevention within local authorities. After answering a ten-minute-long multiple-choice questionnaire, respondents are presented with an individual summary and given personalised areas for improvement.

In addition, AFA has developed massive open online courses (MOOCs) and self-paced online courses (SPOCs) for all categories of local civil servants in collaboration with the National Centre for Local Civil Service (CNFPT). On the back of their success, AFA wanted to make the courses available to a wider audience, particularly local elected officials, and so another MOOC based on these courses was created especially for them.

MEASURE 26

Heighten monitoring and verify proper application by local authorities of corruption prevention and detection systems with a special focus on transparency rules.

Local authorities, especially the largest ones, have made headway in implementing robust corruption prevention and detection systems. Local authorities of all sizes must follow suit. Local public authorities are also subject to transparency obligations, particularly in relation to public procurement and delegated public services. This information should be published as it is an essential tool in preventing corruption risks.

Examples of operational rollout

- Continuing monitoring activities and support for local authorities in corruption prevention and detection;
- Discussions on preparing and conducting a survey of local authorities who fulfil or fail to comply with obligations on disclosing essential data on public procurement.

PRIORITY 3

Protecting economic stakeholders against corruption

MEASURE 27

Better train accountants and lawyers in the French anti-corruption system.

The entry into force of the Sapin II Act was an opportunity for various stakeholders in the compliance field (compliance officers in companies, lawyers, consultants, etc.) to fully take on board corruption prevention and detection obligations.

This progress must continue, with accounting and legal professionals (e.g. statutory auditors, chartered accountants and lawyers) in particular getting to grips with these requirements. Qualified professionals in these fields must have a strong understanding of the anti-corruption framework and how to effectively enforce it.

Examples of operational rollout

- Ramping up the action taken by supervisory authorities and professional bodies to prevent corruption (e.g. statutory auditors, chartered accountants, bar associations);
- Supporting in-service training institutions in introducing relevant courses.

CLOSE-UP

The Paris Bar School's work

Since 2018, the Paris Bar School (EFB) has organised an in-service training course on fighting corruption in collaboration with AFA and corporate legal officers' association Cercle Montesquieu. Designed for lawyers and legal affairs directors, the course, entitled "Implementing and continuously improving an anti-corruption programme: how to be (and stay) vigilant", is formed of a series of modules on different measures set forth in Article 17 of the Sapin II Act. This training programme is also an opportunity for lawyers and legal experts to become familiar with the best practices and areas of attention identified by AFA during its audits.

MEASURE 28

Ensure proper rollout of anti-corruption systems in companies by checking compliance with Article 17 of the Act of 9 December 2016 in the relevant companies and helping businesses of all sizes to strengthen these systems.

Companies generating more than €100m in turnover and with a workforce of more than 500 are required to implement a corruption prevention and detection system under AFA's supervision. In addition, AFA assists economic stakeholders, including SMEs, in building effective anti-corruption systems on the basis of the French anti-corruption framework (e.g. AFA guidelines, practical guides).

Examples of operational rollout

- Developing, updating and disseminating the French anti-corruption framework while factoring in the size of the companies concerned;
- Continuing the auditing of the corruption prevention and detection systems of companies subject to the Sapin II Act by focusing on the most vulnerable sectors and stakeholders;
- Ensuring the continuation of work to support companies based on their specific characteristics, particularly in conjunction with business federations and professional bodies.

MEASURE 29

Warn companies of emerging risks and help them implement prevention and protection measures with regard to criminal insider networks.

Business development may bring new risks with it that should be brought to the attention of companies. For example, acts of corruption may be carried out to acquire inside information on ongoing financial transactions (insider trading) or as part of an influence operation.

Examples of operational rollout

- Improving coordination, dialogue and joint action between agencies and supervisory authorities to identify emerging risks;
- Informing and warning the most vulnerable stakeholders of corruption risks, particularly in relation to insider trading (investment banks, law or consultancy firms, M&A departments), and supporting them in implementing preventive and protective measures against such criminal networks.

MEASURE 30

Provide fair conditions for competition for French businesses by combating corruption in foreign trade.

Each and every stakeholder must act with integrity in order to guarantee fair competition in foreign trade and allow all companies to flourish in a secure environment at a time when global uncertainty is on the rise. To this end, France could push for an alignment of international compliance and corruption prevention standards.

Examples of operational rollout

- Advocating in international bodies (e.g. the EU, UN, OECD, G20) for common frameworks for corruption prevention and detection in companies;
- Increasing support for companies with international operations, particularly mid-tier companies and SMEs, by involving France's various representative entities across the globe.

PRIORITY 4

Combating corruption at international level

A global scourge and a major stumbling block for international economic development and stability, corruption is said to cost nearly 5% of global GDP in amounts lost and misappropriated (almost €2,250bn annually)¹. France needs to advocate for proactive and rigorous diplomacy that guarantees fair conditions for competition for French and European companies in foreign trade, and support all partners – institutions, companies, civil society organisations – in collaborative work to curb corruption.

At European level, France intends to make the fight against corruption a priority in the EU's work for Member States, European institutions and in the Union's external action. Acting with resolve and harnessing its renowned expertise in the field, France will continue its work within various international forums on fighting corruption. It will also make support for partner countries a major priority in its bilateral relations as set out in the Anti-Corruption Strategy in its Cooperation Action (2021-2030) which establishes a reference framework relevant to this subject matter.

[1] This estimate is based on the work of specialised institutions and organisations such as the International Chamber of Commerce, Transparency International, the United Nations Global Compact, the World Economic Forum and Clean Business is Good Business, according to which the loss of economic wealth due to corruption represents 5% of global GDP.

Objective 1

Adopt a national stance that makes fighting corruption a European priority

MEASURE 31

Help equip the EU with a comprehensive and bold anti-corruption strategy.

The final adoption of the 2023 Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating corruption¹ will represent the first milestone, with the next required step involving the preparation of a bold European anti-corruption strategy applicable to the entirety of the EU's policies and actions.

Examples of operational rollout

- Improving expertise on corruption at EU level with the creation of a dedicated observatory;
- Enhancing the EU's preventive measures in particularly high-risk sectors (e.g. ports, airports, public procurement);
- Increasing corruption prevention and detection measures to adequately address foreign interference;
- Improving the transparency of convictions resulting in debarment;
- Stepping up the contribution made by EU agencies, particularly Europol and Eurojust, to combat corruption;
- Making a highly ambitious contribution to the successful conclusion of inter-institutional negotiations on the proposal for a Directive on combating corruption in the EU, published in May 2023, or as part of upcoming negotiations on the European Democracy Shield (EUDS) package;
- Developing the EU network against corruption (formed of anti-corruption authorities from Member States), which aims to foster collaboration, identify trends and maximise the impact and coherence of European efforts to prevent and fight corruption in order to create more effective anti-corruption policies.

[1] Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on combating corruption, replacing Council Framework Decision 2003/568/JHA and the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union, and amending Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council – 2023/0135(COD).

MEASURE 32

Encourage greater transparency and requirements in terms of integrity within EU bodies.

In the EU, where governance, rule of law and trust in institutions are central concerns, stepping up the transparency and integrity requirements within EU bodies is a key challenge. These measures are needed to protect institutional legitimacy and forge a European model based on ethics and shared responsibility.

Examples of operational rollout

- France advocating for continuing the fight against corruption in central negotiations on EU texts and political discussions;
- Involving EU institutions and Member States in the European anti-corruption strategy;
- Supporting the rapid establishment of the Interinstitutional Ethics Body approved by an agreement signed on 15 May 2024.

MEASURE 33

Suggest making the fight against corruption a major priority for the EU's external affairs, in particular as part of accession processes.

The inclusion of the fight against corruption in the EU's foreign policy is a strategic driver for promoting good governance and the rule of law beyond the Union's borders. In rallying its international partners around this issue, the EU is promoting democracy, sustainable development and the protection of fundamental rights in its partner regions.

Examples of operational rollout

- Supporting the EU's engagement in international organisations that are depositaries of international conventions on corruption, e.g. the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (the Merida Convention, the OECD's Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption);
- Coordinating French authorities so that combating corruption is made to be a key condition before starting the accession process.

Objective 2 Work to implement effective standards and practices to combat corruption globally

MEASURE 34

Ensure that all countries effectively comply with their obligations under multilateral anti-corruption conventions.

Countries have no chance of effectively combating corruption if they do not collaborate with each other, as corruption is cross-border in nature and exploits differences in existing practices and standards. These differences also have an impact on fair conditions for competition between economic stakeholders based in different jurisdictions. There is a gradually increasing awareness of the need to combat corruption on an international scale thanks to the adoption of international conventions. Such legal instruments establish the measures that states parties pledge to implement in their domestic law and as part of their international cooperation work, with each convention having its own monitoring mechanism. Stepping up the implementation of the commitments made by states parties to these multilateral conventions and their evaluation mechanisms is therefore vital to combating corruption globally. France will continue to be strongly involved in the many forums on this subject matter (e.g. Merida Convention implementation review groups, OECD working groups on bribery, the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO)) and work towards the adoption of "soft law" standards and commitments to round out the international anti-corruption framework in place with a view to effectively addressing ever-evolving anti-corruption issues.

Examples of operational rollout

- Continuing high-level involvement in international bodies (UN, Council of Europe, OECD);
- Supporting more effective and more transparent evaluation mechanisms;
- Encouraging an adjustment of the international legal framework to better adapt to current anti-corruption issues.

CLOSE-UP

Main international anti-corruption instruments and their respective organisations

The United Nations (UN): The 2003 Convention against Corruption (in force since 2005), known as the Merida Convention:

- Accession is open to all Member States: it is the only universal instrument for combating corruption, with 190 States Parties and the European Union having signed it to date;
- Its main provisions concern the prevention, detection and suppression of corruption, as well as international cooperation and asset recovery;
- Evaluation method: Implementation monitoring is in the form of a peer review. The reports written on these evaluations provide the countries evaluated with recommendations and best practices and identify any technical assistance needs. While publication of the report is not mandatory, France has decided to systematically publish its evaluation reports.

Council of Europe: The 1999 Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (in force since 2002) and the 1999 Civil Law Convention on Corruption (in force since 2003):

- Accession is open to all Member States of the Council of Europe, to wit 46 states. The United States and Kazakhstan are also members, and the EU is an observer;
- Its main provisions relate to the prevention, detection and suppression components of corruption in the public and private sectors;
- Evaluation method: Implementation monitoring is in the form of a peer review conducted in rounds. Each report on a given country is discussed among the GRECO states. The initial evaluation report contains a set of recommendations that are made publicly available, and the subsequent application of these recommendations is regularly reviewed.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): The 1997 Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (in force since 1999):

- Accession is open to all OECD member countries (38 countries), but also more broadly to states that fulfil the accession criteria for the Convention (currently eight countries);
- Its main provisions relate to the criminalisation and suppression of bribery of foreign public officials;
- Evaluation method: A peer review and monitoring procedure, divided into phases, is in place to ensure the Convention's effective implementation within the Parties' countries. A report containing recommendations is drawn up based on this review process and are discussed by the Working Group on Bribery. Reports are released publicly once they have been adopted.

MEASURE 35

Guarantee support for multilateral organisations.

In line with France's Anti-Corruption Strategy in its Cooperation Action (2021-2030), and amid global uncertainty, the French authorities intend to provide more support to multilateral organisations to combat corruption.

Examples of operational rollout

- Supporting the development of projects rolled out in collaboration with international organisations (e.g. support for initiatives led by civil society organisations);
- Providing the services of French experts, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mobilising international technical experts at the initiative of the Directorate General of the Treasury.

MEASURE 36

Step up and bolster technical cooperation initiatives for fighting corruption.

As per the Anti-Corruption Strategy in its Cooperation Action (2021-2030), France intends to use the fight against corruption to drive economic development and bolster the rule of law through bilateral technical cooperation activities.

Examples of operational rollout

- Maintaining France's provision of support to meet the needs voiced by partner countries, using such instruments as the anti-corruption fund of the French Development Agency and Expertise France;
- France providing support, under the 2021-2030 strategy, to anti-corruption civil society organisations, e.g. by supporting investigative journalism and media independence;
- Promoting initiatives from all international anti-corruption stakeholders and their participation in international bodies.

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