CORE CONCEPT

Public Sector Integrity and Corruption Prevention Training: Risk Mapping and Asset Declarations

29 March – 9 April 2027
Paris - Right Bank business hotel

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Ref: 1946_28976 **Date:** 29 March – 9 April 2027 **Location:** Paris - Right Bank business hotel **Fees:** 42300 SAR

Introduction:

Public sector integrity and corruption prevention, with risk mapping and asset declarations, is a 2-week course for anti-corruption agency staff, government integrity units and public-sector internal auditors that ends with a Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register. Government bodies lose public trust and revenue when licensing, procurement and inspection decisions carry unchecked discretion, declarations go unverified and integrity plans list activities rather than results. Nominees already review or oversee government processes; teaching is by case study, and week two adds declaration systems, reporting person protection, stakeholder work and integrity measurement. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this public sector integrity course.

Course Objectives:

- Map corruption risks in licensing, procurement and inspection functions and score them in a corruption risk register
- Apply UNCAC preventive measures and the OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity to define the mandate and placement of a government integrity unit
- Design conflict-of-interest and asset declaration arrangements covering filer coverage, verification and sanctions
- Draft an integrity plan with measures, owners and protection for public officials who report suspected corruption
- Select integrity outcome indicators and benchmark a public body's integrity maturity using the OECD Public Integrity Indicators
- Produce a Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register for a case government organisation

Target Audience:

- Anti-corruption agency staff responsible for prevention policy, risk studies and guidance to public bodies
- Integrity and compliance unit staff in ministries responsible for integrity plans, declarations and conflict-of-interest cases
- Government internal auditors responsible for assurance over high-risk processes such as licensing and procurement
- Procurement and contract oversight managers responsible for tender integrity in public entities
- Licensing, permits and inspection managers responsible for discretionary decisions affecting citizens and businesses
- Governance and strategy unit managers who coordinate integrity reporting to senior leadership

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Course Outline:

Day 1: Public Sector Corruption Patterns and Integrity Context

- Corruption Typology for Public Officials and State Functions
- Petty, Grand and Systemic Corruption Distinctions in Government
- Patronage, Nepotism and Trading in Influence Case Patterns
- Cost of Corruption to Public Services and Trust
- Government Body Integrity Baseline Using a Diagnostic Questionnaire

Day 2: UNCAC Preventive Measures and OECD Public Integrity Frameworks

- UNCAC Preventive Measures Chapter Mapped to Government Functions
- Independent Preventive Anti-Corruption Body Mandate and Resourcing
- OECD Recommendation on Public Integrity System, Culture and Accountability
- Merit-Based Public Employment and Codes of Conduct for Officials
- Integrity Unit Charter, Placement and Reporting Lines in Ministries

Day 3: Corruption Risk Assessment of Government Functions

- Corruption Risk Assessment Scoping of Processes and Decision Points
- Licensing and Permit Process Mapping for Discretion Hotspots
- Public Procurement Cycle Risk Points From Planning to Payment
- Inspection and Enforcement Risk Mapping With Rotation Controls
- Corruption Risk Register Scoring Likelihood, Impact and Control Strength

Day 4: Integrity Data, Registers and Digital Tools

- Process Discretion Indicators Drawn From Case Management Data
- Procurement Red Flag Analytics Using Contract Award Datasets
- E-Government Service Automation to Reduce Face-to-Face Discretion
- Gifts and Hospitality Register Design for Public Officials
- Integrity Unit Case Tracking Log and Dashboard Template

Day 5: Guided Case Study on a Licensing Authority

- Case Licensing Authority Process Map and Discretion Analysis
- Case Corruption Risk Register Scoring and Peer Calibration
- Case Control Gap Analysis Against UNCAC Preventive Measures
- Case Mitigation Options Ranked by Cost and Feasibility
- Week-One Corruption Risk Memo and Peer Challenge

Day 6: Conflict-of-Interest and Asset Declaration Systems

- OECD Conflict of Interest Definition Applied to Public Duty
- Asset Declaration Filer Coverage by Position and Risk
- Declaration Form Content for Assets, Income, Liabilities and Interests
- Declaration Verification Using Lifestyle Checks and Wealth Indicators
- Sanctions Ladder for Late, False or Missing Declarations

Day 7: Integrity Plans, Oversight and Reporting Person Protection

- Integrity Plan Structure With Measures, Owners and Milestones
- Revolving Door and Post-Public Employment Restriction Design
- UNCAC Protection of Reporting Persons Applied to Public Officials
- Confidential Reporting Channel Design for Government Employees
- Integrity Committee Terms of Reference and Oversight Cycle

Day 8: Stakeholders, Change and Integrity Communication

- Integrity Stakeholder Map Across Ministries, Auditors and Citizens
- Civil Society and Citizen Feedback Mechanisms on Service Integrity
- Senior Leadership Integrity Briefing and Tone at the Top
- Integrity Awareness Plan for High-Risk Government Posts
- Resistance to Integrity Reform Diagnosis and Change Tactics

Day 9: Measuring Integrity Outcomes and Benchmarking

- OECD Public Integrity Indicators Structure and Self-Assessment Use
- Integrity Outcome Indicators Versus Activity and Output Counts
- Experience-Based Corruption Surveys of Public Service Users
- Integrity Plan Monitoring Scorecard and Quarterly Review Routine
- Integrity Maturity Benchmarking Against Peer Public Bodies

Day 10: Case Study Capstone and the Sector Integrity Plan

- Case Government Organisation Integrity Baseline and Priority Functions
- Case Procurement and Inspection Corruption Risk Register Build
- Case Declaration and Conflict-of-Interest Measures for High-Risk Posts
- Case Integrity Indicator Set and Monitoring Scorecard
- Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register Completion

Skills You Will Gain:

- Corruption Risk Mapping
- Discretion Hotspot Analysis
- Asset Declaration Verification
- Conflict of Interest Management
- Integrity Plan Design
- Reporting Person Protection
- Procurement Red Flag Analytics
- Integrity Outcome Measurement

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver a Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register to the head of the government body and its integrity committee
- Decide which licensing, procurement and inspection processes need preventive controls first, based on scored corruption risk
- Avoid unverified declarations, unmanaged conflicts of interest and integrity plans that report activity without measurable results
- Equip line departments with risk mapping templates, declaration checklists and indicator definitions they can reuse

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register to the head of the government body, the integrity committee and the internal audit function. Leadership uses it to approve preventive controls for high-risk licensing, procurement and inspection processes, to set declaration and conflict-of-interest arrangements for sensitive posts, and to assign an owner to each integrity indicator. After the first quarterly review, the integrity unit should compare indicator results with the baseline, re-score the highest risks and revise measures that did not change outcomes.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants prepare before the public sector integrity and corruption prevention course?

Participants should already review, audit or oversee government processes. Bringing an anonymised process map, an existing integrity plan, a declaration form or a procurement file lets the risk register and capstone plan reflect their own public body.

How does public sector integrity and corruption prevention differ from corporate anti-bribery compliance training?

This course focuses on government functions, public officials and preventive bodies: licensing, inspections, public procurement, asset declarations and integrity units. Corporate anti-bribery training centres on company management systems, sales agents and third-party due diligence rather than the duties of public office.

Why does corruption prevention in the public sector rely on corruption risk assessment?

Risk assessment shows where discretion, weak oversight and contact with applicants combine, so preventive controls go first to the licensing, procurement or inspection steps most exposed. Without it, integrity measures are spread evenly and the highest-risk decisions stay unprotected.

What do participants take back from the public sector integrity and corruption prevention course?

Each participant takes back a Sector Integrity Plan and Corruption Risk Register for a case government organisation, with declaration measures, reporting channel design and an indicator scorecard that can be adapted to their own body.