

The Italian AntiCorruption system

The participation of civil society in the control over public procurement: reporting; access to documents; whistleblowing



KEY POINTS

Right to <u>ACCESS</u> to relevant information





Opportunity to be HEARD

(possibility to submit **REPORTS** that are taken into account)



Right to **PROTECTION**

Laura Mascali



Reporting over public procurement

INPUT



According to art. 213, par. 3, sub a) and par. 5, ANAC, as part of its activity, may act at **reasoned submission** of any person **concerned**



Art. 4, par. 3 of ANAC Regulation on Supervision of public procurement contracts of works, services and supplies (G.U. n. 241 16th October 2018), states that **the supervisory activity is (also) activated** on the basis of **REPORTS** coming from:

a) Administrative judge

b) Prosecutor;

- c) State Attorney's
- d) Any other Public Authority, including Civil Judge and State Audit.



e) THIRD PERSONS

In this last case ANAC assesses the Report on the basis of its organizational needs and taking into account the **gravity of the**infringement and the relevance of the interests involved

THE PROCESSING ORDER



In the light of those provisions, ANAC departments use to act on the basis of internal guidelines that can be resumed as follows:

Are assessed, as a matter of priority, reports concerning:

- 1. A relevant number of economic operators or contracting authorities (i.e. reports concerning central purchasing bodies);
- 2. Contracts of huge amount (i.e. above European thresholds)
- 3. Pubic procurements related to big/national contracting authorities
- 4. Reports for which ANAC activity is still actual

SUBMISSION FORM



n) Relevant Documents

Info Required	a) The reporter identity;
	b) The reporter qualification (RUP; public official; private person; economic operator; contracting authority; representative of a trade association or an interest group (i.e. environmental association; association of citizens;);
[In order to acquire the most relevant information form any report from third parties, ANAC defined and disseminated (web site) a standard submission form]	c) The description of the interest linked with the Report/submission;
	d) Classification of the public procurement/contract reported (CIG);
	e) Contracting authority;
	f) Object of the contract;
	g) Responsible for the procedure;
	h) Amount
	i) Other information about the procurement procedure;
	I) Litigation proceedings (if any)
	m) Main criticalities reported.

DIFFERENT ACTIONS



RELEVANT

Reports are taken into account by ANAC even if they are not submitted by using the standard submission form

RELEVANT

Reports may be taken into account even if anonymous (it depends on the relevance of the information reported)

WHEN

Reports from Third parties are not individually assessed, they may be considered as an input for ANAC Annual Directive (guidelines) for supervision on public contracts of works, services and supplies and/or ANAC Annual Inspection Program on public procurement and/or ANAC regulatory Acts



ACCESS TO DOCUMENTS

-as an instrument of participation -

DIFFERENT FORMS OF ACCESS



IN GENERAL → the right to access to documents is the right as an individual to read and inspect documents held by a public administration (i.e a contracting authority) and to tale a copy of them with pay of administrative rights.

In the traditional definition of the right to access (Law 241/90) the applicant must have a qualified interest to access to the documents. Moreover, there are cases, provided by law, in which despite the qualified interest, the Administration is allowed to deny the access or to postpone it (relevant National interest; privacy; administrative internal procedure).

CIVIC ACCESS → According to art. 5, par.1, d.lgs. 33/2013 the right of anybody to request the documents, information and data that a Public Administration is required to publish, in case of infringement of the duty to publish them

CIVIC ACCESS c.d. GENERALIZED → → According to art. 5, par.2, d.lgs. 33/2013 the right of. anybody to access to further data and documents held by Public Administrations, than those to be published, within the limits defined by law (legal protection of specific interests). This access aims to promote widespread forms of control on Public Administration (in pursuing the public interest and in the use of public resources.

The rights referred to in par. 1 and 2 of art. 5 d.lgs. 33/2013 is not subjected to limits referred to qualified interest of the applicant. No motivation is required



(ART. 22 L. 241/90) People with a qualified interest to access are: all private individuals, included public or widespread interests bearers, who have a private, concrete and direct interest to access, that corresponds to a legally enforceable right or situation, related to the documents to access

The objectors are: all private individuals easily identifiable by the nature of the documents, who as a consequence of the access may be affected in their right to privacy

the access cannot be allowed without giving previous communication to the other party/objectors (with a related, opposite interest, to the documents) that has to express his/her consensus or opposition within the term established

PROCEDURE - KEY POINTS



RIGHT TO BE INFORMED → Except for the cases in which the publication of the documents/data/information is mandatory, **there may be objectors** that have the **right to be informed** and can express their consensus or opposition within the term established by the law (at least 10 days)..

TERMS → The proceedings of civic access have to be fully **concluded within 30 days** from the instance. It must be concluded with an **express and motivated decision** of the Public Administration. The decision has to be communicated to the applicant/s and the objector/s. In case of acceptance, also the requested documents have to be sent/communicated.

RIGHT TO APPEAL → In the event of rejection the applicant may lodge an appeal against the decision to the Responsible for The Prevention of Corruption (RPCT) of the Administration the request refers to (or to the ombudsman in case the Administration is a local one).

Laura Mascali - ANAC



PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

According to art. 53 d.lgs. 50/2016 (Public Contract Code)

The right of access to the documents related to public procurement procedures and to the execution of public contracts, including candidacies and offers, is governed by Law 241/90

Moreover, te ACCESS may be

- Deferred
- Totally excluded

Documents related to public procurement procedures are also subject to civic access and generalized access taking into account that the Law provides specific obligation to publish them on the Contracting Authorities websites

ANAC REGULATION



It is possible to exercise the right to access – Through all the forms described above – also in respect of ACTS and DOCUMENTS of the Independent Authority in charge of the supervision on public procurement (ANAC)

The ACCESS to data and Documents held by ANAC is ruled by ANAC REGULATION of 24th October 2018 which defines:

- > How to exercise civic access (art.3);
- ➤ How to exercise generalized access (artt. 4-13);
- ➤ Hot to exercise the right to access according to Law 241/90 (art. 14 25);
- > Cases in which the access shall be delayed (art. 21);
- > Documents excluded form access, on the basis of
 - a) Reasons of Privacy (third persons; economic operators; group of citizens art.22);
 - b) Reasons of safety or linked with international relations (art. 23)
 - c) Reasons of secrecy (art. 25)



WHISTLEBLOWING

LEGAL FRAMEWORK



Directive 2019/1937/UE On the protection of persons who report breaches of Union Law

Italian Anti-corruption Law No 190/2012

Italian Law n. 179/2017

WHISTLEBLOWER



UE def.

 Person who report **information** about threats or harm to the public interest obtained in the context of their work-related activities make use of their right of freedom expression

L. 190/2012

 includes provisions on whistleblowing protection within the anticorruption strategy for the public sector

L. 179/2017

strengthens preexisting
 whistleblower protections for public-sector employees, and extends those same protections to the private sector

WORK - RELATED



According to Italian Law, can be considered as Whistleblowers:

Public Administration

• **Employees** of public administrations (Ministries, Regions, Municipalities, judges, military personnel, state police forces, diplomatic staff, etc.)

Public-economic Entities

• **Employees** of public-economic entities

Private under public control

• Employees of private-law entities subject to public control

Companies

• Employees and contractors of companies supplying goods, works or services to the public administration

PROTECTED DISCLOSURES



work-related unlawful behaviours and ethical misconduct, including (but not limited to):

- Criminal conducts;
- Violations of codes of conduct;
- mismanagement of public resources;
- Nepotism;
- Accounting irregularities;
- Violation of environmental and occupational safety regulations

REPORTING CHANNELS



Employees may report a violation either to:

The officer charged with corruption prevention and transparency in each public administration - **RPCT**

OR to

National Anticorruption Authority (ANAC),

OR to

The judicial or accounting authority

PROTECTION



PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIALITY

In the **disciplinary proceedings**: the identity of the whistleblower can not be disclosed without his/her consent

In the **criminal proceedings**: the identity of the whistleblower is covered by secrecy throughout the closure of the preliminary investigations (Article 329 cpp.)

In the **proceeding before the Court of Audit**: the identity of the whistleblower can not be disclosed until the end of the preliminary phase

PROTECTION FROM RETALIATION

A public employee who reports illegal or unethical conduct in the public interest shall not be retaliated against through any sanctions, dismissal, demotion, transfers to other offices, or other organizational measures having a negative effect on his/her working conditions

The burden of proof is on the employer (measures not connected to wb complaint) - Wb who has been dismissed is entitled to restatement

Confidentiality is not protected if the whistleblower is found guilty of slander, defamation or other crimes committed in relation to the complaint, or when her/his civil liability is established for malice or gross negligence

Laura Mascali - ANAC

ROLE OF ANAC



Regulatory Powers ANAC shall issue guidelines on the procedures for submitting and managing whistleblowers' claims

Investigative Powers ANAC may conduct fact-finding investigation on the claim brought by the whistleblower as well as on the discriminatory measures

Sanctioning Powers

- In the event of **detrimental treatment** against the whistleblower adopted by the public administration
- In the event of **inappropriate reporting procedures** and systems for managing reports
- In the event of **failure to properly examine** and process received reports



