

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

(Revised 2026)

BETWEEN

ANTI-CORRUPTION COMMISSION SEYCHELLES

(Duly represented by the Deputy Commissioner of the Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles)

AND

CONSTITUTIONAL APPOINTMENTS AUTHORITY

(Duly represented by the Chairman of the Constitutional Appointments Authority)

AND

ELECTORAL COMMISSION

(Duly represented by a Commissioner of the Electoral Commission)

AND

INFORMATION COMMISSION

(Duly represented by the Chief Information Commissioner of the Information Commission)

AND

SEYCHELLES MEDIA COMMISSION

(Duly represented by the Chief Executive Officer of the Media Commission)

AND

OMBUDSMAN

AND

PUBLIC SERVICE APPEAL BOARD

(Duly represented by the Chairman of the Public Service Appeal Board)

AND

SEYCHELLES HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION

(Duly represented by the Chairperson of the Seychelles Human Rights Commission)

Handwritten initials and signatures in the bottom left corner, including a large signature and several smaller initials.

The Parties

The Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles (“ACCS”), is established under section 4 (1) of the Anti-Corruption Act, 2016, with the mandate to prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute corrupt practices;

The Constitutional Appointments Authority is established under article 139 (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles (“the Constitution”), with the responsibility to:

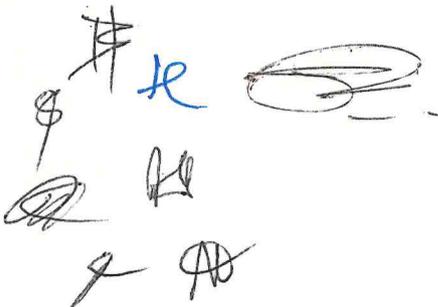
1. Propose/Recommend candidates for appointments of Judicial Officers; other Constitutional Appointees; and other Appointees, to the President, as prescribed in the Constitution and any other law;
2. Consider complaints against constitutional appointees (Articles 134 and 165) of misbehavior or inability to perform which may warrant removal from office; and
3. Perform any other functions conferred upon it by the Constitution and any other law;

The Electoral Commission is established under article 115 (1) of the Constitution. Its functions/mandate set out under article 116 (1) of the Constitution, are that the Electoral Commission –

- (a) shall be responsible for the conduct and supervision of the registration of voters and of elections and referenda under this Constitution;
- (b) shall keep under continuous review the number and boundaries of the electoral areas into which Mahe and Praslin are divided having regard to article 112(3);
- (c) shall keep under continuous review the practices and working, including such matters as finance, broadcast and advertising, of political campaigns in respect of elections and referenda under this Constitution;
- (d) shall have such other functions as may be prescribed by or under this Constitution or an Act.
- (e) shall review existing legislation governing electoral matters and make recommendations to the Government;

The Information Commission (“InfoCom”) is established under section 36 (1) of the Access to Information Act, 2018, with the responsibility of fostering good governance through enhancing transparency, accountability, participation of persons in public service and better administration, including exposing corruption as envisaged in article 28 of the Constitution on the right of access to official information.

In addition, it has the authority for enforcing the Data Protection Act, 2023, for the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data, to recognise the right to privacy envisaged in article 20 of the Constitution, to promote and facilitate responsible and transparent flow of information by private and public entities and to provide for other related matters;



The Seychelles Media Commission is established under section 3 (1) of the Seychelles Media Commission Act, 2010, with the responsibility of preserving the freedom of the media, improve and maintain high standards of journalism in Seychelles, to require publishers of newspapers, radio and television broadcasters, news agencies and journalists to respect the dignity, freedom from discrimination on any grounds except as are necessary in a democratic society, and to maintain high standards of integrity and good taste;

The Office of the Ombudsman is established under article 143(1) of the Constitution and serves as an independent constitutional guardian with a mandate to promote and protect the system of administrative justice and constitutional coherence. This mandate is set out in paragraph 1(1) of Schedule 5 of the Constitution, which states:

1. (1) Subject to this Schedule, the Ombudsman may—
 - (a) investigate an action taken by a public authority or the President, Vice-President, Minister, officer or member of the public authority, being action taken in the exercise of the administrative functions of the public authority in the circumstances specified in subparagraph (2);
 - (b) investigate an allegation of fraud or corruption in connection with the exercise by a person of a function of a public authority;
 - (c) assist an individual complainant in respect of legal proceedings in relation to a contravention of the provisions of the Charter;
 - (d) with leave of the Court hearing proceedings relating to a contravention of the provisions of the Charter, become a party to the proceedings;
 - (e) initiate proceedings relating to the constitutionality of a law or of the provisions of a law.

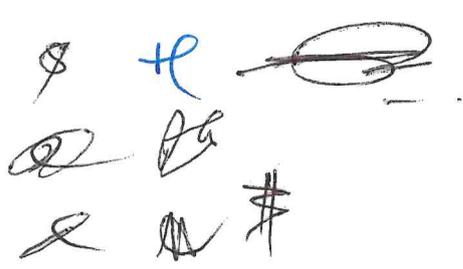
The Public Service Appeal Board is established under article 145 (1) of the Constitution with the responsibilities under article 146 (1) of the Constitution to hear complaints by persons aggrieved by—

- (a) an appointment made to an office;
- (b) a promotion to an office;
- (c) disciplinary proceedings taken in respect of an officer;
- (d) the termination of appointment of a person who was holding an office;
- (e) any decision relating to the qualification of a person who has applied for an office or is serving in an office,

in the public service;

And

The Seychelles Human Rights Commission which is established under section 3 (1) of the Seychelles Human Rights Commission Act, 2018, with the mandate to promote and protect human rights in Seychelles.



Preamble

The Parties:

RECOGNISING that the Constitution of the Republic of Seychelles (“Constitution”) establishes Seychelles as a democratic Republic with a system of governance in which all the powers of Government derive from the will of the people through the Constitution;

RECOGNISING ALSO that the Constitution defines a democratic society as “*a pluralistic society in which there is tolerance, proper regard for the fundamental human rights and freedoms and the rule of law and where there is a balance of power among the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary*”;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Constitution has established independent state institutions to monitor and maintain the integrity of the democratic system of governance;

ACKNOWLEDGING ALSO that the State, through statute, has established additional independent state institutions to monitor and maintain the integrity of the democratic system of governance;

CONSIDERING the commitment to integrity, good governance and human rights under Seychelles’ Second Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2024 to 2025 and its proposed inclusion in Seychelles’ Third Open Government Partnership National Action Plan 2026 to 2028;

RECOGNISING FURTHER the essential role of civil society in promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation in democratic governance, and the importance of establishing structured and meaningful avenues for its engagement with independent state institutions;

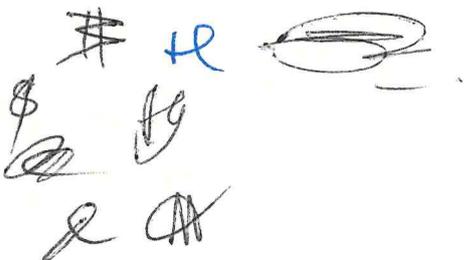
MINDFUL of the need for structured, transparent and constructive engagement between independent state institutions and the Government to ensure the effective maintenance of constitutional integrity and the continuous strengthening of democratic governance;

EMPHASISING the independence and autonomy of all the above-mentioned independent state institutions and the paramount importance of safeguarding their individual independence and autonomy;

HAVING PREVIOUSLY AGREED to form a National Integrity Coalition as a platform under a Memorandum of Understanding in March 2024, to strengthen and reinforce the integrity of the democratic system of governance in Seychelles;

HAVING CONSIDERED that prior to the formation of the National Integrity Coalition platform, there was no established formal framework or system in place for the effective and efficient cooperation, collaboration and coordination of these independent state institutions in their roles;

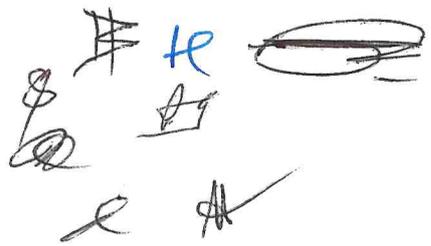
ACKNOWLEDGING Article 10(1) of the Memorandum of Understanding, which provided for a review after a period of two (2) years;

Handwritten signatures and initials in blue and black ink, including a large blue signature, a blue 'H', a blue 'R', a blue 'S', a blue 'G', a blue 'R', and a blue 'A'.

HAVING NOTED the establishment and successful operation of the National Integrity Coalition platform over the past two (2) years in strengthening and reinforcing the integrity of the democratic system of governance in Seychelles;

DESIRING, on the basis of this progress, to renew and continue the platform under a revised Memorandum of Understanding (“MoU”);

HEREBY AGREE to continue the National Integrity Coalition platform under this revised MoU so as to build upon and advance the work undertaken over the past two (2) years.

Handwritten signatures and initials in black and blue ink, including a large signature in blue ink and several smaller ones in black ink.

Article 1 – Purpose

- 1) To the extent permitted by the Constitution and their respective laws, the Parties agree to renew the National Integrity Coalition formed under the Memorandum of Understanding of March 2024, as a platform, to strengthen and reinforce the integrity of the democratic system of governance in Seychelles.
- 2) This MoU, which is non-binding, sets forth the intention of the Parties with respect to the National Integrity Coalition Platform and provides guidelines for the continued operation of the same.

Article 2 – National Integrity Coalition Platform

- 1) The National Integrity Coalition is a national platform through which independent state institutions may strengthen and reinforce the integrity of the democratic system of governance in Seychelles.

Article 3 – Mechanisms for Facilitation

- 1) To the extent permitted by the Constitution and their respective laws, the Parties agree to the following scope for the Mechanisms for Facilitation under the Platform:
 - (a) Strengthening of the Parties by facilitating cooperation, collaboration and coordination among the Parties to enhance their ability to perform their specific mandates in the most effective and efficient manner possible (Institutional Strengthening Mechanism);
 - (b) Developing a mechanism among the Parties and with civil society to promote effective, efficient and meaningful engagement that can enable the Parties and civil society to be better informed and increase their participation in the system of governance (Civil Society Engagement Mechanism); and
 - (c) Developing a mechanism among the Parties and with the Government to promote meaningful engagement that can enable more effective and efficient maintenance of the integrity of the constitutional structure and systems of governance and a comprehensive review of the constitutional structure and systems (Government Engagement and Systemic Review Mechanism).
- 2) Upon execution of this MoU, the Parties will agree upon the framework(s) for the Institutional Strengthening Mechanism, Civil Society Engagement Mechanism, and the Government Engagement and Systemic Review Mechanism.

Article 4 – Meetings and Procedures

- 1) The Parties, where necessary for the implementation of this MoU, will convene meetings at times and places agreed to by the Parties.
- 2) For the purposes of the present MoU, the Parties adopt the procedures for the meetings agreed and adopted under the previous MoU.



Article 5 – Representatives

- 1) The Parties to this MoU will be represented by persons nominated by each respective Party in writing.
- 2) The nominated persons will represent the respective Party under this MoU.
- 3) A Party may change its nominated representatives by providing written notice to the Parties.
- 4) If the nominated person is unavailable to attend a matter under this MoU, the nominated person may delegate a representative of its respective Party to perform any of their duties under this MoU.

Article 6 – Other Independent State Institutions

- 1) An independent state institution that is not a party to this MoU may become a party to this MoU by written request to the Parties.
- 2) An independent state institution, for the purposes of this MoU, means an independent state institution that is established by the Constitution or any other law, with an integrity function.
- 3) An independent state institution, which is not a party to this MoU, may participate in the work under this MoU on an *ad hoc* basis at the invitation of the Parties or through a written request to the Parties.

Article 7 – Confidentiality

- 1) To the extent permitted by the Constitution and their respective laws:
 - (a) The Parties will ensure the confidentiality of any information provided under this MoU and will not disclose it to any third party without the prior written consent of the Party that provided the information;
 - (b) Any privileged information or document obtained under this MoU will be used for the purpose relevant to the Purpose of this MoU; and
 - (c) Any information or document obtained under this MoU will not be used for any purpose other than as described in the request without prior written consent of the disclosing Party.

Article 8 – Dispute Settlement

- 1) The Parties will endeavour to amicably resolve any dispute or conflict arising out of the interpretation or implementation of this MoU by consultation or negotiation.

Article 9 – Amendments to this MoU

- 1) Any Party may request changes to this MoU. Any changes, modifications, revisions or amendments to this MoU which are mutually agreed upon by and among the Parties of

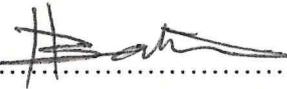
Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large signature at the top, several smaller initials, and a circled mark.

this MoU will be incorporated by written instrument and will be effective when executed and signed by the Parties to this MoU.

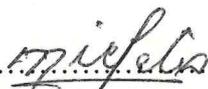
Article 10 – Term, Withdrawal, and Termination

- 1) This MoU will become effective upon the day and date it is signed and executed by the duly authorised representatives of the Parties and will be reviewed after a period of three (3) years.
- 2) Any Party may withdraw from this MoU at any time by informing the other Parties in writing of its intention to withdraw from this MoU. The withdrawing Party will stand withdrawn from this MoU thirty (30) days after the receipt of such notification by the other Parties.
- 3) This MoU may be terminated by the consent of the Parties in writing.

This Memorandum of Understanding is signed on this 13th day of March 2026, in eight (8) duplicate originals, by the duly authorised representatives of the Parties below.



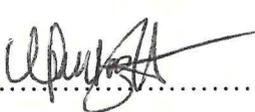
Mr. Henry G. Bastienne
Deputy Commissioner
Anti-Corruption Commission Seychelles



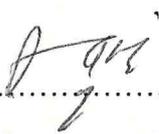
Mr. Michel Felix
Chairman
Constitutional Appointments Authority



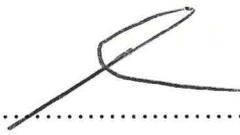
Mr. Patrick Hoareau
Commissioner
Electoral Commission



Ms. Mumtaz H. Chaka
Chief Information Commissioner
Information Commission



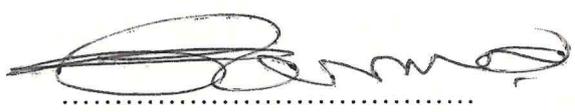
Mr. Ibrahim Afif
Chief Executive Officer
Seychelles Media Commission



Mr. George Emmanuel Robert
Ombudsman



Mr. Bryan Julie
Chairman
Public Service Appeal Board



Justice Bernardin Renaud (Retired)
Chairperson
Seychelles Human Rights Commission