



Corruption Prevention - GRECO's Experience

Presentation by Marin Mrčela, Ph. D. President of the GRECO



Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption





"The mistake you make, don't you see, is in thinking one can live in a corrupt society without beiing corrupt oneself. You're trying to behave as though one could stand right outside our economic system. But one can't. One's got to change the system..." (George Orwell, "Keep the Aspidistra Flying", 1936)

GRECO





GRECO's objective:

- monitor compliance with the Council of Europe's anti-corruption standards
- identify deficiencies and prompt reforms
- promote and share good practices

Today: 49 member States (awaiting EU)







GRECO Evaluation Procedure:

- Evaluation rounds based on a specific theme(s)
- Questionnaire and on-site visit
- Country-specific evaluation and publication of a report – tailor made recommedations
- Compliance procedure and publication of its results

GRECO





GRECO Four Evaluation Rounds

- Authorities in charge of preventing, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating corruption; Specialization; Immunities (2000-2002)
- 2. Seizure and confiscation, Public administration and corruption, Liability of legal persons, Links between corruption, organised crime and money laundering, Tax and financial legislation (2003-2005)
- 3. Transparency, supervision and enforcement of party and election campaign financing; Criminalization (2007-2011)
- 4. Corruption prevention in respect of members of Parliament, judges and prosecutors (2012-...)





Examples of GRECO's rec.

- to inform the general public of the measures and results achieved as well as about avenues for reporting suspicions of corruption (Armenia)
- to develop and publicly articulate anti-corruption policy (Italy)...with the involvment fo civil society (San Marino)
- to establish anti-corruption strategy..the plan should be widely known with high degree of public awareness (Russian Federation)





Examples of GRECO's rec. (2)

- anti-corruption monitoring body should represent public institutions and civil society (Turkey, Ukraine)
- to ensure access and transparency of public documents (Luxembourg, Switzerland, Germany, Cyprus, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Montenegro)
- political parties annual accounts be made public (UK, Ireland, Sweden, Malta, France, Hungary, Georgia)





Examples of GRECO's rec. (3)

- public access to the results of supervision of political parties (Greece, Armenia, Montenegro)
- to adopt and make public Code of Conduct for members of parliament (Finland, Croatia, Netherlands), rules of gifts should be public (Sweden)
- to adopt and make public Code of Conduct for judges (Denmark, Germany, Lithuania)...and for prosecutors (Slovak Republic)
- declarations of assets easily accessible GRECO to the public (France, Slovakia)

 Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption



Concluding remarks 1

- fight against corruption without public is impossible
- media role
- transparency and access to information
- low level of corruption has high level of impact
- detect, deal, deter
 - corruption as high risk low reward activity



Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption



Concluding remarks 2

- corruption prevention framework 0 tolerance
 - education new culture; starting when?
 - public service responsive, NGO's
 - effective laws
 - efficient and effective independent judiciary
 - efficient and effective enforcement
- POLITICAL WILL is coraleted with allocated resources from Gov.
 - cold not cancer



Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption





Thank you for your attention!

Evaluation reports as well as other relevant information at:

www.coe.int/greco



Groupe d'Etats contre la corruption