

GOOD ANTI-CORRUPTION PRACTICES CURRENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES IN SEE COUNTRIES

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SEE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNCAC

Sofia - Bulgaria December 9-10, 2009

Anti-corruption strategies in SEE

- All SEE countries developped and ensured implementation of anti-corruption strategies
- Involvement of all <u>relevant</u> institutional <u>stakeholders</u>, civil society and international community
- Comprehensive and holistic approach
- Some trends to quantify, plan and cover respective AC measures by <u>budgetary means</u>
- Setting up of monitoring instruments
- Links with other strategies (judiciary, OC, administration reform etc.)
- Methodology and experience is used by international actors in other regions



Anti-corruption strategies in SEE (2)

- In some cases, anti-corruption measures are <u>not updated</u> or there is <u>not an updated strategy</u>
- Lack of <u>concrete and effective measures</u>, lack of <u>measurable and tangible indicators</u>
- Lack of efficient monitoring instruments
- ♦ Inter-institutional cooperation is weak
- Need to set up <u>clear and effective priorities</u>
- Budgetary instruments are not in place as a rule in general in order to ensure implementation
- The <u>ambitious content</u> of those strategies live place for scepticism and lack of involvement from several relevant stakeholders
- Reporting progress doesn't respect a clear methodology



Anti-corruption strategies in SEE (3)

- Difficulty with regard to institutional instruments (too many responsible institutions involved or just one main responsible coordination body)
- Shifting between <u>short term</u> or <u>mid-term</u> approaches
- ♦ Lack of full harmonisation between AC strategic documents and other political, strategic (sectorial, cross-sectorial), financial or operational instruments
- Insufficient <u>level of trust</u> from citizens (consultation, information, awareness, participation)
- Capacities, resources, support, specialisation and expertise
 of main involved domestic stakeholders

Integration of international AC standards

- □ All SEE countries have ratified relevant AC standards (excepting OECD convention on bribery)
 - Criminal Law on Corruption (CoE) and its protocol
 - Civil Law on Corruption (CoE)
 - UNCAC
- ☐ General satisfactory level of harmonization of ETS no.173 into the domestic legal framework
- □ Overall promissing level of harmonisation of UNCAC obligations

Integration of international AC standards (2)

□ Ongoing and future proces of harmonisation:

- Additional protocol of the Criminal Law on Corruption (CoE)
- Ongoing process for criminalisation of corruption and related offences
- Civil Law on Corruption (CoE) very few cases
- UNCAC different obligations need to be addresed and harmonised

Specific Legislation

- Almost all SEE countries have addressed <u>Conflict of Interest</u>, <u>Declaration of Assets</u> and <u>Integrity</u> issues through specific legislation and regulations
- Different SEE countries have legislation on <u>liability of legal</u> <u>persons</u> (criminal)
- Few countries have adopted <u>whistle blowing legislation</u>, some others are under process of considering it
- A large majority of countries have in place <u>ethical</u> <u>infrastructure and rules</u>
- ♦ In one case, there is legislation in place on lobbying issues.
- Recent regulations on <u>asset recovery</u> issues (seizure and confiscation)
- Money laundering, OC, witness protection legislation



Specific Legislation (2)

- ♦ All SEE countries have addressed **Public Procurement**, issues through specific legislation and regulations
- Several SEE countries have improved legislation on concessions issues
- In some cases (Romania, Croatia, Albania), specific legislation exists to support NGOs or civic initiatives with public funds for public interest initiatives, with special focus on anti-corruption and good governance efforts

Specific Legislation (3)

- Implementation challenges and capacities
- ♦ A dinamic process of improving legislation <u>sustainability</u>
- ♦ Funding of political parties and electoral campaigns presents further challenges to be addressed (GRECO 3rd round evaluation process (2008 - ...)
- ♦ <u>Sectorial reforms</u> (health, education, privatisation, property reform, defense etc.) need more coherent efforts
- ♦ Frequent amendments of legal framework in general ???
- Not yet to much attention to corruption in the private sector

Institutional and human capacities

- Allmost all SEE countries have established, upgraded, adapted during recent years <u>anti-corruption structures</u>, <u>institutions</u> with specific backgrounds and statutes
 - Preventive bodies (co-ordination, monitoring, raising awareness)
 - Classic law enforcement bodies (police, prosecutor's office)
 - Administrative operational and inspection bodies
 - Mixed law enforcement bodies (regrouped in operational task forces)
- Increased level of <u>specialisation</u> and specialised skills
- Increased level of <u>young educated experts</u> in public admin.
- Qualitative trend for <u>more practically oriented needs</u> instead of theoretical knowledge

Institutional and human capacities (2)

- ♦ Status and level of independence of AC bodies
- Sustainability and capacities of anti-corruption bodies (political support, financial treatment, human resources, existence and use of databases)
- Capacity bulding processes and needs
- Inter-institution <u>coordination</u> and <u>co-operation</u>
- ♦ Regional co-operation instruments
- Keeping live and operational specific <u>networks in regional</u> <u>level</u>

CONCLUSION

Various positive experiences

Corruption still remains an important challenge

Long way to consolidate current acquis and address future challenges



Thank you for your attention!



Edmond DUNGA

Head of Secretariat

Mis Irbina 6, 71 000 Sarajevo - Bosnia and Herzegovina

Tel: +387 33 258 990; 258 992

Fax: +387 33 258 991

E-mail: edunga@rai-see.org

Website: www.rai-see.org

QUESTIONS

