

Integrity Promotion:
International and National legal instruments and mechanisms

What do we understand by integrity?

- Quality of uprightness. Said from a person that has probity, that acts with an irreprocheable behaviour.

- Credibility and reputation of institutions ressents when civil servants behave in a corrupt manner or even when they do it within the limits of the law but unethically.

- Erosion of the basic principles of public life.

Criminological approach

- Opportunity is a genuine cause of a crime
- Each violation requires necessarily of:
- a) An offender
- b) A person or an object that brings an appropriate objective for the offender
- c) Absence of a guardian that is able to prevent those infractions

THE ABSENCE OF <u>ONE</u> OF THOSE ELEMENTS IS SUFFICIENT IN ORDER TO PREVENT SUCH INFRACTIONS TO HAPPEN

Individuals-Education from high school

- Education projects in high schools (14-18 years old)



De lege ferenda

- ► Unifying code of conduct of public officials
- ► Law in transparency and access to information
- Lobby
- ► Criminalisation of illicit enrichment (art.20 UNCAC)
- ▶ Protection of the whistleblower (art.32 UNCAC)
- ► Unified regulation of conflict of interests (Prevention, detection, inspection)

Code of conduct for public officials

- Art.8 UNCAC
- **2005**: Code of Good Governance of Members of the Government and High Public officials
- **2006**: Law on Conflict of Interests
- **2007**: Basic Statute of the Public Employee

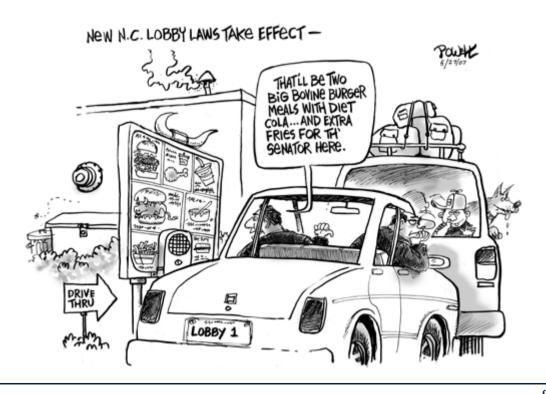
Law on transparency and access to information

- **2008**: Convention on access to official documents, Council of Europe
- Law 30/92 on administrative regime regulates access to documents.



Lobby ("Political market")

- -OECD Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying
- EP Code of Conduct on lobbying



UNCAC: Criminalisation of illicit enrichment

Article 20. Illicit enrichment

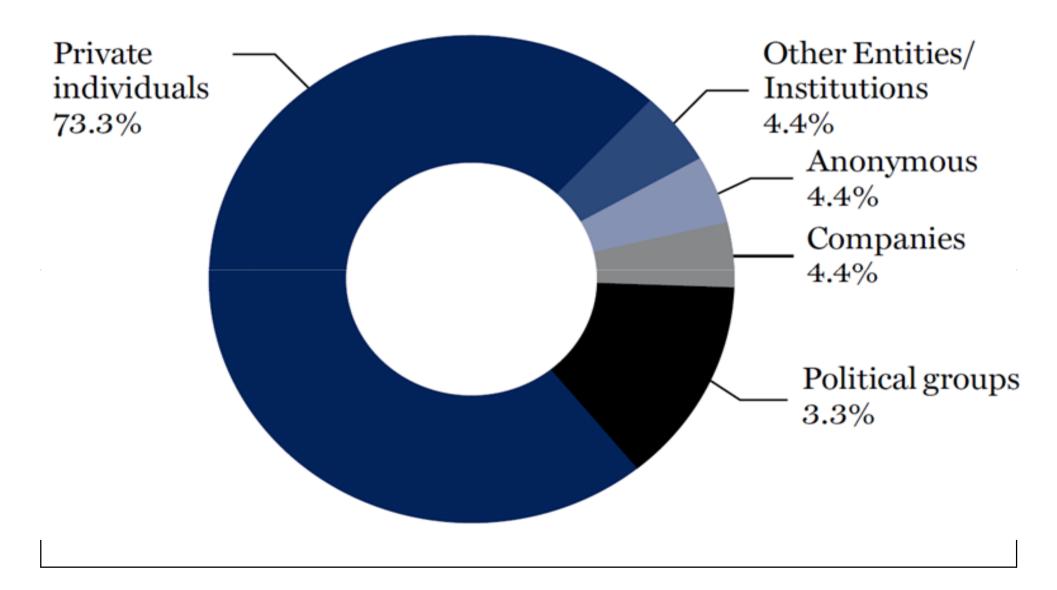
Subject to its constitution and the fundamental principles of its legal system, each State Party shall consider adopting such legislative and other measures as may be necessary to establish as a criminal offence, when committed intentionally, illicit enrichment, that is, a significant increase in the assets of a public official that he or she cannot reasonably explain in relation to his or her lawful income.

Protection of the whistleblower

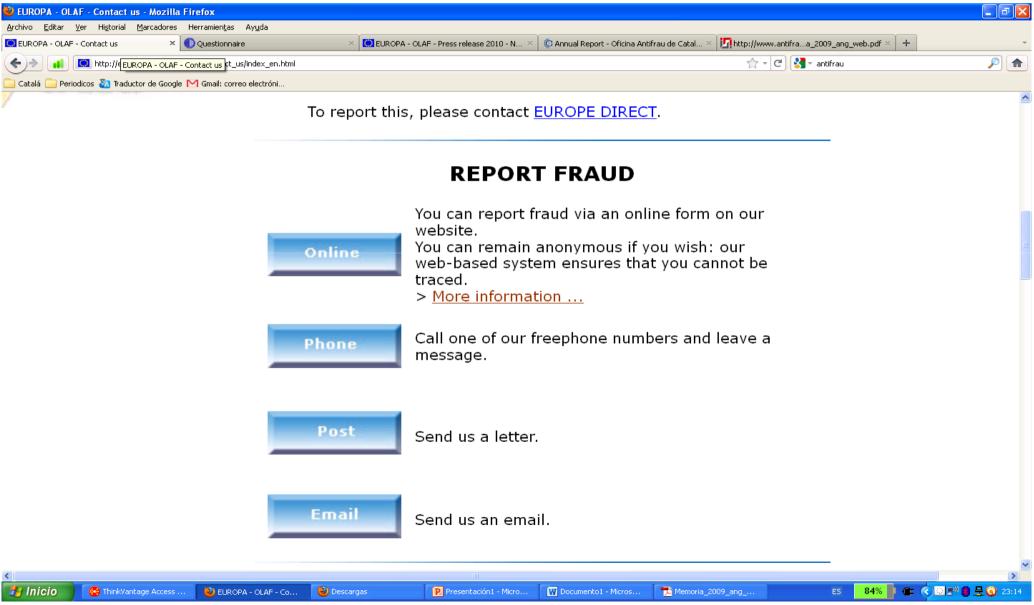
- **1994**: Protection of witnesses in criminal procedures

- **2008**: Law on the Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia and internal regulations

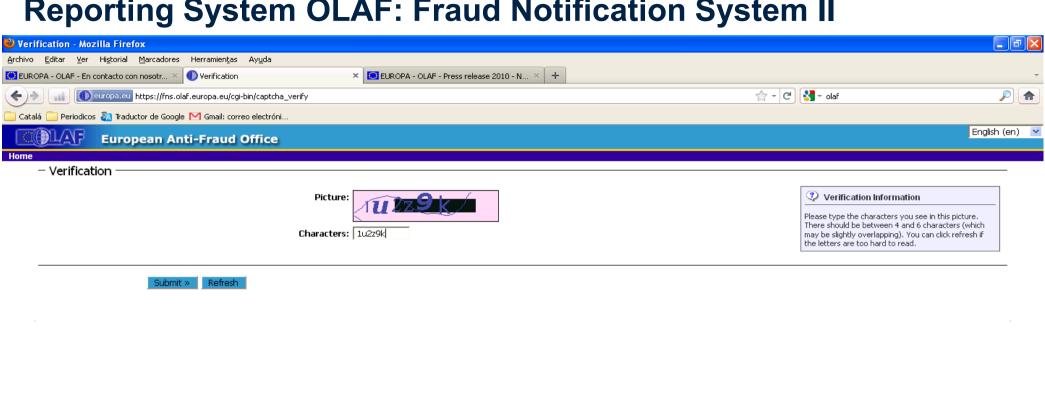
Complaints received by the Anti-Fraud Office



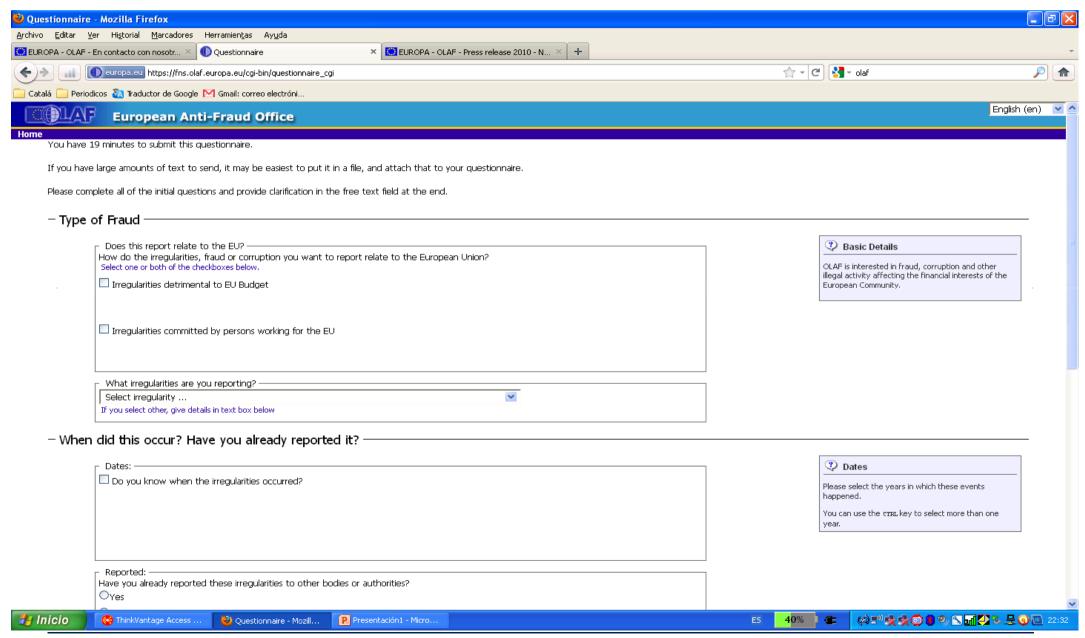
Reporting System OLAF: Fraud Notification System



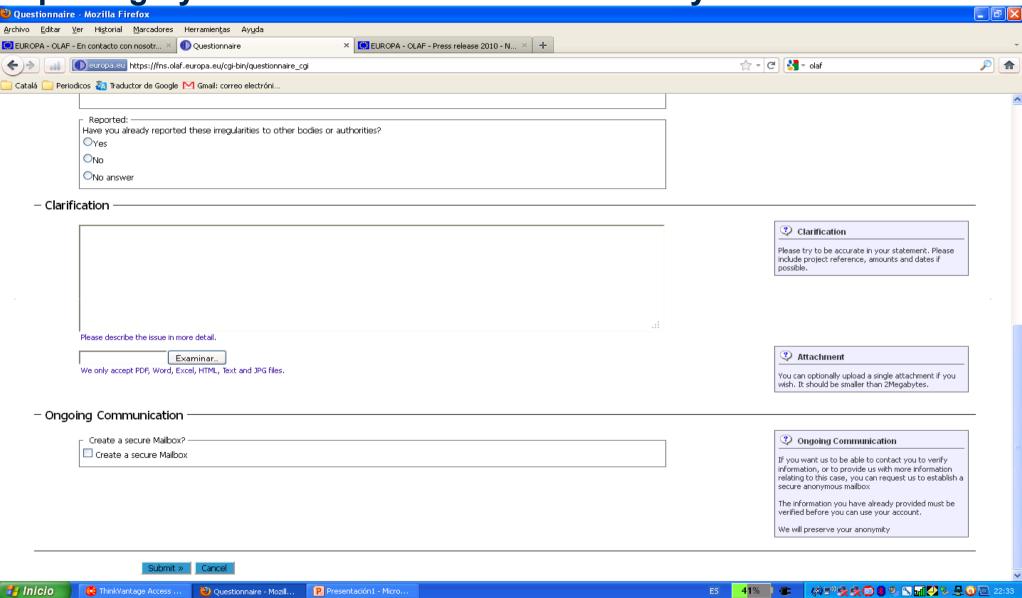
Reporting System OLAF: Fraud Notification System II



Reporting System OLAF: Fraud Notification System III



Reporting System OLAF: Fraud Notification System IV



IMPLEMENTATION

Some concrete measures towards transparency

- Publication of those institution who do not meet their obligations towards control institutions (via Official Gazette, website...) and suspension of public subsidies
- Publication on the website of the institution, its budget and state of the accounts.
- Publication of the externalised services (such as reports or technical assessment contracted externally).

Thank you for your attention!

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