



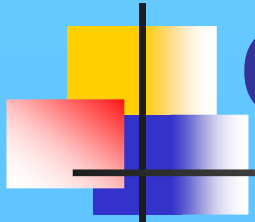
Prevention – A Key factor in Fighting Corruption

Implementation of the integrity plans as a component of the internal security system in the Republic of Slovenia

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- Traditional vs. Contemporary security threats
- Security threats in the Republic of Slovenia and Slovenian Security Strategy
- Corruption and the need for prevention
- Implementation of the integrity plans as a component of the internal security system



Traditional vs. Contemporary security threats

- Receded to the ones more difficult to counter
- Under attack: society, institutions, national economy, citizens
- Corruption as a threat to security and factor for governmental failings
- Basic principles = yes, but lack of mechanisms and linkages between corruption and security policies



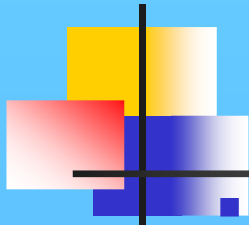
Security threats in the Republic of Slovenia and Slovenian Security Strategy

- In 1991 start building national security system
- Taking into account new risks and security threats
- In 2001 the Resolution on National Security Strategy (interests, threats, institutions, citizens, measures)
- 3 systems: defence, **internal security**, protection and rescuing services
- Security threats in RS: natural and other disasters, organised crime and **corruption**, illegal migration, arms trade, drugs trade and cigarette smuggling ('Balkan route'), money laundering.



Corruption and the need for prevention

- Corruption is not a crime without a victim
- Dangerous security threat – a ground for development of organised crime
- Systemic corruption as motivator for constant illegal activities and threats to the integrity of pub. administration
- The need for preventative measures as part of security policy (harmonizes actions and increases efficiency; uncoordinated policies weaken process)
- 2 findings arose: 1.) more than listed offences in criminal legislation; 2.) cannot be repressed by criminal prohibition → anti corruption policies



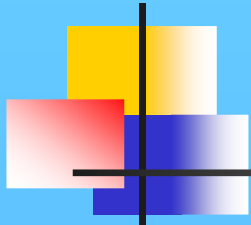
The integrity plan = risk management plan as a component of the internal security system

- Strategic tool for prevention of corruption
 - Risk assessment as being part of it represents the systemic approach for analysis of vulnerabilities/risks in institutions (corruption, irregular activities and other deficiencies)
 - Combines the system of effectiveness of rules and regulations in practice (RIA), the system of quality (CAF) and internal control
 - One of the fundamentals of the Slovenian national strategy in the fight against corruption
 - The Prevention of the Corruption Act in the Republic of Slovenia (2004) defines the integrity plan as *"measures of legal and practical nature, which eliminate and prevent the possibilities for the occurrence and development of corruption in a body."*
 - Public and local community bodies (*public agencies, public institutions, and public funds – ZOIJS*) adopt the integrity plan and mould the plans within the time limits, defined with the guidelines from the article 43 of the ZPKor, and inform the Commission about it.



Contents of the integrity plan

- Assessment of vulnerable activities and areas in institution
- Information on responsible person for the integrity plan
- Decision making process and working process description with the vulnerability assessment and risks for corruption
- Integrity improvement recommendations
- Measures for prevention, due time detection and elimination of corruption risks



Phases of the integrity plan

- the preparation phase,
- identification of existing vulnerable activities and areas as well as existing preventative measures (status quo) ,
- evaluation of vulnerable activities and areas,
- Final report development and an action plan for responding to recommendations resulting from the vulnerability assessment (introduction of new measures and controls).



The project groups as focal points of institutions

The project/working group consists of:

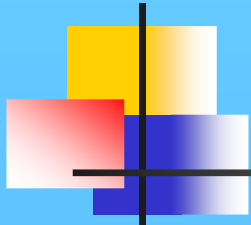
- 5 to 7 people depending on the size of institution;
- Individuals from different sectors, with different functions and levels employed within the institution;
- Leader of the working group is responsible for the integrity plan, has in depth knowledge of the institution's assets and operations, and enjoys trust of the leadership and other employees;
- Institution' leadership nominates the working group, approves the implementation plan, informs all employees, completely explains purpose and objectives of the integrity plan
- Institution sends the decision on implementation and nomination of the working group to the CPC
- Leadership ensures training of the working group members, organised by CPC



Steps involved according to phases

The preparation phase

- The leadership of institution formally accepts the decision on implementation of the integrity plan
- It nominates the working group and sends notification in writing to the Commission for prevention of corruption (CPC); leader of the pr. group coordinates activities with the CPC
- The project group develops the action plan (covers legal background, assessment objectives and methodology based on the guidelines CPC designed), specifying key tasks and their carriers, a timetable and deadlines for tasks' execution
- The project group collects all necessary documentation (information about the legal framework of the organisation, about organisational structure and functions, about the work processes, list of functions, job descriptions, and members of staff, business plans, audit reports...)



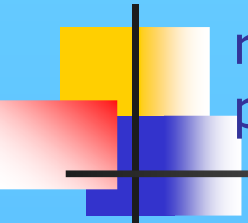
Identification of existing vulnerable activities and areas as well as existing preventative measures (status quo)

- Analysis of the vulnerabilities and risks to corruption according to the areas of work, that already exists in the system
- Working group evaluates the laws and internal rules and procedures related to the vulnerable activities and working areas
- Assesses the human resources (employment, promotions, responsibilities, education)
- Filling out the questionnaires (carefully designed) - analysis
- Conducting interviews – analysis
- Setting up of the severity and probability levels for all threats and vulnerabilities ('risk index')



Evaluation of vulnerable activities and areas

- Evaluation of the vulnerabilities and working areas exposed to irregularities and corruption, as well as other deficiencies
- Preparation of the final report on vulnerability assessment



Final report development and an action plan for responding to recommendations resulting from the vulnerability assessment phase (introduction of new measures and controls)

- Improvement recommendations
- Improvement priorities, deadlines and assignment of the responsibility for the implementation of the recommendation, maintenance requirements
- The leadership adopts the integrity plan, dissolves the working group and establishes the monitoring system (inclusion of performance indicators for the measures efficiency)
- Institution sends the final report to the CPC



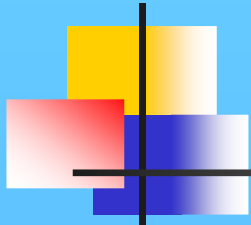
Further Quantitative steps as part of the integrity plans in RS

- Commission for prevention of corruption monitors the implementation of the previously approved improvement recommendations and creates a progress monitoring (does integrity plan contribute to achieving outcomes).
- Establishes benchmarking system and identification of reoccurring same and/or similar vulnerabilities (quantitative assessment of institutional risks in Slovenia).
- Once this is achieved, it publishes the register of risks and vulnerabilities, recommendations to the Parliament through its reports, and the general integrity level in the Republic of Slovenia.



Most occurring areas of risks in RS - *MDRS*

- issuing of variety of licences, permits (construction licences, visas) – *issuing of licences for the arms transit for the past time after being caught without it) – MI in cooperation with MD),*
- public procurement procedure (building, services, IT equipment) – *renting of private helicopter for rescuing without procurement (MH contracted service of helicopter rescuing with private firm without procurement through legislation in the area of protection and rescuing of MDRS),*
- assignment of funds to the businesses,
- business subsidies,
- public administration employment tenders, - *public competition for employment written for certain person, sexual favours*
- privatisation of the state property,
- state property sale – *MD selling military barracks to a private person for zero Euros,*
- lobbying (non defined rules of lobbying) – *procurement of military weapons and other equipment,*
- financing of the political parties, etc.



Thank you for the attention!

**The Republic of Slovenia
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