

TRENDS AND CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES

Anti-corruption Strategies Development and Fulfillment



MULTIANNUAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

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INRODUCTION

- The need for the comprehensive approach in the fight against corruption is an internationally accepted standard
- Corruption is a major obstacle to social development and state progress in general
- The corruption is marked as one of the key destabilizing factor for the process of European integration



National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period from 2013 to 2018

- 2005 The first National Anti-Corruption Strategy in the Republic of Serbia
- 2013 The **new** National Anti-Corruption Strategy in the Republic of Serbia adopted for the period from 2013 to 2018.
- Broad consensus in developing a strategy
- The principles of the Strategy
- 1. The principle of the rule of law
- 2. The principle of "zero tolerance" for corruption
- 3. The principle of accountability
- 4. The principle of comprehensiveness implementing measures and cooperation between operators
- 5. The principle of efficiency
- 6. The principle of transparency



National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period from 2013 to 2018

Methodological approach

- 1. General objective
- 2. Nine priority areas according to the Strategy
- Political activities
- Public Finance
- Privatization and Public-Private Partnerships
- Justice
- Police
- Spatial planning and development
- Health
- Education and Sports
- Media
- 3.Preventive

ACTION PLAN

for implementation of the Strategy for the period from 2013 to 2018

- The Action Plan enables implementation of objectives from the Strategy.
- Mid-term review after 30 months of the implementation.
- The Action Plan describes:
- ✓ Measures,
- ✓ **Indicators** of **objectives**.
- ✓ Activities
- ✓ Indicators of activities
- **✓** Time limits
- **✓** Responsible entities
- ✓ Required **resources**
- ✓ Remarks (**guidelines** for implementation of activities)
- Financial resources needed for implementation of the Action Plan are provided through regular budget funding.

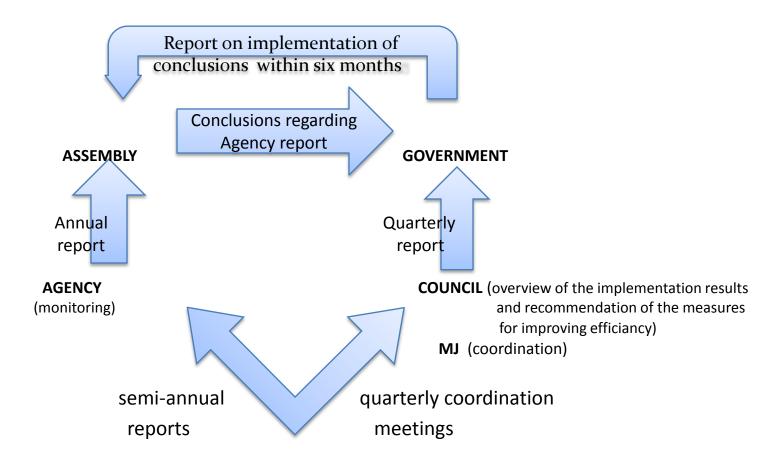
Roles of each body involved in the implementation and the monitoring system

- Ministry of Justice is the coordinator in the implementation process.
- **Council** collects information on the experience in and obstacles to the efficient implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan and submit a report on this to the Government of the RS.
- Monitoring of implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan is under the competence of the **Anti-Corruption Agency**



National Anti-Corruption Strategy for the period from 2013 to 2018

- Coordination, overview of the results and monitoring of implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan -

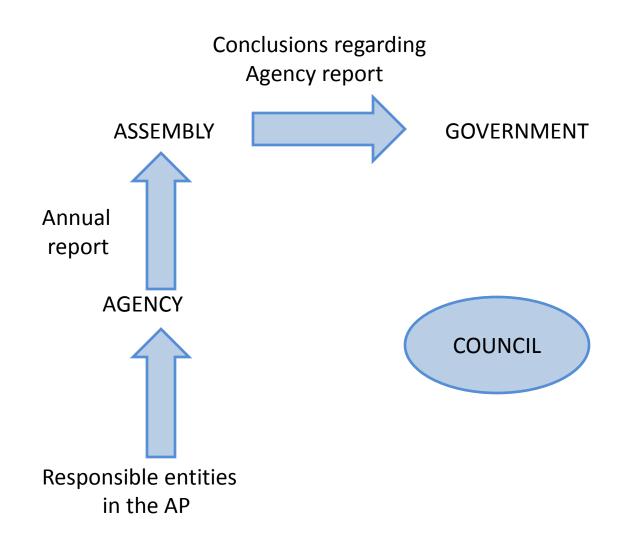


Responsible entities in the AP



National Anti-Corruption Strategy adopted 2005.

-Monitoring of the implementation-





COORDINATION THE KEY FACTOR

■ THE GROUP FOR COORDINATION OF THE IMPLAMENTATION NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY

Organizational unit which is responsible for coordinate implementation of the Strategy and which is a focal point for cooperation with other holders of public powers and with international organizations

■ Each responsible institution delegated one representative for the coordination process. The Ministry competent for justice organizis regular quarterly meeting, with the rerepresentatives from the responsible insitutions. Such meetings is organized in cooperation with the Anti-Corruption Council.



New coordination mechanism for better implementation

- Crisis in Serbia refocuse the attention on fight against corruption as one of the central issue Government set up new body responsible for the coordination of the implementation in order to enhance accountability and responsibility
- The results is remained to be seen



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION