



Specialised anti-corruption services - good practice in Europe



Ankara, 11 March 2004

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European standards

20 Guiding Principles for the fight against corruption (Council of Europe 1997):

- Principles 3 and 7
- Evaluated during the first round of GRECO evaluations
- Inspired EU guidelines and principles
- Meetings of specialised anti-corruption services 1996 - 2001

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European standards

Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173)

"Article 20 – Specialised authorities

Each Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that persons or entities are specialised in the fight against corruption..."

- Independence
- staff
- training
- financial resources

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The purpose of anti-corruption services

What purpose?

- Investigation / law enforcement
- Internal control
- Prevention within public administration
- Ensure interagency cooperation / multi-disciplinary approaches
- Collect information / monitor corruption situation / receive complaints / monitor declaration of assets
- Improve cooperation between public institutions and private sector / support public awareness/education
- Elaborate anti-corruption strategies / coordinate & monitor implementation

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Types of anti-corruption services

The purpose determines the type of service

1. Law enforcement-type services
2. Services for the prevention of corruption
3. Services for public education and support
4. Services for managing anti-corruption strategies
5. Multi-purpose services

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Anti-corruption services in Europe

Law enforcement type services

Examples:

Italy, Belgium, Hungary,
Germany, Norway, Romania, UK

Strengths:

- Focus
- Specialisation, skills and resources
- Faster, more efficient
- Independence
- Visibility/credibility

Difficulties:

- Corruption not always separate
- Less action by others
- Isolation
- Pressure and undue influence

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Anti-corruption services in Europe

Prevention services

Examples:

France, Macedonia, Slovenia

Strengths:

- Focus on core issues
- Broad range of measures
- Focus on high-risk institutions
- Integrate anti-corruption measures in reform process

Difficulties:

- Measuring impact
- Limited control functions/stick
- Rely on cooperation by others
- Cover for lack of enforcement

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Anti-corruption services in Europe

Services for public education and support

Examples: None

- No information on specialised services of this type
- Non-governmental organisations
- Support by other anti-corruption services

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Anti-corruption services in Europe

Services for policy, advice and managing anti-corruption strategies

Examples:

Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia

Strengths:

- Ensure implementation of strategies
- Mobilise large range of institutions
- Integration of enforcement, prevention and public education

Difficulties:

- Authority to coordinate vs independence
- Depends on political commitment
- No stick

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Anti-corruption services in Europe

Multi-purpose services

Examples:

Croatia, Hamburg/Germany, Latvia, Lithuania

Strengths:

- Planning and implementation
- Integrated approach
- Concentration of skills and resources
- Visibility
- Independent

Difficulties:

- Limits involvement of others
- Dependence on one service
- Focus on quick results
- High expectations

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Conclusions

- **Most countries in Europe have specialised anti-corruption services**
- **Many services combine several functions / no universal mode / purpose defines type**
- **One or several services? (Complex set up in some countries)**
- **Public education and support neglected**
- **Measuring performance**
- **Independence remains difficult issue**
- **Performance depends on resources and quality of staff and leadership**

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Setting up specialised anti-corruption services

- 1 Elaborate an anti-corruption strategy and determine role of anti-corruption service/s**
- 2 Review legal basis**
- 3 Define purpose, mandate, authority**
- 4 Define relations with other institutions**
- 5 Appoint head who is politically independent and capable of exercising leadership**
- 6 Provide for independence and accountability**

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Setting up specialised anti-corruption services/considerations

- 7 Prepare organisational structure**
- 8 Selection of staff and conditions of employment**
- 9 Provisions for confidentiality and transparency**
- 10 Training**
- 11 Measure performance**

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Specialised anti-corruption service/s in Turkey?

- Is there a need?
- What would be the purpose?
- What mandate and functions?
- What structure / organisational set up?
- How to insure independence?
- Resources required?
- Steps towards establishing an anti-corruption service?

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Project proposal April 2003: Programme against corruption in Turkey

Programme objective:

To support the implementation of the Government of Turkey Action Plan "Enhancing Transparency and Good Governance in Turkey" and other anti-corruption measures.

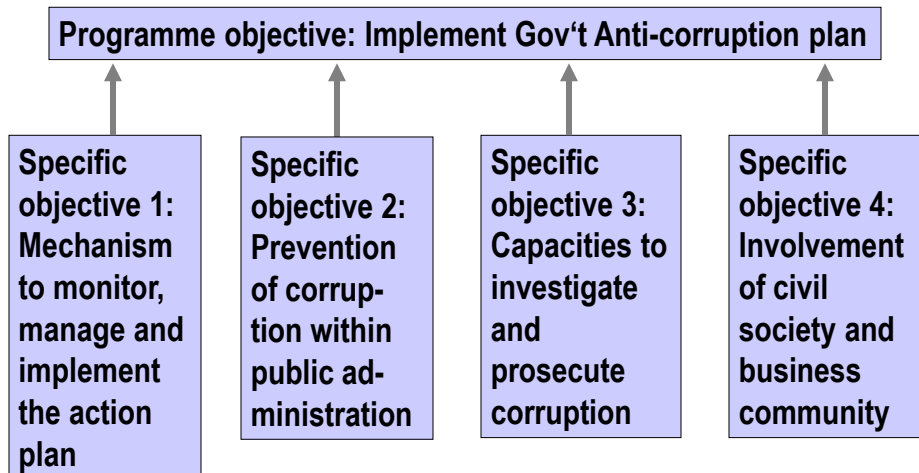
These include the anti-corruption measures foreseen under the Emergency Action Plan of the 58th Government (January 2003).

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Project proposal April 2003: Programme against corruption in Turkey

The programme is divided into four components, each with a specific objective



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**Project proposal April 2003: Programme against
corruption in Turkey**

Crucial for the feasibility of the project:

**Mechanism to manage, co-ordinate and monitor
the implementation of the Action Plan and other
anti-corruption measures**

- **strengthening of the current Steering Committee**
- **creation of an Anti-Corruption Unit**