



Specialised anti-corruption services - good practice in Europe



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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**

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**

The purpose of anti-corruption

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**

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**

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

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

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**

Services for policy, advice and managing anti-corruption strategies

Strengths:

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

Examples:

Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia

Difficulties:

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

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

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**

Setting up specialised anti-corruption

- 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**

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

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?**

Project proposal 2003/4 (EC/COE): 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).

Project proposal April 2003: Programme against corruption in Turkey

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

Programme objective: Implement Gov't Anti-corruption plan

**Specific objective 1:
Mechanism to monitor, manage and implement the action plan**

**Specific objective 2:
Prevention of corruption within public administration**

**Specific objective 3:
Capacities to investigate and prosecute corruption**

**Specific objective 4:
Involvement of civil society and business community**

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**

**The project did not materialise because of the
lack of such a mechanism**

Specialised anti-corruption body in Turkey?

Central administrative unit/body crucial not only for

Management and coordination of anti-corruption measures

but also for

international cooperation!

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