



REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SHARING BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED IN PREVENTING CORRUPTION

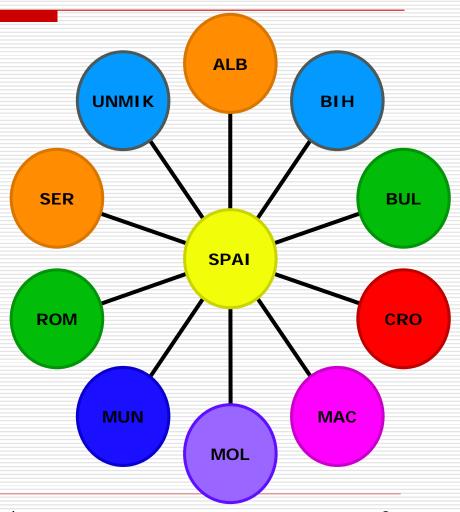
Tirana, Albania April, 2007





A NETWORK OF EXPERTS SHARING THEIR BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Investigators
- Auditors
- Prosecutors
- Judges
- ☐ Governmental officials
- Members of the Parliament
- NGOs
- Mass media
- International experts





MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO PREVENT AND COMBAT CORRUPTION

Pillars of SPAI

international instruments

reliable public administration

integrity in business sector

strengthening of national legislation and the rule of law active civil society

AFTER 6 YEARS... STILL A LONG WAY TO GO

Current challenges for the countries of SEE:

- reform of judiciary and public administration;
- the **negative perception** regarding the levels of **corruption** both from public and business community;
- lack of sound projects dealing with education and raising public awareness;
- understaffed anticorruption structures and low salaries;
- role of the prevention still not preeminent while the repression is seen as the only feasible solution.

Ratifications: 91 (as of 01.04.2007)

Parties in

Western Europe

Sinteut Denmark Finland France

Norway Netherlands United Kingdom Parties in Eastern Europe

Albania

Bulgaria

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Azerbaijan

Belarus

Croatia

Hungary

sivis.

Lithuania

Montenegro

Poland

Romania

Russian Federation

Serbia \

Slovakia Turkey

Parties in Asia

China Jordan Kyrgyzstan Mongolia Sri Lanka Turkmenistan UAE

Yemen

6

Parties in Central **Latin Am**

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Bolivia

Brazil

Cuba

Chile Ecuador

El Salvador

Honduras Mexico

Nicaragua

Panama

Peru

Paraguay

USA

Trinidad and Tobago

Parties in

Angola Algeria

Benin

Burundi Cameroon

Congo

Djibouti

Egypt Kĕnya

Lesotho

Liberia Libya

Madagascar

sidims_M **Nigeria** Sao Tome and Principe Senegial Seychelles Sierra Leone South Africa

Mauritius

Tanzania

Togo Uganda

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CURRENT STATUS Ratification/Adoption of the Anticorruption International Legal Instruments

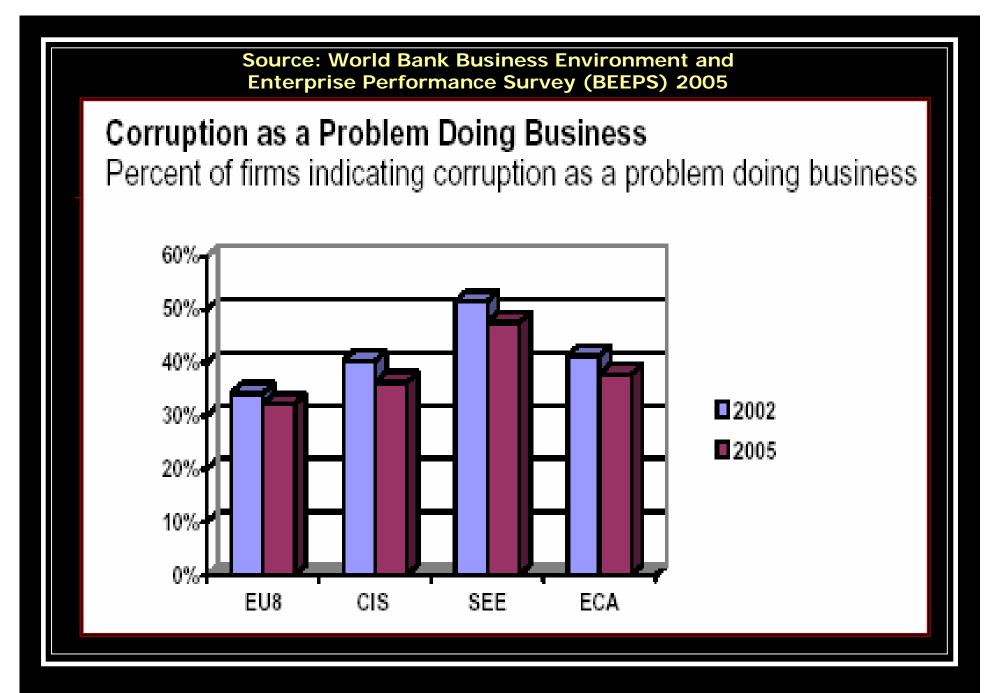
Anti-corruption		Bosnia&			FYR				
Instruments	Albania	Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	of Macedonia	Moldova	Montenegro	Romania	Serbia
Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption	Ratified on 19/7/2001	Ratified on 30/1/2002	Ratified on 7/11/2001	Ratified on 8/11/2000	Ratified on 28/11/199	Ratified on 14/1/2004	Ratified on 18/12/2002	Ratified on	Ratified on 18/12/2002
Council of Europe Civil Law Convention on Corruption	Ratified on 21/9/2000	Ratified on 30/1/2000	Ratified on 8/6/2000	Ratified on 5/6/2003	Ratified on 29/9/2002	Ratified on 17/3/2002	Signed on 7/4/2005	Ratified on 23/4/2002	Signed on 7/4/2005
CoE Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption	Ratified on 15/11/2004	I	Ratified on 4/2/2004	Ratified on 10/5/2005	Ratified 01/3/2006	Signed on 15/5/2003	1	Ratified on 29/11/2004	ı
United Nations Convention against Corruption	Ratified on 25/5/2006	Ratified on 26/10/2006	Ratified 20/9/2006	Ratified on 25/4/2005	Signed on 18/8/2005	Signed on 28/9/2004	Ratified 23./10/2006	Ratified on 2/9/2004	Ratified on 20/12/2005
OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions		-	Ratified 22/12/1998	-		-		-	



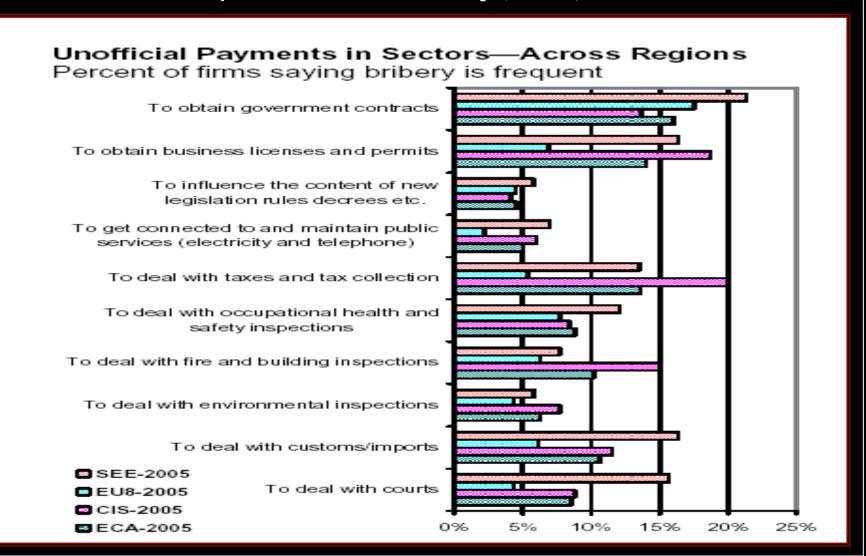
PERCEPTION TRENDS IN SEE

	GDP per capita (PPP)	CPI 2004	CPI 2005	CPI 2006	Ranking 2005	Ranking 2006
Albania	\$ 4,900	2,5	2,4	2.6	126	Ш
Bosnia-Herzegovina	\$ 6,500	3,1	2,9	2.9	88	93
Croatia	\$ 11,200	3,5	3,4	3.4	70	69
Bulgaria	\$ 8,200	4,1	4,0	4.0	55	57
FYR Macedonia	\$ 7,100	2,7	2,7	2.7	103	105
Moldova	\$ 1,900	2,3	2,9	3.2	88	79
Romania	\$ 7,700	2,9	3,0	3.1	85	84
Serbia	\$ 2,400	2,7	2,8	3.0	97	90
Montenegro	\$ 2,400	2,7	2,8	NA	97	NA
Ø States of SE Europe	\$ 5,544	2,98	3,01		89	

Chart developed based on the TI 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index



Source: World Bank Business Environment and Enterprise Performance Survey (BEEPS) 2005





NATIONS IN TRANSIT 2006

Indicators	ALBANIA	BULGARIA	BIH	CROATIA	MACEDONIA	MOLDOVA	MONTENEGRO	ROMANIA	SERBIA
Electoral Process	3,50	1,75	3,00	3,25	3,25	3,75	3,50	2,75	3,25
Judicial framework and independenc e	4,25	3,00	4,00	4,25	3,75	4,50	4,25	4,00	4,25
Corruption	5,25	3,75	4,25	4,75	4,75	6,00	5,25	4,25	4,75
Democracy score (Average on all 8 indicators)	3,79	2,93	4,07	3,64	3,82	4,96	4,50	3,39	4,00

NOTE: The ratings reflect the consensus of Freedom House, its academic advisers, and the author of this report. The opinions expressed in this report are those of the author. The ratings are based on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing the highest level of democratic progress and 7 the lowest. The Democracy Score is an average of ratings for the categories tracked in a given year.



PREVENTIVE MEASURES – HIGHLIGHTS

- Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices (Art. 5)
- Preventive anti-corruption bodies (Art. 6)
- Independence/autonomy and accountability /oversight (art.6, 11. 36)
 - Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?
- Applying the code of conduct (art. 8, 11 UNCAC)
- Inter agency coordination and cooperation (art.37, 38 UNCAC)
- Proper training and resources (art. 36 UNCAC)
- Public reporting (Art. 10)
- Participation of society (Art. 13)



PROMOTING HIGH INTEGRITY STANDARDS IN PUBLIC LIFE

- Overall coordination in implementing the National anticorruption policies
- Strengthen the control procedures for assets declarations
- Management of conflict of interest and incompatibillities
- Efficient monitoring of financing political parties and electoral campaigns
- Implement the free access to information legislation



DAY ONE - FIRST PART

■ National reports - current status in implementing the provisions of Chapter 2 UNCAC

□ Discussion on lessons learned and best practices



DAY ONE - SECOND PART

Working group (session I&II)

- □ Group one Anticorruption strategies and implementing agencies
- ☐ Group two Managing conflict of interests, incompatibilities and assets declarations
- □ Group three Role of civil society in preventing corruption

Reports from the WG discussions



DAY TWO - FIRST PART

Working group (session III)

- □ Group one Anticorruption strategies and implementing agencies
- ☐ Group two Managing conflict of interests, incompatibilities and assets declarations
- □ Group three Role of civil society in preventing corruption

Reports from the WG discussions



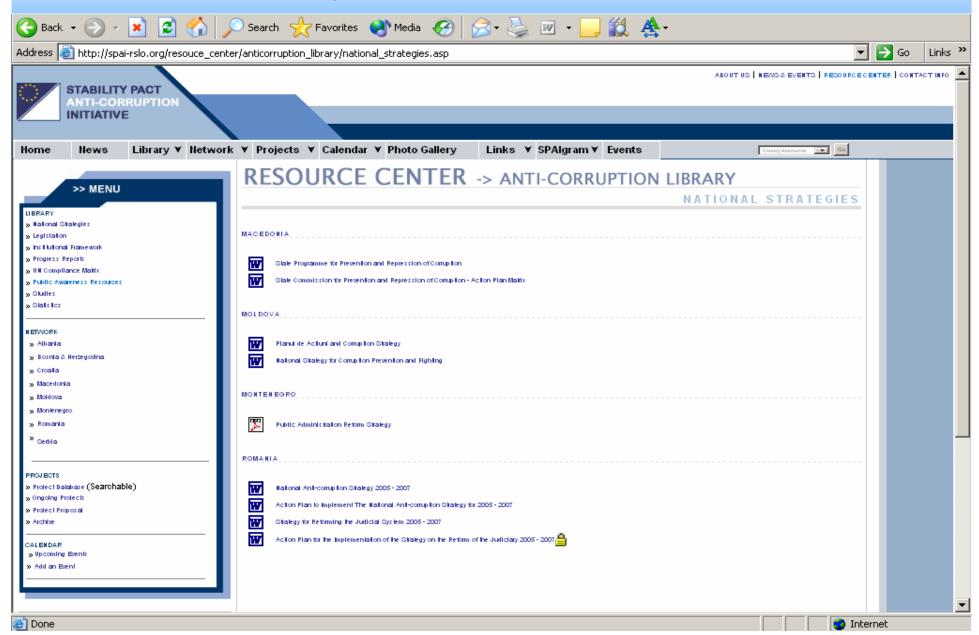
DAY TWO - SECOND PART

The way ahead

- □ Tour de table follow up activities and areas where training and technical assistance is required
- ☐ Joint decision regarding the compliance matrix

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Llibrary, Network, Projects, Calendar





QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND ATTENTION

For further information about SPAI RSLO and its schedule of activities please do not hesitate to contact us:

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