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## OSCE Review Report on Strategic approaches to corruption prevention in the OSCE region

Greta Fenner Zinkernagel  
Managing Director  
Basel Institute on Governance

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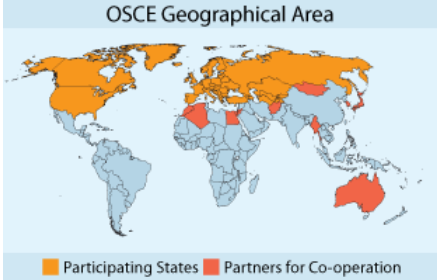
Basel Institute on Governance | Steinengring 60 | CH-4051 Basel | Phone +41 (0)61 205 55 11 | info@baselgovernance.org

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### 1. Review Report – Scope

- Geographic: all OSCE participating States
- Thematic: UNCAC Chapter II on corruption prevention as inspiration
- Focus: Analysis of institutions, policies, practices and legislation for corruption prevention

**OSCE Geographical Area**



■ Participating States ■ Partners for Co-operation

Source: <http://polis.osce.org/countries/>

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## 1. Review Report (cont'd) – Content and methodology

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### Content:

- Regional and international anti-corruption instruments and co-operation with a special focus on OSCE commitments
- Essential components of a long-term strategic, comprehensive and co-ordinated approach to prevent corruption
- Conclusions and recommendations on corruption prevention in the OSCE region with a focus on the OSCE's future role in this regard

### Methodology: Desk study

- Legal texts (international instruments and national legislation)
- Documents issued by public entities (States, International Organisations, etc.)
- Studies, reports and surveys compiled by nonstate actors (academics, NGOs, consultant firms, etc.)

## 2. Context: OSCE corruption prevention initiatives

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- Strategic and policy commitments
  - 1999 Charter for European Security
  - Ministerial Council decisions (2003, 2004)
  - Economic and Environmental Fora
- OSCE supported anti-corruption programmes and activities
  - OCEEA/OSCE Secretariat
  - Field missions

## 2. Context: Regional anti-corruption initiatives

- Regional and international instruments:
  - OECD Convention on Foreign Bribery (1998)
  - Council of Europe Criminal and Civil Law Conventions (1999)
  - UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC, 2003)
- Multi-lateral initiatives
  - EU-OECD SIGMA programme
  - OECD Anti-Corruption Network
  - Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative for South-Eastern Europe (RAI-SEE)
  - Working Group on Prevention (under the auspices of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC)
- Bi-lateral cooperation

## 3. Findings: General remarks

Findings	The OSCE's future role
Political will and commitment are the <i>sine qua non</i> condition for successful anti-corruption efforts.	→ Help strengthen political will and consensus across its participating States as regards the importance of corruption prevention.
Closing the implementation gap and ensuring enforcement has to be a key political priority.	→ Assist participating States in ensuring that policies and laws are and can be implemented and enforced in practice.
A genuine overall governance framework and the rule of law are a fundamental prerequisite for successful anti-corruption measures.	→ Foster the understanding across the region about the importance of good governance for the fight against corruption.

### 3. Findings: Strategies and institutions

Findings	The OSCE's future role
Policies and institutions need to fit the respective national context.	→ Promote context based solutions on the ground of long-standing country experience deep understanding of the respective national situations,
Civic participation is a key factor for the sustainability of anti-corruption efforts.	→ Foster civic participation through specifically designed programmes (field missions).

### 3. Findings: Integrity in the public sector

Findings	The OSCE's future role
Public sector integrity has to be part of broader societal and legal norms to be or become effective.//	→ Help build a political consensus regarding the importance of public sector integrity (including political financing)
The transparency of political party financing must be increased.	
Raising awareness and training public officials is essential to foster integrity.	→ Continue help develop and update (targeted) Codes of conduct for public officials.
Control and monitoring mechanisms of public sector integrity need to be strengthened.	→ The OSCE could continue offering staff training on integrity issues.

### 3. Findings: Public sector management

Findings	The OSCE's future stance
Transparency is of utmost importance for the efficiency and effectiveness of public institutions.	→ Tie links with other institutional partners and support existing programmes
Public sector management processes need to be adapted to the respective context.	
Merit-based human resources management is also a key element in preventing corruption.	

### 3. Findings: Transparency, accountability, civic participation

Findings	The OSCE's future role
Access to information legislation and transparency provisions need to be enhanced.	→ Strengthen the access to information, including e-government, and the media in their watchdog function.
Media and civil society organisation play a crucial role in ensuring the long-term success of anti-corruption efforts.	→ Foster civil society empowerment and support civil society organisations in their awareness raising, public education and training efforts.
Whistle-blower protection needs to be introduced or enhanced.	