



**Updated progress Report regarding the implementation of
the
UN Convention against Corruption in the Republic of Croatia**

**Regional Conference on sharing best practices and lessons learned
in preventing corruption**

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National Anticorruption Programme 2006-2008

On 16 March 2006, the Government of the Republic of Croatia adopted the **National Anticorruption Programme 2006-2008** and it was adopted by the Croatian Parliament on 31 March 2006.

On the basis of the National Anticorruption programme **action plans** for each competent body in the fight against corruption were made. They specify the persons responsible for the implementation of each individual measure.

The Ministry of Justice received **mini programmes** from 14 competent authorities. Mini programmes includes the name of specific tasks, deadlines for their implementation, the body and the person responsible for implementation and the success indicators.

The **National Council** was founded to monitor the implementation of the National Anti-corruption Program.

The bodies competent for the measures planned in the National Anticorruption Programme are:

the Supreme Court of the Republic of Croatia, the Public Prosecution Service of the Republic of Croatia, the Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime (USKOK), the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Science, Education and Sport, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Ministry of the Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship, the Croatian Privatisation Fund, the Central State Administrative Office for Public Administration, the Central State Administrative Office for e-Croatia, the Conflict of Interest Commission, the Public Procurement Office, the State Commission for Supervision of Public Procurement Procedure and the Office for Cooperation with NGOs of the Government of the Republic of Croatia.

OFFICE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CORRUPTION AND ORGANISED CRIME

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- Croatia established in 2001. a specialised Public Prosecutor's Office - Office for the Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime called **USKOK**
- USKOK has repressive role dealing with investigation and prosecution of corruptive and organized crime offences
- USKOK has preventive role as well; within USKOK special Anticorruption and PR Departement is dealing with preventive measures

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USKOK has very important role in the implementation of a new National anticorruption program, thus paying special attention to the efficient interagency cooperation on national and international level, continuous training, communication with media, NGOs and rising public awareness.



Criminal law amendments

- **Heavier punishments for criminal offences of corruption in **Criminal Code** (accepting a bribe, offering a bribe, accepting a bribe in economic transactions and the offering of a bribe in economic transactions, and the abuse of office and official authority) were introduced.**
- **The Act on Amendments to the **Criminal Procedure Act** has come into force. This Act extends the possibility of using special investigative measures for all criminal offences of corruption from the jurisdiction of USKOK and the criminal offence of the abuse of office and official authority.**



Act on Financing Political Parties

The Act on Financing Political Parties, Independent Lists and Candidates was published in the Official Gazette 01/07 on 2 January 2007 and came into force on 10 January 2007. This Act prescribes:

- the upper limit for voluntary contributions (donations) per political party by a natural or legal person in a particular calendar year
- A clear definition of voluntary contributions (donations) and regulation of the way of contributing donations
- Prohibition of anonymous donations
- Prohibition of the receipt of donations from certain legal persons



Act on Civil Servants

- The Act on Civil Servants introduced the system for employing, deploying and promoting civil servants based on their capability, knowledge and experience.
- In the implementation of the Act, the subordinate legislation was also adopted concerning:
 - - the procedure for implementing public tender procedures and internal vacancy procedures,
 - - the control of legality of acts deciding on the rights from civil service by the introduction of an independent body - the Civil Service Committee,
 - - the procedure for evaluating civil servants,
 - - the conduct of civil servants by the adoption of the Code of Ethics.



new Public Procurement Act

- **With the aim to create a transparent public procurement system the Draft Public Procurement Strategy 2006-2010 was written,**
- **the first working draft of the new Public Procurement Act which will be sent for regular procedure to the Government of the RoC was written**
- **It proposes:**
- **New procurement methods: framework agreement; competitive dialogue; electronic auction;**
- **E-procurement;**
- **New system of legal protection**



The Code of Judicial Ethics

- **Compulsory declaration of assets is prescribed** for all judges and security checks for all public prosecutors.
- **The Code of Judicial Ethics** was adopted on 26 October 2006 and published on the Supreme Court's web site. The printing has been ordered of 2000 copies of the Code in Croatian and 200 copies in English.
- **Amendments to the Rules of Procedure for the Court** prescribe the obligation to adopt a decision on redistribution of court cases in written form with an explanation.



**Thank you
for your attention**