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Resilient nations.

#NextGenAntiCorruption: Best Practices of Fighting Corruption in Europe and Central Asia?

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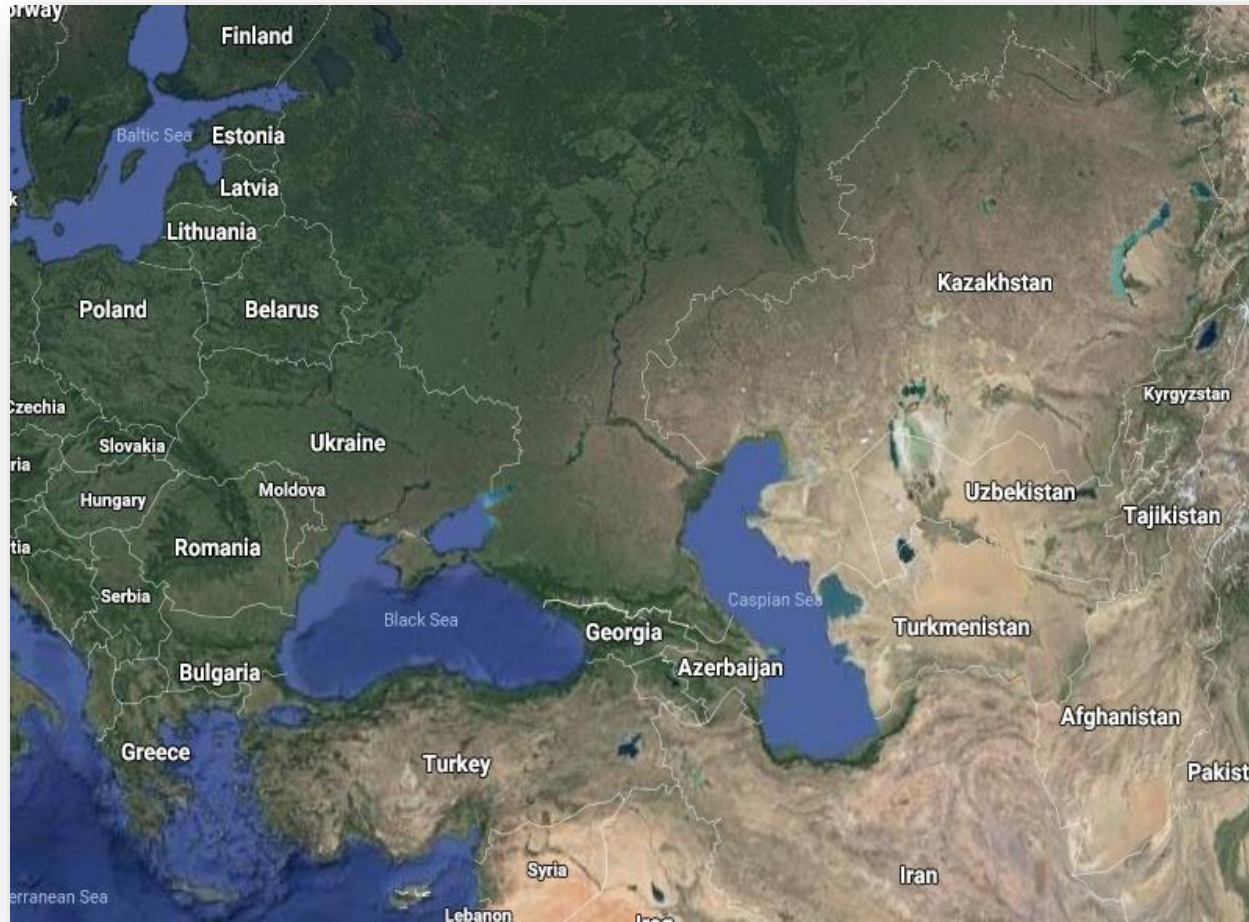
Regional workshop on “Innovation in Corruption Prevention”



Tangier, Kingdom of Morocco, March 03-04, 2020

Snapshot of UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub and its Anti-Corruption Initiatives in the ECIS Region

- Istanbul Regional Hub covers 18 countries and territory in Europe and Central Asia
- Biggest anti-corruption projects: Kosovo*, Moldova, Uzbekistan and Ukraine
- Other countries have also introduced anti-corruption measures within projects, mostly related to public administration, e.g. Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Georgia
- Big majority of these countries have national anti-corruption strategies



*All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)



**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

GOALS



Developing countries face an **annual gap of USD2.5 trillion** to achieve Sustainable Development Goals by 2030

What is the cost of corruption globally?

- Annually approximately **USD2.6 trillion** is lost to corruption globally
- This is **5 per cent** of the global gross domestic product and is **10 X more** than the official development assistance globally
- Businesses and individuals pay more than **USD1 trillion** in bribes every year
- In Europe and Central Asia **1 in 3 citizens** believe that corruption is a biggest problem facing their country

Are we fighting corruption successfully?

- **Traditionally approach:** AC National Strategies and Action-Plans, legislation on prevention, investigation and prosecution of corruption. Harsh laws, but very little progress to deter corruption
- **Lack of political will:** sometimes governments care more about short-term success in international AC rankings, rather than sustainable AC reforms
- **Technology is key:** in the era of 4th Industrial Revolution and emergence of Internet of Things, robotics and artificial intelligence, governments need to invest more in digitalization of prevention of corruption

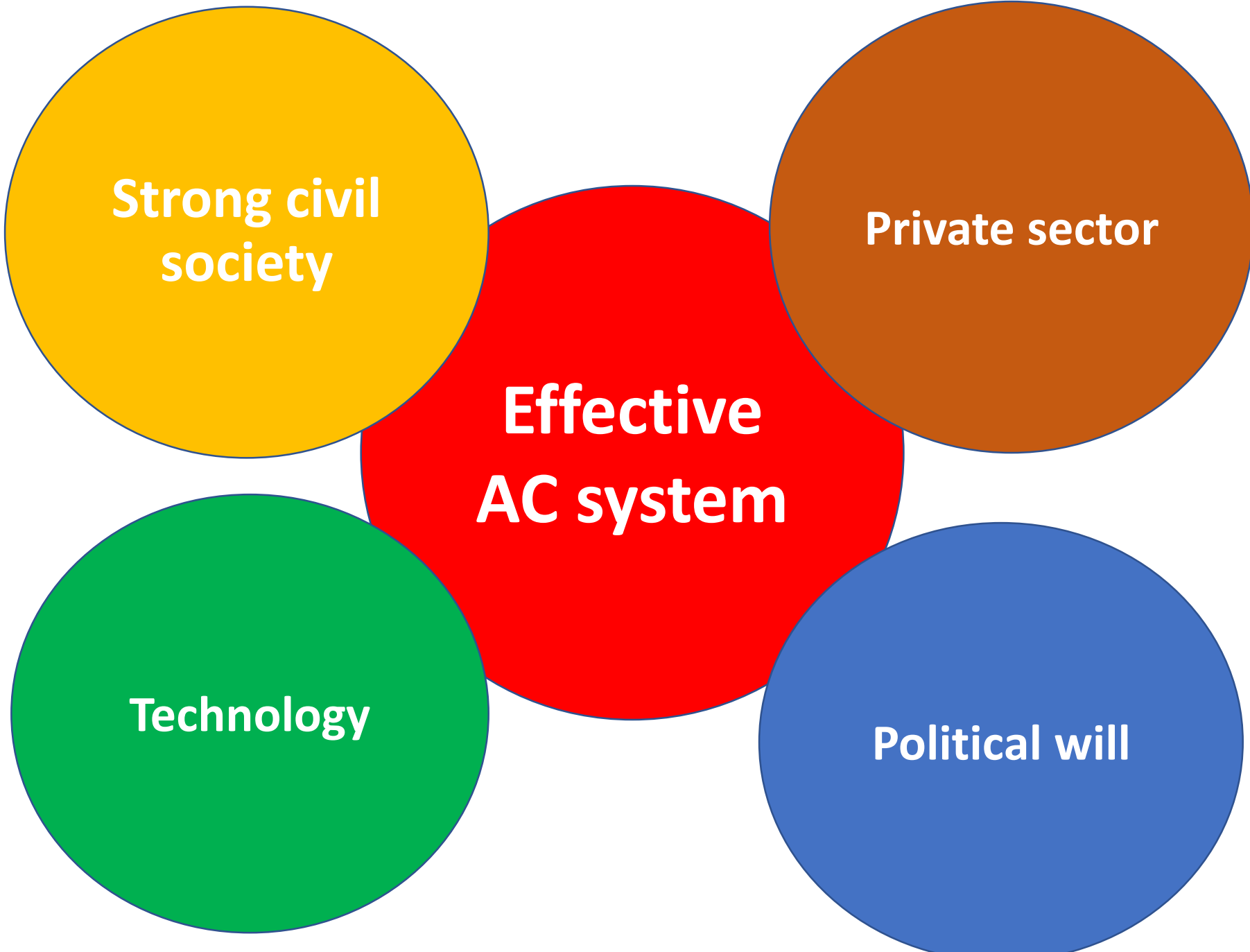
UNDP helps governments in Europe and Central Asia to fight corruption: *#NextGenAntiCorruption*

- We provide policy and programme support in the design and implementation of effective AC reforms and initiatives
- We also support in carrying out **Corruption Risk Assessments** and development of **National Anti-Corruption Strategies** and in their implementation
- We advocate for a bigger role of **technology** in the fight against corruption and inclusion of **civil society** in decision-making processes: **open data portals**, **technology-based public services delivery**, **one-stop shops**, **corruption reporting** online and mobile tools etc.

First UNDP Community of Practice for the ECIS Region and Forum on Innovations in Anti-Corruption, 14-15 May, Tashkent, Uzbekistan: *#NextGenAntiCorruption*







Example #1

Georgian Asset Declaration System Before 2010



The same system now >> www.declaration.gov.ge

/declaration.gov.ge/eng/



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Civil Service Bureau's asset declaration system. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Civil Service Bureau logo, an 'AUTHORIZATION' button, and a menu with links: HOME, HOW IT WORKS, ABOUT US, LEGISLATION, F.A.Q., and CONTACT US. The main banner features the text 'ASSET DECLARATIONS OF GEORGIAN SENIOR OFFICIALS' and 'TRANSPARENT EFFECTIVE OFFICIAL SIMPLE' in a grid. To the right of the text is an image of a man and a woman looking at a laptop. Navigation arrows are visible on the left and right sides of the banner.

Quick search

Just type whom or what you are looking for: e.g. Giorgi Maisuradze, Mercedes, Villa etc...

SEARCH

Detailed search

Recently submitted declarations

found: 46780

Irakli Kordzaia

Ministry of Corrections and Legal Assistance of Georgia

Published: 11/03/2014

DOWNLOAD

Paata Imnadze

Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs of Georgia

Published: 11/03/2014

DOWNLOAD

Example #2



Search...

Extended ▼



What is the Open Data portal?

This is the State information resource on the Internet, consisting of a set of software and hardware and is designed to accommodate a public government information in the form of open data



Territory



Economy



Health



Education



Population



Transport



Culture



ICT



Realty



Business

All spheres ▼

Example #3

Public budget/procurement spending monitor in Kazakhstan

← → ↻ publicbudget.kz/ru/budget/map-list/1/11/18

Интерактивная карта открытых бюджетов

Русский Нур-Султан

Поиск по наименованию организации в сфере 'Транспорт' Поиск

На что выделен бюджет Выберите Статус бюджета Выберите Год Выберите

Наименование: Қазығұрт а/о, Қазығұрт е/м Қазығұрт көшесін орта жөндеу

Бюджет: 64 911 000 тг.

Подробнее Подать обращение

На освоении На что: Строительство Год: 09.12.2019 Отклонение:

Наименование: Строительство участка улицы №14 от улицы №12 до улицы Угол 4-й Участок: от ул.Тулебаева до у...

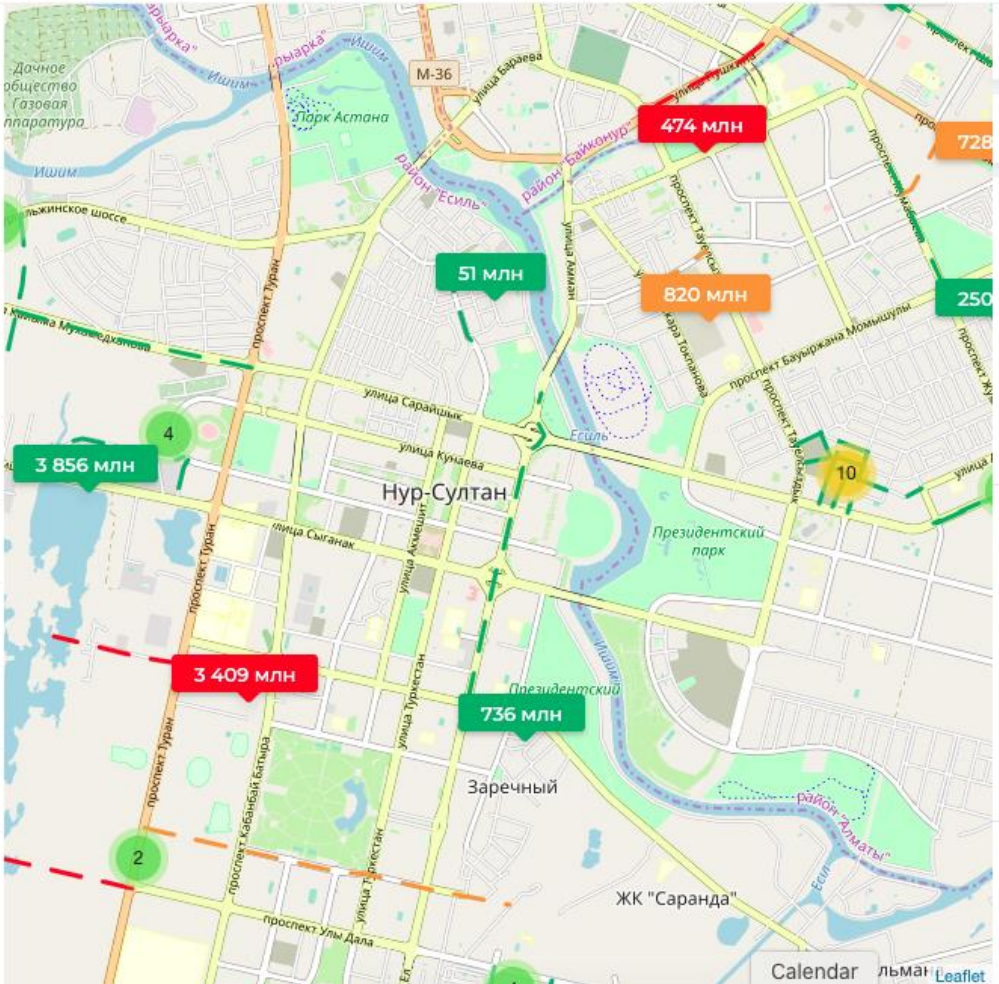
Бюджет: 4 441 789 000 тг.

Подробнее Подать обращение

На освоении На что: Строительство Год: 09.12.2019 Отклонение:

Наименование: Строительство участка улицы №14 от улицы №12 до улицы Угол 3-й Участок Транспортная развязка...

Бюджет: 4 738 854 000 тг.



Example #4

Political will and a whole of government approach



- UNDP supported opening of **one-stop shops** in Albania, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
- More and more public services moving from one-stop-shops to **online citizen-portals**: my.gov.uz in Uzbekistan, [e-Citizen portal](http://e-Citizen.portal) in Serbia, my.gov.ge in Georgia etc.
- Keep the **regulations and monitoring agencies** at a minimum numbers (licensing, permits, mandatory registrations etc.) to prevent corruption
- Ensure impartial and **independent judiciary** and effective corruption **investigations/prosecutions**

Example #5

UNDP creating “Islands of Integrity” in the region

- Co-designing local anti-corruption strategy together with local officials, CSOs, media and citizens based on the corruption-risk assessment results
- UNDP can act as a facilitator of the process
- Project countries: Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, North Macedonia, Ukraine



Online tool to Corruption-Free Local Government:

<https://corruptionfreecities.org/>

← → ↻ <https://corruptionfreecities.org> ★ 



GUIDE TO CORRUPTION-FREE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Transparency and Open Data

Procurement

Conflicts of interest

Internal Audit

Real Estate Management

Public service delivery

Urban Planning

Budget and financial management

Security of

AVAILABLE METHODOLOGI

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

HOW TO DEVELOP INTEGRITY SYSTEM

WHY TO USE IT

HOW TO IMPLEMENT IT

HOW TO IMPROVE INTEGRITY SYSTEM

CORRUPTION-FREE CITY

Next >

RISK: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Transparent and effective human resources management system is a necessary precondition for successful public administration. If public servants are recruited, promoted or dismissed through favouritism, political patronage, nepotism or corruption, there should be no expectations for quality public services for citizens.

Information about all major corruption risks associated with human resources management systems are highlighted in this Guide. It will also offer tested solutions for tackling these issues, including, clear staff selection criteria, e-recruitment and entry-level exams to ensure merit-based recruitment.

[LEARN MORE](#)

Example #6

We need to also work with the private sector

- The private sector has a potential to be a game changer
- Globally, private sector accounts for **60 % of GDP**, 90% of jobs and 80% of capital flows on average in developing countries

What can the private sector do?

- Businesses can ensure their compliance with laws and relevant standards, and strengthen their internal control mechanisms by carrying out corruption-risk assessments
- Disclosure and regular audits
- Whistleblower protection and safe channels for feedback and complaints
- Clear rules on conflicts of interest (gifts, hospitality, travel and entertainment, political and charitable contributions)

The role of the government

- Most corruption-prone areas in public-private sector interface are: public procurements (57 %), licenses and permits, judiciary, politicians and tax collection
- Governments should ensure that its anti-corruption laws and the National Anti-Corruption Strategies include clear provisions on business integrity
- Since governments act as formal owners of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), they should proactively introduce compliance programs in those businesses
- Business Ombudsman institutions, mandated to act in the best interests of private sectors and as a medium between them and the state

7 key take-aways for the implementation of successful AC reform

1. Use **disruptive technologies and innovations** in public services delivery as well as in government operations (e-public procurement, e-auctions, licensing, budget planning and spending monitoring, e-supervision on infrastructure contracts implementations, e-medicine stock management, e-assets and interests declarations etc.)
2. **Open all government held public data** online (except for state, commercial or private secrecy) in easily accessible formats (CSV, JSON etc.) with API
3. Provide a space for **civil society** and wider public monitoring mechanisms. Innovation alone if it is not coupled with human-centric and rights-based approaches, will not be successful
4. Keep the **regulations and monitoring agencies** at a minimum numbers (licensing, permits, mandatory registrations etc.) to prevent corruption
5. AC Strategies by default are strong documents. Key to success is their **implementation and coordination**
6. Ensure impartial and **independent judiciary** and effective corruption **investigations/prosecutions**
7. Work with private sector to stronger **business integrity**

Thank you!

#NextGenAntiCorruption

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