Workshop on the
"Palestinian National Anti-Corruption Strategy in the light of comparative experiences from the Arab region and the world"

Anti-Corruption Strategies
Macedonia’s experience

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Vladimir GEORGIJEV
State Commission for Prevention of Corruption
Macedonia

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Principles for efficient fight against corruption (explicit measures)

- Publicly expressed political will/commitment to fight corruption (consensual);
- Developed comprehensive AC legal framework;
- Established anti-corruption institutional framework;
- Prevention of corruption (Anti-Corruption Strategies);
- Culture of non-tolerance to corruption; public awareness / education / trainings;
- Efficient enforcement of laws (outstandingly interconnected with well developed capacities of institutions) – includes strengthening of AC investigations, prosecutions, sanctions;
- Effective inter-institutional and international cooperation in fighting corruption;
- Cooperation with civil and private sector and media;
- Prevention VS Repression.
Anti-Corruption Tools

- Auditing and oversight
- Conflict of interest regimes
- Asset declarations / statements of interests
- Codes of conduct / self-regulation initiatives
- Access to information & transparency
- Reforms (civil service, judiciary, election system)
Anti-Corruption Strategy

• Set of policies to strengthen the capacity of the society to prevent and fight corruption

• Fight against corruption - long distance run

• Action plan - not a wish list (set of feasible and achievable measures, detect priorities and run for it)

• Evaluation, improvement and setting new goals

• **International community:** Frame their anti-corruption efforts for support of some of the activities set in the AC Strategy / action plan
Development of AC strategy

I. Broad participation
II. Presentation of the implementation

Additional consultations (experts, experiences)

Findings and recommendations

Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation

Adoption of AC strategy and Action plan
Preventive Measures

1. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices
2. Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies
3. Public sector
4. Codes of conduct for public officials
5. Public procurement and management of public finances
6. Public reporting
7. Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services
8. Private sector
9. Participation of society
10. Measures to prevent money-laundering
State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (SCPC)

- Established 2002
- Implements the Law on Prevention of Corruption, Law on Prevention of Conflict of Interests and in accordance with the Law on Lobbying, SCPC supervises the lobbying
- Seven members appointed by the Parliament, with a term of office of four years, with a right to be re-appointed
- Secretariat of SCPC (permanent staff)
State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (SCPC)

SCPC has mainly preventive competences, but also indirect repressive function:

- **adopts a State Programmes for Prevention and Repression of Corruption and Conflict of Interests and Action plan for realization;**
- **monitors the implementation of the Action plan**
- **provides opinion on draft laws of importance for the prevention of corruption and conflict of interests;**
- **raises initiatives for instituting and conducting procedures before competent bodies for dismissal, assignment, removal, criminal prosecution or implementation of other measures of accountability of elected or appointed functionaries, officials and responsible persons in public enterprise and other legal entities disposing with state capital;**
State Commission for Prevention of Corruption (SCPC)

- considers conflict of interests cases;
- maintains records (Assets declarations) and oversee the property situation and changes in property situation of elected or appointed functionaries and other officials in a manner defined by this Law;
- cooperates with other state bodies and with corresponding national bodies of other states, and with international organizations active in the field of prevention of corruption;
- undertakes activities in the area of education of competent bodies to detect and prosecute corruption and other types of crime.
- oversees the financing (sources and expenditures) of the electoral campaigns
State Anti-Corruption Programmes (AC Strategies)

- **Important!** To ensure overall participation (Government, judiciary, local self-government, civil society, private sector, media…) in drafting of the strategy and action plans

- **State Programme for Prevention and Repression of Corruption with Action Plan 2003-2007:**
  - Measures / activities directed towards development / setting up legal and institutional framework
  - Establishment of LEAs
  - Recommendations contained in the Action plan in respect of adoption new laws or amending existing ones were implemented in large extent. At 2007, for 21 laws from 42 pointed out as necessary to be adopted or amended, the procedure was finished. The rest were in legal procedure.
  - The Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia in December 2005 adopted amendments to the Constitution, which were necessary for conducting reforms in judiciary system
State Anti-Corruption Programmes (AC Strategies)

- State Programme for Prevention and Repression of Corruption with Action Plan 2007-2011:

National Integrity System (6 pillars)

1. Political system, Parliament, Political Parties
2. Judiciary
3. Public Administration and Local Self-Government
4. Law Enforcement Agencies
5. Economic and Financial System and Private Sector
6. Civil sector, Media and Unions

The Action plan contained set of activities for improving capacity and performance of the institutions, activity indicators and indicators for measurement of the institution’s performance
State Anti-Corruption Programmes (AC Strategies)

State Programme for Prevention and Repression of Corruption and Conflict of Interests with Action Plan 2011-2015:

- **Step further:**
  - to achieve more efficient application of the normative framework for prevention and repression of corruption and conflict of interest in practice;
  - to strengthen the institutional capacities through overcoming of the specific risks for corruption and conflict of interest;
  - to improve the integrity of public administration;
  - to ensure efficient and effective inter-institutional cooperation at national and international level and to raise institutional transparency and the public awareness about the harmfulness of corruption and conflict of interest.

Action plan covers 11 sectors:
1. Political Sector
2. Judiciary
3. Public Administration
4. Law Enforcement Agencies
5. Customs
6. Local Self-Government
7. Public Sector
8. Private Sector
9. Health, Labor and Social Policy
10. Education and Sports
11. Media and Civil Society

*Novelty: indicators of the effectiveness
## Example:

### SECTOR ???

1. Problem/risk factor: insufficient transparency and accountability in relation to assets and interests of public officials

**Explanation / justification:** obligation to submit asset declarations and statements of interests by public officials is not adequately implemented and monitored

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Activity indicators</th>
<th>Implementing agency/competent institution</th>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Timeframe for realization</th>
<th>Effectiveness indicator</th>
<th>Financial implications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Revealing the assets and interests</td>
<td>1. Law on prevention of corruption and Law on prevention of conflict of interests amended to introduce creation of registry of officials</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice SCPC</td>
<td>First priority</td>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>Institutions which have submitted data about public officials / Institutions which are obliged to submit data</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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Thank you

Vladimir GEORGIJEV
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Macedonia
vgeorgiev@dksk.org.mk

www.dksk.org.mk