



Anti-corruption Bodies in South – Eastern Europe

Cooperation in the framework of the
Regional Anti-corruption Initiative

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RAI member states and observers





Types of Anti-corruption Bodies

- Preventive bodies: coordination of implementation of anti-corruption policies, public awareness, education, administrative investigations.
- Law enforcement bodies: detection, investigation, prosecution.
- Multifunctional agencies
- Multiagency model
- Specialized bodies/Agencies with various competences



Albania

- ***High Inspectorate for Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA)***
 - integrity agency set up in 2005 under a special law; responsible for declaration and audit of assets of state officials; 10% of the officials have been fully checked under random selection
- ***Joint Investigative Units*** – 2007; Tirana + 6 regional units; set up by MoU signed by General Prosecutor, Minister of Interior, Minister of Finance and Head of State Intelligence Service, later joined by Chief Inspector of HIDAA and Head of High State Audit; lead by prosecutors; also includes – police officers, investigators, tax and customs officers, liaison officers in HIDAA, State Intelligence Service and State Audit Office; new – use of intelligence data



Bosnia and Herzegovina

- New 2010 – ***Anti-corruption agency***; law was adopted in 2009; typical preventive body with competences in coordination of anti-corruption activities on national level, as well as leading public awareness campaigns and trainings; in the law it's stated that the agency is independent and autonomous administrative organization accountable for its work to BiH Parliament; concrete competences:
 - development and oversight of national Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan;
 - coordination of public institutions in all types of preventing corruption activities;
 - monitoring conflict of interest cases and inform institutions in charge;
 - collection and analysis of specialized data, publication of the information on corruption;
 - cooperation with international stakeholders and partners.
- ***Special Department for Organized Crime, Economic Crimes and Corruption*** – based in the State Prosecutor's Office; coordinates investigations and prosecutes cases; new moment – combines local and international staff.



Bulgaria

- ***Commission for Establishing of Property Acquired from Criminal Activity (CEPACA)*** – specialized state asset recovery body set up in 2005; structure – Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, 3 members; territorial directorates with inspectors lead by directors – they are the on-field state officials responsible for establishment of property acquired from criminal activity; the Commission is primary administrator with budget resources.
- ***Parliamentary Commission for Fight against Corruption, Conflict of Interest and Parliamentary Ethics*** – set up within the Parliament, the Commission investigates concrete corruption/conflict of interest cases; as a follow-up the Commission could inform the relevant state institution or raise a hearing in the Parliament.



Croatia

Office for Suppression of Organized Crime and Corruption (USKOK):

- Set up in 2001 under a special law;
- Typical law enforcement body;
- Part of the Prosecution Office of Croatia;
- Head of USKOK is a prosecutor having the status of State Deputy-General Prosecutor;
- The seat – Zagreb + 3 territorial sections;
- Currently around 20 prosecutors working in USKOK.



Macedonia

State Commission for Prevention of Corruption:

- Set up in 2002 under a special law;
- Composition – 7 members (incl. Secretary General) appointed by the Parliament, therefore accountable to the National Assembly;
- Work – regular sessions;
- Competences – develop and implement the State Program for Prevention and Repression of Corruption; maintains records and monitors declaration of assets of state officials; can question persons and raise corruption investigations in front of the relevant institutions, etc.



Moldova

Center for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption:

- Centralized body, consisting of central apparatus and territorial subdivisions;
- Primary administrator of budget resources, has the status of ministry;
- The Director is appointed by the Government and reports to the Prime Minister;
- Competences – prevention, detection, investigation and deterrence of economic crimes and corruption; conducting anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative acts; monitors declarations of assets of public servants; training courses on anti-corruption measures for state officials.



Montenegro

Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative (DACI):

- Typical preventive body;
- Set up in 2001 after decision of Montenegrin Government, supervised by Ministry of Finance in terms of efficiency;
- Competences – conducts public awareness campaigns, research activities and educational training courses; co-operates with state bodies in preparation and implementation of legislation and programme documents, and in reporting corruption with NGO and private sector; proposes adoption and implementation of European and international standards to the Government; co-ordinates and monitors the implementation of GRECO recommendations; co-ordinates activities in the implementation of UNCAC;
- Director of DACI is currently RAI Chairperson.



Romania

National Anti-corruption Directorate (DNA):

- Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice;
- Set up in 2002, it represents specialized prosecutorial and investigative agency competent in the field of countering high and medium level corruption offences;
- Structure: Chief Prosecutor of DNA is subordinate to General Prosecutor; 145 prosecutors work in DNA supported by judicial police officers and DNA specialist in various areas (economics, customs, IT, banks, etc.);
- Competences: bribery offences (value above 10 000 EUR), corruption offences (value of damage over 200 000 EUR), serious economic offences (damage over 1 000 000 EUR), offences against the financial interest of EU (regardless the value of damage);
- Accountability – DNA Chief Prosecutor reports to the Supreme Council of Magistracy and to the Minister of Justice, who himself reports to Parliament.

National Integrity Agency (ANI):

- Set up in 2007 under the premises of a special law;
- Competences – verifying assets, detecting incompatibilities and potential conflict of interest;
- Around 300 000 persons are subject to declaration of assets.



Serbia

New ***Anti-corruption Agency*** is operational since January 1st, 2010:

- The law is adopted in 2008;
- Structure: Director (cannot be member of a political party) and Deputy-Director – both of them selected by the Board of the agency after open procedure), Board (9 members elected by Parliament);
- Competences: monitors the National Anti-corruption Strategy and Action Plan; responsible for checking of declaration of assets and deciding on conflict of interest cases; coordinates the efforts of all relevant institutions involved in fighting corruption on national level; leads the international cooperation on the anti-corruption field; conduct educational activities; collects and maintain statistics.



Conclusions

- Establishment of anti-corruption bodies is a relatively new trend – starting around 10 years ago;
- Recent developments in all SEE countries;
- Reasons for setting up anti-corruption bodies:
 - political will;
 - pressure by international community;
 - follow-up of internal crisis;
 - implementation of UNCAC.



Weak points/Challenges

- Political pressure;
- Broad tasks/lack of sufficient resource;
- Low salaries and standard of living;
- Mentality of people.



Questions?

THANK YOU!

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