Monitoring anti-corruption strategy and its impact

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Anti-Corruption policy

Guided by the Anti-Corruption Act.

Activities are planned in the Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Ministry of Justice is responsible for:
- development
- implementation.
Ministry of Justice:
- manages the anti-corruption policy
- co-ordinates the Strategy’s implementation;
  – conducts relevant surveys;
  – assesses the Strategy’s implementation;
  – reports the Strategy’s implementation to the Government of the Republic.

Domain-specific anti-corruption networks (e.g. network of health care authorities, network of law enforcement authorities, network of local governments, network of educational authorities, etc.):
  – assesses the Strategy’s implementation;
  – analyses the Strategy’s measures and activities;
  – proposes additional measures and activities to be included in the Strategy.

Corruption prevention co-ordinator in ministries:
– co-ordinates the anti-corruption policy in the relevant ministry and its area of government;
– ensures the implementation of the Strategy’s measures and activities in the relevant ministry and its area of government;
– presents a written report concerning the implementation of measures and activities, upon the Ministry of Justice’s request, by the end of January of every year;
– participates in the anti-corruption network of the relevant area.
Anti-Corruption Strategy 2013-2020

03.10.2013 the Estonian Government approved the new Anti-Corruption Strategy 2013-2020. The strategy has three broader objectives:

• promotion of corruption awareness;
• improvement of transparency of decisions and actions;

and

• development of investigative capabilities of investigative bodies and prevention of corruption that could jeopardise national security.
Measures of the strategy

To attain those objectives several measures have been planned:
• Enhancing awareness of residents and shaping their attitudes towards corruption.
• Enhancing awareness and shaping attitudes towards corruption in public sector.
• Enhancing awareness in private sector and emphasizing the role of prevention.
• Increasing transparency of law-making and of political decision-making.
• Increasing transparency of the financial contracts and working processes of local governments.
• Preventing corruption and increasing transparency in relation to public procurements.
• Preventing corruption and undue influence in law-enforcements agencies and courts.
• Increasing transparency in health-care sector.
• Enhancing analytical capacities to investigate corruption offences.
Assessment

The Strategy’s results will be assessed on the basis of:
1) surveys, primarily the questionnaire survey “Corruption in Estonia: A survey of three target groups”; and
2) international assessments and recommendations to Estonia (GRECO, OECD, UN, Transparency International).

- Three target groups (residents, entrepreneurs, public sector).
- Three topics: perception of corruption; encountering corruption; ethical.
- Readiness to offer a bribe in a hypothetical situation has decreased.
- The number of people having encountered corruption has decreased.
- The number of residents indirectly encountering corruption has increased.
- Is accepting gifts corruption? The proportion of residents and entrepreneurs who believe so has increased.
Corruption Perception Index

- 1998: 5.7
- 1999: 5.7
- 2000: 5.7
- 2001: 5.6
- 2002: 5.6
- 2003: 5.4
- 2004: 6.0
- 2005: 6.4
- 2006: 6.7
- 2007: 6.5
- 2008: 6.6
- 2009: 6.6
- 2010: 6.5
- 2011: 6.4
- 2012: 6.4
- 2013: 6.8
- 2014: 6.9
Thank you!

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