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Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

Individual Characteristics: Moral values etc.

Domestic Context: Legislation, Organizational Structure and Capacity for Monitoring and Law Enforcement, Culture, Public Awareness, Political and Business Commitment

International standards: Compliance with the Conventions and Institutional Cooperation
“Strategy for Enhancing Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption” was issued by the Prime Ministry on December 5, 2009 as a decree (2009/19) and put into the force in February 2010.
The Strategy covers mainly three parts: preventive measures, measures concerning law enforcement and measures concerning raising public awareness.

**Preventive measures**: A total of 18 measures were defined to eliminate the factors leading to corruption by means of increasing transparency, accountability, effective governance and institutional capacity.

**Measures Concerning the Law Enforcement**: A total of three measures were developed for improving effectiveness in investigation, prosecution and criminalization.

**Measures to Raise Public Awareness**: There are 7 measures to increase societal consciousness about corruption and its negative effects.
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Organizational Structure

A Ministerial Commission “on Enhancing Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption” and a Steering Committee – Enhancing Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption in Turkey”, December 2009.

Deputy Prime Minister and Ministers of Justice, Interior, Finance, Labour and Social Security are expected to coordinate the implementation of the strategy biannually.

The Steering Committee is consisted of representatives from different Ministries (Undersecretary or deputy–undersecretaries), and representatives of labour unions and of the Turkish Union of Chambers and Stock Exchanges (TOBB).

The Prime Ministry Inspection Board was assigned to provide secretarial services, presiding the working groups to be formed to work on Enhance Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption, to develop strategy and submit it to the Commission and the Committee,
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Basic Legal Framework:

Law No. 657 on Civil Servants
Law No. 2531 on Jobs Prohibited to those who have left a position in the Public Service
Law No. 2886 on State Procurement
Law No. 3069 Concerning Jobs Incompatible with the Membership of the Grand National Assembly
Law No. 3628 Asset Declaration, Struggle against Bribery and Corruption
Law No. 4208 Concerning Money Laundering
Law No. 4483 on Trial of Public Servants and Other Public Employees
Law No. 4734 on Public Procurement
Law No. 4982 on the Right to Information
Law No. 5018 on the Public Financial Management and Control
Law No. 5176 on the Establishment of Council of Ethics for Public Service and Making Modifications on Some Laws
Turkish Criminal Code (Law No. 5237)
Law No. 5271 on Criminal Trial
Law No. 5326 Misdemeanor Law
Law No. 5549 Prevention of Laundering Proceeds of Crime
Law No. 5607 on Fighting Smuggling
Law No. 6328 on the Ombudsman
Law No. 6415 on the Prevention of Financing of Terrorism.
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International conventions against corruption Turkey is the signatory:

The UNCAC
The UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime

Council of Europe’s Civil Law Convention on Corruption
Council of Europe’s Criminal Law Convention
Council of Europe’s Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime
Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime

OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions

Convention on the Taking Evidence Abroad in Civil and Commercial Matters (The Hague Convention)
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Compliance with the International Standards

GRECO’s Third Round Evaluation and Compliance Reports
Review of Implementation of the OECD Convention and Recommendations
Financial Action Task Force’s (FATF) Public Statements
European Commission Progress Reports
UNCAC Review of Implementation (to be conducted soon)
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PRIORITIES

Legal

- Conflict of Interest Regulation for MPs and the public officials
- Immunities: Members of the Parliament and public officials
- Transparency and accountability for asset declaration
- Transparency of political funding
- Public procurement legislation (the whole relevant legislation on public procurement including regulations, private legislations and decrees were amended 164 times)
- Harmonization of the domestic legislation with the international standards
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PRIORITIES
Organizational

- The Steering Board for “Anti–Corruption Strategy” proposed activities on 28 corruption–related issues, but these activities have produced limited results. The capacity of the Prime Ministry’s Inspection Board is perceived as insufficient: a separate and independent anti corruption unit is needed.

- Coordination and cooperation between and among domestic and international partners as required by the international conventions

- Judicial independence: recent legal changes and organizational transformations negatively affected the fight against corruption by the judiciary

- More capacity and independence for the Ombudman
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PRIORITIES
Organizational

- Participatory approach
- Transparency
- Accountable
- Public awareness