

Regional Conference on Trends and Challenges in Implementing Anti- Corruption Strategy, Skopje, 25 November 2014

Prof. Ömer Faruk Gençkaya
Marmara University
Turkey

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



Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

“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

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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 increase societal consciousness about corruption and its negative effects.

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

Organizational Structure

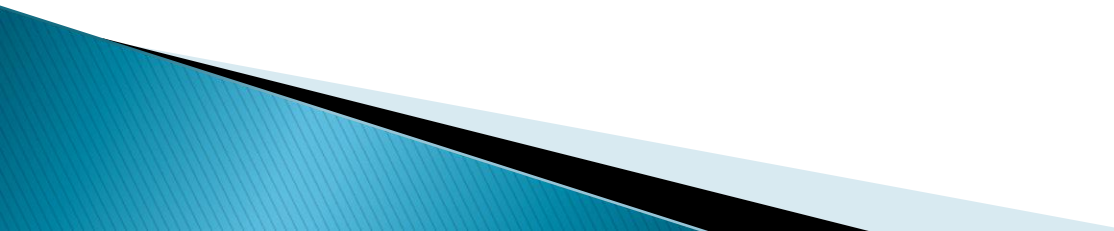
A Ministerial Commission “on Enhancing Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption” and a Steering Committee – “Enhancing Transparency and Strengthening the Fight against Corruption in Turkey”, December 2009.

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,

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

- ▶ National Strategy for Fight against Organized Crime 2010–2015
 - ▶ Action Plan of Strategy for Fight Against the Informal Economy 2011–2013
 - ▶ Action Plan for 2013–2015: 10 different guiding principles and 21 strategic objectives, 51 activities.
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Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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.

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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)

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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

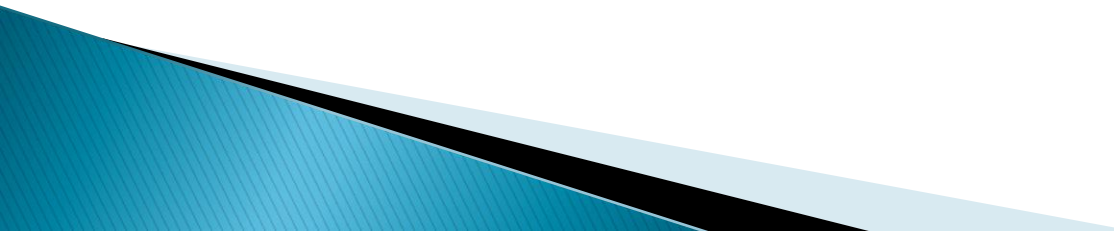
European Commission Progress Reports

UNCAC Review of Implementation (to be conducted soon)

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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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Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

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

Anti-Corruption Strategy: Turkey

PRIORITIES

Organizational

- ▶ Participatory approach
 - ▶ Transparency
 - ▶ Accountable
 - ▶ Public awareness
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