Recommendations and conclusions of the Regional Conference
*Trends and Challenges in Implementing Anti-Corruption Strategies*,
25 November 2014, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

1. **Political will** is an important precondition when it comes to implementation of a National AntiCorruption Strategy. By political will participants understand the recurring cycle of action – monitoring -evaluation – action again, i.e. a sustained effort for progress on an informed anti-corruption agenda.

2. By sharing their national practices, participants concluded that there is **room for improving** the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The Regional AntiCorruption Initiative (RAI) commits to developing a tool, which would help countries in doing so.

3. Besides its importance as an external monitor **civil society** should be given a role within the monitoring commissions. Regional initiatives, such as the South East Leadership for Development and Integrity, should be considered being involved as a partner in this process.

4. Progress and evaluation reports should be **publicly available**.

5. Countries should consider moving towards **non-paper based reporting**, which should also ensure higher transparency and publicity of the process.

6. **Political accountability** should serve as a check for failing implementation of the anti-corruption strategy.