OECD INTEGRITY REVIEW PROCESS

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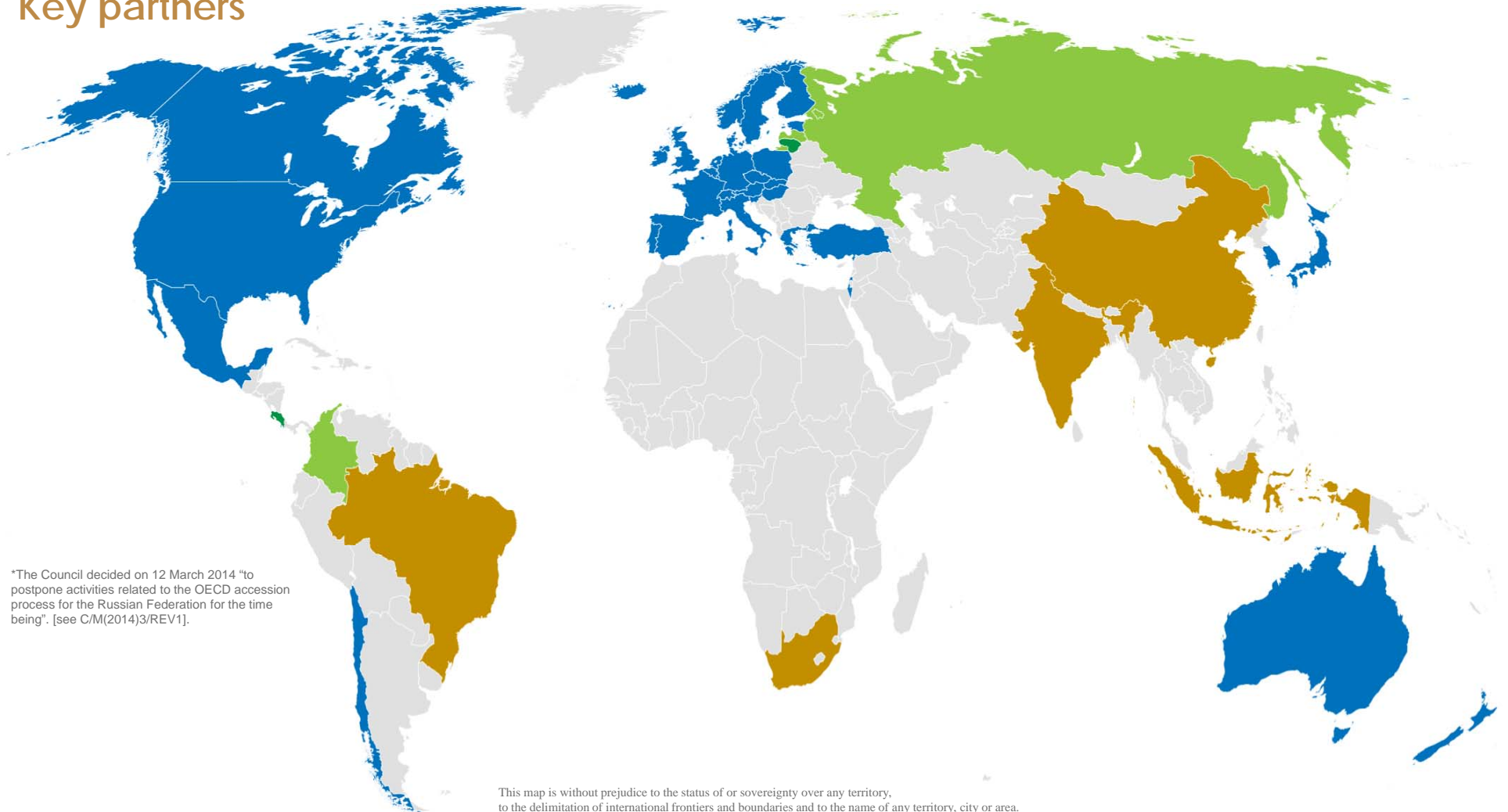- **OECD Integrity Framework**

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The OECD

34 Countries + Accession discussions + Strategic partners

Ongoing accession discussions
Accession discussions initiated in 2015
Key partners

*The Council decided on 12 March 2014 "to postpone activities related to the OECD accession process for the Russian Federation for the time being". [see C/M(2014)3/REV1].

This map is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

The OCDE and the G20

G20: 11 Members of the OECD + 8 countries + the EU
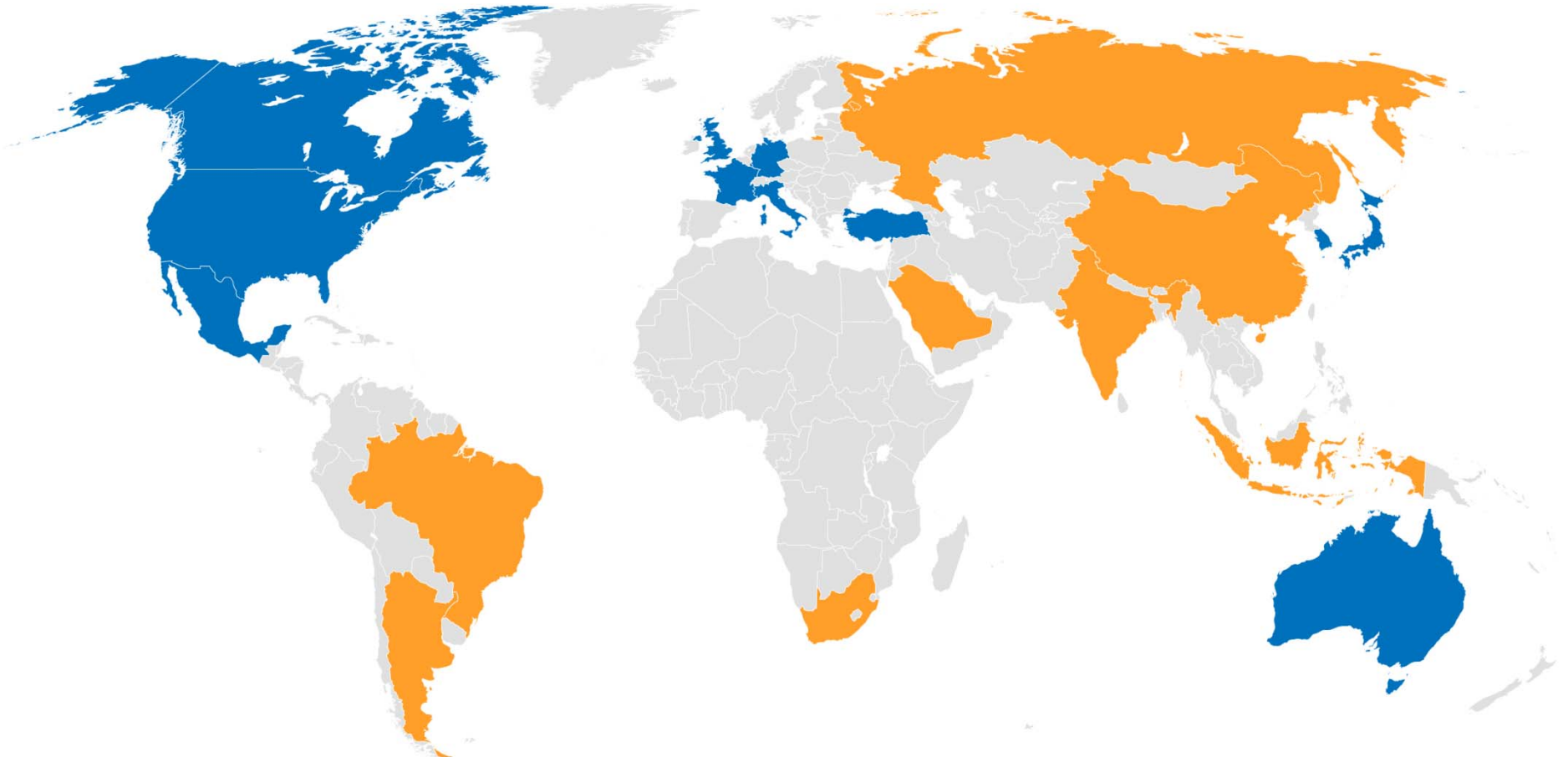
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The OCDE today: some information

34	**59%**	**2 thirds**	**95%**	**18%**
Member Countries	World GDP	World Trade	World Official Development Assistance	World Population
€357 Million	**2 500**	**300**	**115 000**	**250**
Annual budget (2014)	Staff	Committees & Working Groups	Delegates	New publications per year

Corruption: main consequences

Trust in government

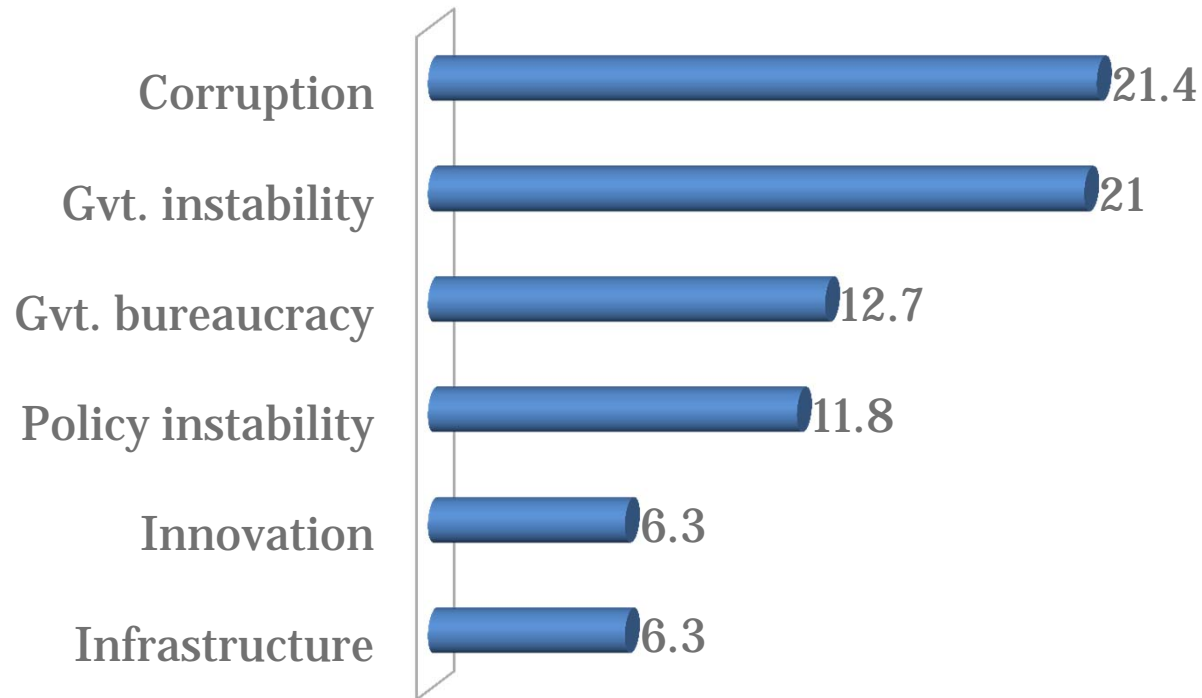**Percentage of the population who believes corruption is widespread throughout government**
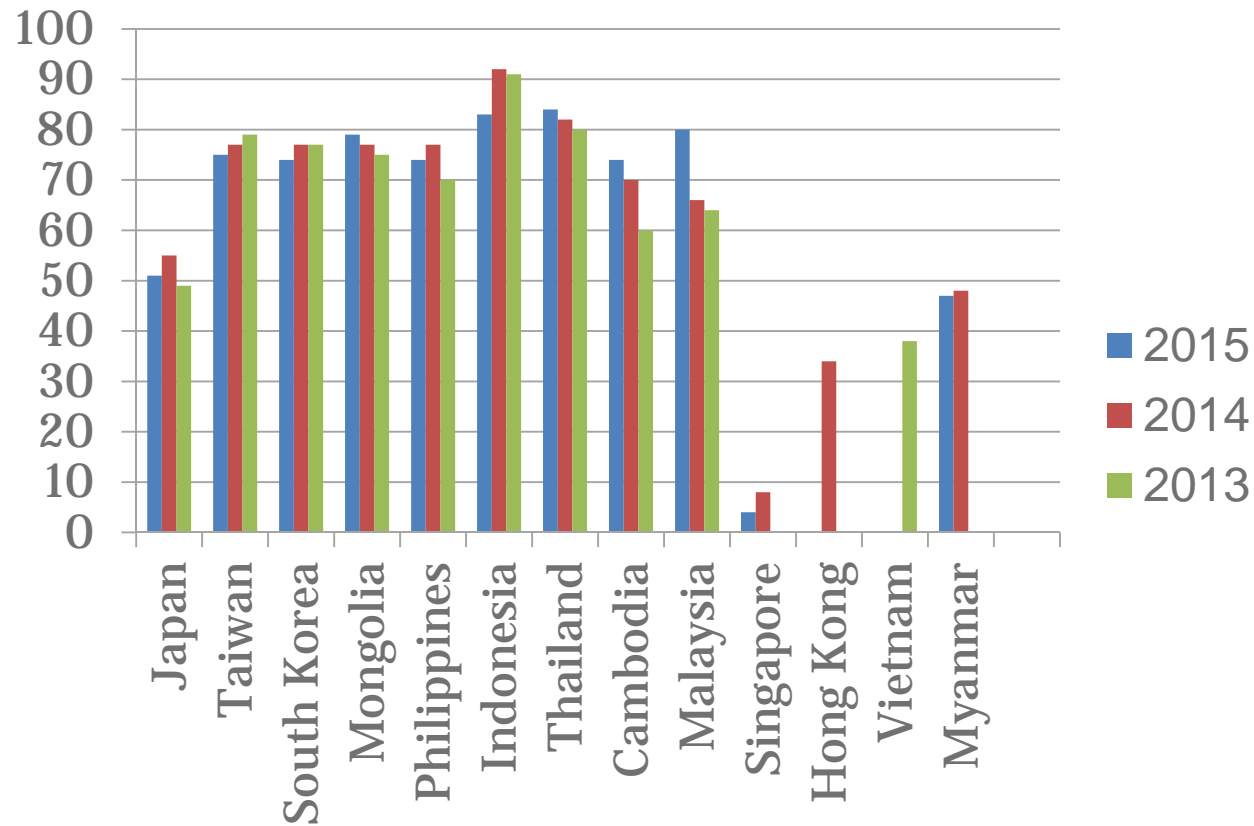
Source: Gallup World Poll

Most problematic factors for doing business in Thailand – Opinions from private firms

Percentage of private firms

Factor	%
Corruption	21.4
Gvt. instability	21
Gvt. bureaucracy	12.7
Policy instability	11.8
Innovation	6.3
Infrastructure	6.3

%

Source: WEF Global Competitiveness Report 2014-15

OECD Integrity Framework

Multidisciplinary approach of the OCDE for the fight against corruption

Regulatory policy
Competition
Judicial practices
Public financial management
Development cooperation

Money laundering
Tax administration
Whistleblower protection
Investigative media

Public sector
Public procurement
Tax transparency
Export credits
Lobbying rules
Private sector

Criminalising bribery
Asset recovery

CleanGovBiz

Draft Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity

Coherent and Comprehensive Integrity Systems

- Demonstrate commitment at the highest political and management level to enhance integrity and curb corruption.
- Promote institutional responisblities across the public sector to stregthen the effectiveness of the integrity system.
- Develop a strategic approach, outlining objectives and priorities that address risks and success factors.
- Define clear and high standards of conduct for public officials that are reflected in the legal system and organisational policies.

Culture of Integrity

- Promote a whole-of-society culture of integrity, partnering with citizens and the private sector.
- Support an open organisational culture responsive to integrity concerns.
- Assess that elected officials and political appointees are effectively covered by the integrity system with the particularities of their position.
- Invest in integrity leadership to demonstrate an organisation's commitment to integrity.
- Create a merit based professional public sector dedicated to public service values and good governance.
- Provide sufficient guidance and timely advice for public officials to support a culture of integrity.

Accountability, Effective Control and Enforcement

- Assess whether the internal control and risk management framework effectively safeguards integrity in public organisations.
- Ensure that enforcement mechanisms respond effectively to all cases of irregularities, misconduct or corruption.
- Ensure effective external oversight and control that promote public accountability and confidence in the integrity and fairness of government.
- Promote a democratic decision-making process that is transparent, inclusive and open to scrutiny and considers the legitimate needs of stakeholders.

Key instruments of the OECD

- Draft Recommendation of the Council on Public Integrity (2016), [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Public Procurement (2015), C(2015)2 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on the Governance of Critical Risks (2014), C/MIN(2014)8/FINAL [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Regulatory Policy and Governance (2012), C(2012)37 [*Relevant body: Regulatory Policy Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Public Governance of Public-Private Partnerships (2012), C(2012)86 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying (2010), C(2010)16 [*Relevant body: Public Governance Committee*]
- Recommendation of the Council for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (2009), C(2009)159/REV1/FINAL (amended in 2010) [*Relevant body: Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]
- Recommendation of the Council on Tax Measures for Further Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions (2009), C(2009)64 [*Relevant bodies: Committee on Fiscal Affairs and Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions*]

OECD Integrity Reviews

Examples of recent Integrity Reviews

- Integrity Review of Brazil

- Review of Chile's Supreme Audit Institution

- Integrity Review of Italy

- Integrity review of Mexico

- Integrity Review of Colombia

- Integrity Review of Peru

- Integrity Review of Thailand

- Integrity Review of Indonesia

The Review Process

- Key attributes
  - Involvement of peers
  - Proven practices tailored to context
  - Ownership & implementation
- Process
  - Collection of information and data
  - Assessment & benchmarking & policy recommendations
  - Implementation & support

Thank you very much

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