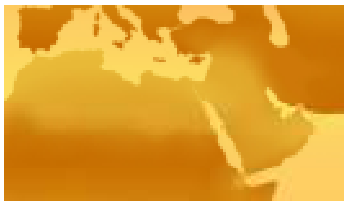
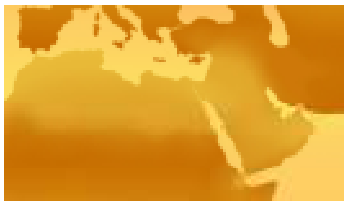
ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT



Complementing UNCAC's norms and standards with additional tools and instruments

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OECD's Response to the Financial and Economic Crisis:

Re-thinking the World economy …

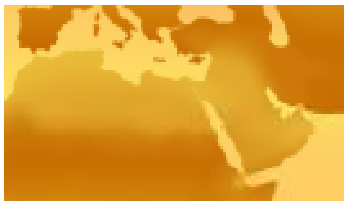
- A sound regulatory architecture for finance, competition and governance
- Policies to restore long-term sustainable growth

… to make it cleaner, fairer and stronger.



OECD advocates for a cleaner world economy by:

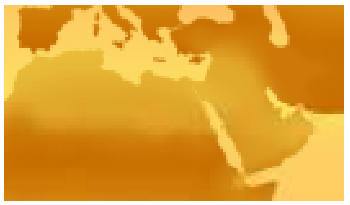
- Addressing economic, social and governance challenges of interdependence and **globalisation**
- Recognising that weak governance, lack of integrity and transparency are at the heart of the crisis
- Identifying corruption as a **threat** to sustainable economic development & democratic processes:
  - ❖ Fair business practices – level playing field
  - ❖ Good governance – trust in government
  - ❖ Development – progress
- Defining a **multidisciplinary** approach that addresses corruption in corporate and business sectors



OECD multidisciplinary approach

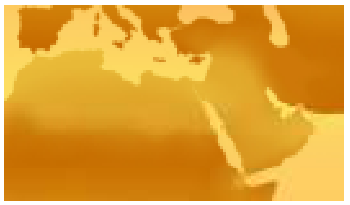
Provides **comparative data, analysis,** formulates **standards** at the international level:

- **Private** sector
  - OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
  - OECD Anti-Bribery Convention
  - Recommendation on Tax Deductibility of Bribes
  - FATF; Recommendation on bribery in export credits, etc.
- **Public** sector
  - OECD Principles & Checklist for Enhancing Integrity in Procurement
  - OECD Guidelines & Tools for Managing Conflict of Interest in the Public Service
  - Best Practice Guidelines for Budget Transparency, etc.
- **Development aid**: OECD's Principles for Donor Action in Anti-Corruption



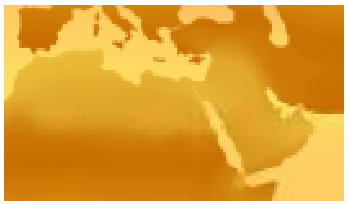
OECD dialogue with the MENA region

- Use of internationally tested frameworks to review and modernise country integrity systems
- Joint learning approach (*two-way road*) to promote policy dialogue
- Application of the peer review methodology
- Co-ordination with international partners, including UNDP, UNODC, WB, WTO, AfDB, etc.



The joint learning approach

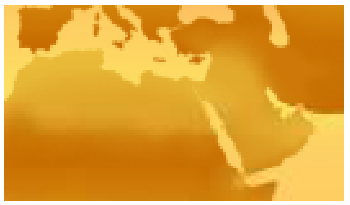
The joint learning activities are, on one hand, "joint" activities which require close cooperation between Arab countries and the OECD Secretariat and, on the other hand, "learning" activities as all experts involved in the exercise – both from OECD countries and from Arab countries alike – can learn from the other country experts.



Internationally tested analytical frameworks, instruments and tools

The OECD Integrity Framework takes a comprehensive approach by reviewing all instruments, factors and actors that builds a culture of integrity in public organisations.

Integrity Framework: Instruments & Mechanisms



Commitment

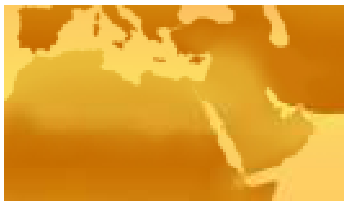


Political Leadership

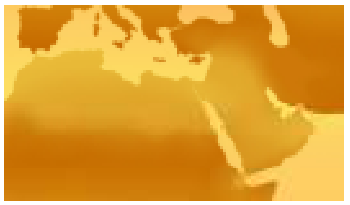
Public Involvement & Scrutiny

Legislative Framework	***Control***	**Accountability & Control**
Codes of Conduct	***Guidance***	**Professional Socialisation**
Co-ordinating Body	***Management***	**Public Service Conditions**

Integrity Framework: Instruments & Mechanisms



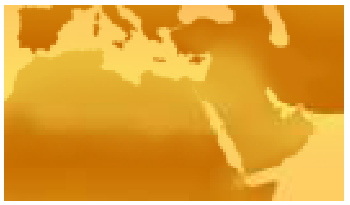
- Risk mapping as a key component
- Shift from national to organisational level
- Enables to review implementation and impact
- Facilitates data collection and benchmarking



The OECD peer review methodology

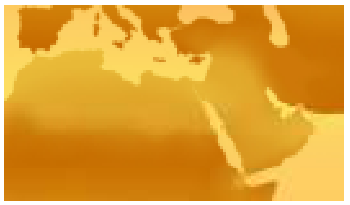
- Systematic assessment of the performance of a country by other countries

- **Goals**
  1. Improve its policy making
  2. Adopt best practices
  3. Comply with established standards and principles



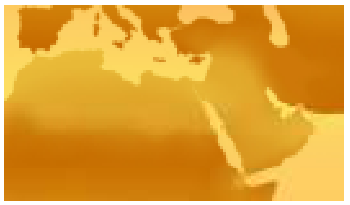
The OECD MENA Joint Learning Studies

- Adaptation of the OECD peer review methodology to non-OECD member countries
- Innovative method to promote knowledge sharing and mutual learning between experts
- Methodology to support integrity and corruption prevention mechanisms defined in the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)



Objectives of the Joint Learning Study

- Assess progress made in integrity and corruption prevention rules, policies and practices
- Provide proposal for actions to support the successful implementation of reforms in line with international good practices
- Foster policy dialogue and mutual learning across Arab and OECD countries

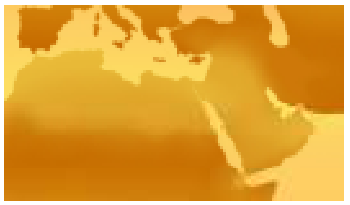


Outputs of the Joint Learning Study

Study report that provides the participating Arab country with:

1. An assessment of key aspects of the country's integrity and anti-corruption measures (*e.g.* integrity in public procurement; implementation of code of conducts, coordination of anti-corruption policies, etc.)

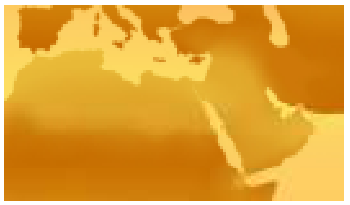
2. A proposal for actions to improve rules, policies and practice.



Who can participate in a Joint Learning Study?

The JLS is open to all interested Arab countries

- Pilot project: Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement in Morocco (2007-2008)
- OECD Benchmark Report on Improving Transparency in Government Procurement Procedures in Iraq (2008)
- Implementation of Code of Conduct and Ethics in the Jordanian Civil Service (2009, *ongoing*)
- Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement in the Republic of Yemen (2009, *ongoing*)

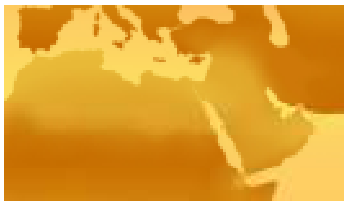


Methodology of the Joint Learning Study

Stage 1 - Preliminary research : conducted by the OECD Secretariat on the basis of the information provided by the participating country

Stage 2 - Fact-finding field mission: conducted by the JLS Review Team

Stage 3- Discussion and approval of the Study: consultation is an important element to ensure ownership and promote the joint learning approach



For further information

Website: http://www.oecd.org/gov/ethics

Selected publications:

- Principles for Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement (2009)
- Enhancing Integrity in Public Procurement – Joint Learning Study on Morocco (2008)
- Public Sector Integrity: A Framework for Assessment (2005)
- Managing Conflict of Interest: Guidelines, Country Experiences and Toolkit (2004-2005)
- Building Public Trust: Ethics Measures in OECD Countries (2000)

Contact us: Mr. János Bertók at janos.bertok@oecd.org and Ms. Aniko Hrubi at aniko.hrubi@oecd.org