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**Open-ended Intergovernmental Working
Group on the Prevention of Corruption**

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Item 2 of the provisional agenda*

**Implementation of resolution 3/2 of the Conference of the
States Parties, entitled “Prevention measures”, and of the
recommendations made by the Working Group at its first
meeting**

**Activities supported by the Organization for Security and
Co-operation in Europe in combating corruption across
its region**

Note by the Secretariat

A report submitted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) entitled “OSCE-supported activities in combating corruption across its region” is attached to the present note.

* CAC/COSP/WG.4/2011/1.



Introduction

With 56 participating States in Europe, Central Asia and North America and 12 Asian and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation¹ the OSCE is the world's largest regional security organization. It offers a forum for political negotiations and decision-making in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation, and puts the political will of its participating States into practice through its unique network of 16 field operations across South-Eastern Europe, Eastern Europe, the South Caucasus and Central Asia. The OSCE takes a comprehensive approach to security that encompasses politico-military, economic and environmental, and human dimensions.

For a number of years, the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) has promoted transparency and good governance, including combating corruption, anti-money laundering and countering financing of terrorism. These activities have been based on a number of OSCE Ministerial and Permanent Council Decisions² as well as the OSCE Strategy Document for the Economic and Environmental Dimension that gives high priority to "strengthening good governance" in the OSCE participating States.

Our work in the area of *combating corruption* has focused on raising awareness of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) commitments, providing legal assistance in adapting national legislation to the UNCAC requirements, facilitating exchange of experience and best practices (*OSCE Guide on Best Practices in Combating Corruption*) and supporting capacity building activities, for example, in the fields of asset declarations by public officials, asset forfeiture and recovery and the establishment of anti-corruption action plans and anti-corruption agencies.

These different activities have been carried out in close co-operation with the OSCE Field Operations, with other in-house departments of the OSCE and with partner organizations such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, the Council of Europe and others.

OSCE activities

OSCE anti-corruption activities have traditionally included awareness-raising, needs-assessment and supporting other organizations in the delivery of relevant events such as workshops, roundtables and conferences. The Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities (OCEEA) is currently developing a longer-term approach to its engagement in this field.

¹ Afghanistan, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Thailand, Australia, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia.

² MC.DEC/11/04 on Combating Corruption, and decisions on countering money laundering and financing of terrorism as well as organized crime, MC.DEC/3/05; MC.DEC/2/09; PC.DEC No. 487 and No. 617.

Activities recently implemented by the OCEEA/OSCE Secretariat

On 23-25 March 2011 in Vilnius, the OCEEA in co-operation with the OECD Anti-Corruption Network (ACN) for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the Lithuanian 2011 OSCE Chairmanship, the Special Investigation Service of Lithuania and the Chief Official Ethics Commission of Lithuania organized an Expert Seminar on Anti-Corruption Policy and Integrity Training. The seminar was attended by 60 government officials and experts from ACN countries as well as some EU countries and the USA. The participants discussed how to develop and implement more effective anti-corruption strategies; how to measure the impact and success of implemented policy measures; and how to develop ethical competences in public service. The seminar concluded with the elaboration of a set of good practices and next steps that the participants could consider for use in their national context. Representatives from OSCE Field Operations in Central Asia and South Caucasus also participated.

On 5 July 2011 in Vienna, the OCEEA organized a roundtable “On the road to Marrakesh: the role of civil society in fighting corruption”. The meeting brought together some 100 participants from public institutions and civil society organizations from OSCE participating States and the Asian and Mediterranean Partners for Co-operation to exchange information and experience on innovative practices, models and co-operation frameworks in the fight against corruption. At the roundtable, the participants discussed among other things the need to ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks allow for the full engagement of civil society; issues surrounding access to information; the challenges and dangers faced by journalists who investigate and report on corruption cases and the necessity to improve their protection. Discussions focussed on two particular areas vulnerable to corruption, namely public procurement and strategic natural resources, especially extractive industries, and how to increase transparency and the participation of civil society organizations in monitoring these activities. The roundtable concluded by emphasizing that fighting corruption is a shared responsibility and in order to be effective it requires co-operation and partnerships between governments, civil society and the business community. A roundtable report has been prepared by the OCEEA and is available on the OSCE website.

The OCEEA has also partnered up with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in the framework of a recent “initiative on enhancing public procurement regulations in the CIS countries and Mongolia”. OCEEA’s support in the initial phase has been primarily political in nature and it is expected that OCEEA’s contribution (through OSCE field operations in the target region) may become more hands-on and technical as the initiative progresses.

Activities implemented by OSCE field operations³

The 16 OSCE field operations play a key role in the implementation of good governance/anti-corruption activities. An overview of field operations activities in this area is presented below by sub-region. It should be noted that not all OSCE

³ Compiled by the OCEEA based on inputs received from a number of OSCE field operations.

field operations have been granted a mandate to implement activities in this area. The reporting period includes activities conducted from 2009-2011.

South-Eastern Europe

OSCE Presence in Albania

Between November 2009 and May 2011, the *OSCE Presence in Albania* implemented a project entitled “Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting good governance principles in the fight against corruption in local government structures and systems”. The project aimed at strengthening the effectiveness of NGOs in their efforts to demand adherence to good governance principles in local government to assure sustainable and equitable local development. The project improved the capacities of NGOs in five towns to play an active role in advocating good governance principles in local government. It encouraged NGO monitoring of government activities to reduce corruption through more transparent processes, and to influence public administration to further address corruption issues. Through a series of roundtables and workshops, cooperation was improved among and between local NGOs and their respective local authorities. A local civil society organization (CSO) network was also established to facilitate anti-corruption initiatives. Furthermore, a revised model of the Public Information Office — an important mechanism of government/citizen interaction and dialogue — was introduced and public information tools were provided to it.

Since December 2010, the *OSCE Presence in Albania* has also been implementing a project to strengthen civil society in the fight against corruption. The project has supported a major awareness raising campaign for citizens on anti-corruption issues, trainings for civil society and government officials in four cities, and a study visit for the High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA) to their counterpart organization in Latvia. The media anti-corruption awareness campaign, launched in December 2010, aimed to encourage citizens to assist the government in exposing corruption via confidential hotlines and similar “whistle blowing” arrangements. The *Presence* also worked with civic actors to strengthen their capacities to network in demand of greater transparency and accountability, and to encourage more effective engagement with state anti-corruption mechanisms and local government affairs. The study visit for HIDAA inspectors provided an opportunity to share experiences in the management and prevention of conflict of interest cases, corruption investigation techniques, and cooperation with other agencies, the media and civil society.

Another project recently implemented by the *Presence* provided support to the High Inspectorate for the Declaration and Audit of Assets (HIDAA) in securing broader stakeholder cooperation in the fight against corruption. The project strengthened HIDAA’s relationship with key partners by improving its communications strategy concerning its role in fighting corruption. This is important for HIDAA given its reliance upon outside parties and the public to alert the institution about alleged corruption cases. Building trust and gaining respect are crucial to HIDAA’s work. The project sharpened HIDAA’s logo and mission statement, and redesigned its website to make it more user-friendly. A series of booklets and catalogues on HIDAA’s role were also produced.

Another OSCE-supported project implemented in the course of 2010 supported HIDAA in training over 400 officials from government institutions on their obligations under conflict of interest legislation. Specialised trainers familiarised participants with the concept of conflict of interest, provided examples on how to avoid its occurrence in the first place, and emphasised confidential reporting mechanisms for highlighting suspected cases in the workplace. These efforts will continue in 2011 with support for an anti-corruption, ethics and conflict of interest training module for local public officials in cooperation with Albania's Public Administration Training Institute.

The *Presence* will continue its efforts to support state and non-state actors in tackling corruption, helping to restore public trust in state institutions and bolstering the country's international image in light of its aspirations to join the European Union. Future work will be focussed on two main pillars:

- Strengthening the capacities of Albanian institutions in the fight against corruption.

In this regard, the *Presence* will continue its support to the HIDAA in strengthening its role and capacity to ensure transparency and accountability regarding public officials' declared assets. HIDAA has requested the *Presence's* assistance in introducing a system of asset declaration that will allow officials to fill out an *on-line* declaration form and submit it directly to HIDAA. The activity aims to simplify the assets declaration procedure, freeing up HIDAA staff resources to focus upon the priorities of preventing, investigating and reporting cases of conflict of interest.

- Strengthening the role of civil society in demanding good governance and fighting corruption.

The *Presence* will step up its efforts to strengthen civil society's capacity to fight corruption at the local level. The aim is to work with civil society and local government and to provide them with relevant tools to assess and monitor the delivery of public services. Citizens' groups may be established and trained on how to assess and monitor a public service. This will serve as a platform to promote transparency, encourage stronger citizen involvement in local government affairs and improve the quality of services.

OSCE Mission to Serbia

The OSCE Mission provided assistance to Serbia's anti-corruption agency in drafting guidelines for integrity plans and the conduct of corruption risk assessments which allow the agency to address specific threats for corruption across Serbian public administration. The *Mission's* experts also drafted a code of ethics and helped the public procurement office with the creation of an online centralised procurement system.

The *Mission* also supported the agency while initiating and maintaining regular communication with Serbian media, including at the local level. The aim is to bring the agency's work closer to local and regional media in Serbia and to enable the public in local communities to get easier access to information on the issue of corruption and measures taken by the authorities to curb it.

To improve transparency and accountability of local self-governments, in 2004 the Standing Conference of Towns and Municipalities (SCTM) prepared a code of conduct for local self-government officials. The code sets out rules on the behaviour of local government officials and contains provisions on conflict of interest, public relations, relations with municipal officials, use of public resources and the importance of respecting citizens' electoral will. Although the code of conduct has been adopted in 150 city and municipal assemblies, the challenge of implementing its provisions remains. For this reason, approximately 30 Serbian municipalities have established monitoring boards entitled to react to breaches of the code's provisions. From 2008, the OSCE *Mission to Serbia* has supported the SCTM in establishing a network of these monitoring boards and has provided training to members of the boards. To learn from best practice in this field abroad, in December 2010 the *Mission* organized a visit for the Serbian monitoring boards to study their counterparts in the United Kingdom. The promotion of the code of conduct and the monitoring boards has continued in 2011 with Serbia-wide trainings on the code's implementation, public procurement and participatory and transparent budgeting at the local level. The *Mission* will continue to promote the code of conduct with the broader public, including with media and civil society organizations.

In addition, the *Mission* supported the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network (a network of journalists in South Eastern Europe) with the translation and printing of a "Guide to investigative journalists in the Balkans". It also co-financed an investigative journalism summer school in 2010, which took place in Novi Sad, Serbia. 30 journalists from ten European countries attended the summer school, which gathered investigative journalists from the region and facilitated exchanges of experience on reporting about crime and corruption. Participants also learned how to make best use of freedom of information laws and computer assisted reporting.

In 2011, the *Mission* has been stepping up its efforts to help Serbian authorities regulate the public procurement sector, including at the local government level. The *Mission* is working to strengthen the role of Serbia's parliamentary committee of financial oversight in overseeing public expenditure. In particular, the *Mission* will provide training to Finance Committee members and their staff in reading and processing reports from the State Audit Institution. In addition to offering tailor-made training and a platform to exchange best practices with peers from other parliaments, the *Mission* will also support the committee in developing a manual for members of parliament on how to process audit reports. In cooperation with ODIHR, the *Mission* is also supporting the Serbian Parliament in developing a code of conduct for its members. The code of conduct is being designed to more closely regulate the work of members of parliament and to set guidelines on issues including ethical behaviour and conflicts of interest. The code is expected to assist the MPs in conducting their daily business and to guide them in their decision-making processes. The end result will be presented at an international conference in autumn 2011.

Eastern Europe

OSCE Mission to Moldova

In 2011 the OSCE *Mission to Moldova* named support for the reform of Moldova's prosecution service as it's a priority Rule of Law activity. The *Mission* is currently

implementing a project entitled “Support for prosecution service reform and capacity building, based on the experience of the Baltic States”. The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the development of democratic transformation processes and to strengthen respect for and the observance of the rule of law in Moldova in compliance with OSCE principles and commitments and other international standards. The project includes a programme of roundtables and seminars to discuss procedural norms in compliance with European legal norms, based on the Baltic experience. The first roundtable was held in April 2011 to discuss the status and role of prosecutors. Because half of the approximately 1,700 cases monitored in the framework of the Trial Monitoring Programme were related to corruption and other crimes committed by public officials, the first roundtable focused on the role of prosecutors in preventing and combating corruption and money laundering. Experts from the general prosecutors’ offices in the three Baltic States, representatives of the Moldovan Centre for Combating Economic Crimes and Corruption, the Anti-Corruption Prosecution Office, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and representatives of civil society shared their experiences in conducting investigative activities in this field. The roundtable was moderated by one of the ombudsmen of the Republic of Moldova, the head of the Centre for Human Rights.

OSCE Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU)

Facilitation and support to the Ukrainian authorities’ efforts to develop an efficient framework for diagnosing and combating corruption and implementing international conventions in this field remains one of the priorities of the Project Co-ordinator in Ukraine (PCU).

In 2010 upon request of the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the Ministry of Justice, the PCU developed a project consisting of three main components: (1) support to the enforcement of the 2009 anti-corruption package and proper enforcement of Ukraine’s international anti-corruption commitments; (2) developing efficient corruption diagnostic tools for the Government of Ukraine, and; (3) developing a legal and policy framework for combating corruption in the judicial sector.

The project resulted in a comprehensive overview of international best practices and international standards in the field of combating corruption, in particular related to international anti-corruption conventions to which Ukraine is a signatory. Specific methodologies and guidelines for developing and implementing national anti-corruption legislation were also developed. The results of the project were discussed and disseminated among representatives of the judiciary during two regional trainings held in Cherkassy and Lviv. In June 2010, Supreme Court judges and Ministry of Justice representatives of Ukraine went on a PCU-organized study tour to the French Cassation Court and Ministry of Justice. During the visit participants received first-hand information on enforcement methods and anti-corruption legislation used by the French authorities.

The project also resulted in the development of a specific national assessment methodology/diagnostic tool to measure levels of corruption in the public administration. In October 2010, this methodology was discussed in more detail during a roundtable comprising 50 governmental officials, experts, academics and practitioners. Based on these deliberations the national methodology was further refined and finally presented to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in

December 2010. The inauguration event was attended by 60 representatives from the relevant ministries, governmental agencies, law-enforcement organs, national experts and academia.

Given the positive achievements of the project, the PCU was requested by the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine, the Supreme Court of Ukraine and the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine to continue its support to the development anti-corruption policies in 2011. A follow-up project was developed aimed at assisting the Ukrainian Government to raise its legal system to international standards and in this regard help building the capacity of parliamentary, governmental and judicial institutions.

South Caucasus

OSCE Office in Baku

The *Office in Baku* has supported the anti-corruption efforts of the Government since 2007 and it has contributed to the achievement of the goals enumerated in the *National Strategy on Increasing Transparency and Combating Corruption for 2007-2011*.

The *Office* opened Legal Advice Centers (LACs) for small and medium-sized enterprises in Baku and Shaki in 2010 to assist entrepreneurs with legal advice on registering and operating private businesses as well as advice on effective access to justice. The LACs organized several roundtables and training sessions in Baku and in the regions of Azerbaijan to increase entrepreneurs' knowledge on relevant legislation and regulations and to raise authorities' awareness of challenges. The LACs published and disseminated two booklets on tax duties, registration of legal entities, labour relations and license requirements as well as on procedures to appeal to decisions and actions of administrative bodies.

The *Office* has noticed a high demand for further legal advice and assistance in the regions. Therefore, the *Office* will continue to support the LACs in 2011-2012 and is considering the option of opening a new centre.

In May 2011, the *Office* has submitted proposals in support of the implementation of the *National Action Plan on Combating Corruption*, to the Commission on Combating Corruption residing under the Presidential Administration.

OSCE Office in Yerevan

Starting from 2006 the *OSCE Office in Yerevan* has been actively involved in anti-corruption activities in Armenia. The Office chairs the Anti-Corruption International Working Group that coordinates international assistance to Armenia and assists the Government's Anti-Corruption Monitoring Commission in developing the new Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan for the period 2009-2012. The Office also supports a variety of anti-corruption projects with civil society involvement.

With the adoption by the Government of the 2009-2012 National Anti-Corruption Strategy and its Action Plan the Office supports the active participation of NGOs in monitoring the implementation of the Strategy. Support is also provided to the Government in monitoring some areas of public service, such as notaries systems and customs and with legislative reforms, such as technical assistance on the draft Public Service Law. The Office is also involved in raising awareness and educating

the public on corruption issues through issuing publications, studies, presentations and conducting monitoring activities.

In 2011, the *Office* continues to organize an anti-corruption educational summer camp project for students of high schools and higher educational institutions in Armenia. The project is a continuation of the youth oriented anti-corruption projects implemented by the *Office* in previous years. This year the scope of the project is enlarged to include Georgian counterparts. Within the framework of the project the *Office* plans to raise awareness and build capacity of selected youth participants and, as a concrete output to support the development of anti-corruption plans at universities.

The *Office* supports the monitoring of the work of the Civil Status Acts Registry Agencies and Notary Offices with the aim to promote transparency, in the delivery of these important government services in the country. Based on the successful initial monitoring of Notary Offices in 2010, which led to improvements and which will be continued in 2011, the Civil Status Acts Registries were added as an area of public concern. These projects will produce a report with monitoring results and recommendations.

A joint project with the Eurasia Foundation aimed at decreasing corruption risks in the traffic police through incorporation and implementation of innovative and objective methods of investigating traffic accidents is being implemented. Two Armenian experts received training abroad on accident reconstruction and computer based software and modules on analysis of traffic accidents. In 2010 the Office carried out a project aimed at revealing and decreasing corruption risks in traffic regulation and proposing procedural and system-level changes in police and traffic regulation related legislation.

The *Office* has also devoted resources to improve the new draft Public Service Law, adopted in May 2011, in line with OECD recommendations. The *Office* provided local technical expertise to make changes to the current draft of the Law on Public Service; develop a new unified Code of Ethics for public officials and procedures on functioning of a special Ethics Commission to control ethical -including conflict of interest- issues among high level state officials.

Related to this is the continuation of the training of civil servants on corruption risks and integrity. The project's goal is to contribute to the fight against corruption through supporting the establishment of a modern public administration system. The project conducts annual training of civil servants based on the guidelines and training modules on integrity and anti-corruption developed with the assistance of the Office. In September 2011, the *Office* will also support the organization of an international conference titled "Towards a Transparent Civil Service System" dedicated to the 10th year anniversary of the Armenian Civil Service Council.

In the area of customs, the Office assists through supporting the Association of Customs Brokers of Armenia. The project is aimed at preventing corruption in customs services through suggesting improvements in customs regulation, creating a website on customs clearance and providing consultations to citizens through a hotline. The project will also build capacity of customs brokers and customs officials of Armenia through a series of trainings for the brokers and Customs staff on using computer software, issues pertaining their professional duties, such as product classification codes recognition, as well as customer service, integrity and

etiquette. The training course will be supplemented with a study visit to a similar institution abroad.

The *Office* also tries to raise the general awareness of the population on corruption through the mass media and has commissioned a film on the anti-corruption activities of the law enforcement agencies in partnership with the Prosecutor General's Office.

The plans for 2012 in terms of awareness raising include producing and broadcasting a series of radio programmes on corruption in different sectors, including on ways of addressing corruption issues and grievances.

Central Asia

OSCE Centre in Astana

Since 2010, the *Centre* has been supporting a series of training courses on fighting corruption and money laundering in the towns of Shymkent, Aktau and Ust-Kamenogorsk. These courses targeted civil society representatives and journalists and were developed in partnership with the Financial Police of Kazakhstan, and also with the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and a Kazakh NGO named "Transparency Kazakhstan". During the training courses national experts presented best practices in preventing and combating corruption with a special emphasis on the role of media and civil society. The participants learned about the principles and practicalities of fighting corruption and money laundering, as well as methods for investigating corruption cases. The courses helped the participants to better understand the legislation related to corruption crimes and promoted dialogue and partnership among journalists, NGOs and law enforcement bodies.

In addition to a number of national events the *Centre* organized in July 2010 in Almaty jointly with the Office of the Co-ordinator of OSCE Economic and Environmental Activities, the World Customs Organization (WCO) and the Customs Committee of Kazakhstan a *Regional workshop on promoting integrity in customs and border services*. The two-day workshop was attended by over 60 senior representatives of customs, border guard authorities, non-governmental organizations and business associations from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, as well as Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovenia and OSCE Partner for Co-operation Afghanistan. Participants exchanged information and experience on the development and the implementation of national anti-corruption strategies with a special focus on regional cooperation and the training courses for customs and border service officers aimed at raising awareness and introducing best practices.

An important part of the *Centre's* anti-corruption activities is the support it offers to the implementation of the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI) in Kazakhstan's oil, gas and non-carbon sectors. After having achieved observer status in early 2010 in the National EITI Commission of Kazakhstan, the *Centre* has further supported the implementation of the EITI principles at national level. Most notably, in June 2010 in Almaty/Kazakhstan, the *Centre* organized the Third National Conference of the EITI in partnership with the Ministry of Oil and Gas, the World Bank and the Soros Foundation. The meeting brought together more than 150 participants from government institutions, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and extractive industry companies to assess the

progress in preparing the National EITI Report and to discuss ways for the EITI stakeholders to work together and successfully achieve the initiative's objectives.

Furthermore, in December 2010 the *Centre* held a workshop on corporate social accountability and good governance in the mining industry in Karaganda, Central Kazakhstan. The workshop, organized in partnership with the Soros Foundation-Kazakhstan and the NGO "Blago", brought together participants from local administrations, civil society organizations and business entities of the wider Karaganda region. It contributed to building the capacity of stakeholders in implementing the EITI principles.

In June 2011, the *Centre* jointly with the Soros Foundation Kazakhstan, the Local Administration of the Western Kazakhstan Oblast and the Uralsk-based NGO "Zaman" organized a workshop on "Models of Effective Co-operation Between the Government, Extractive Industries and Civil Society at the Local Level". Participants representing local authorities, NGOs, extractive companies and international organizations discussed the issues of transparency and accountability for proceeds and management of revenues from the extractive industries. The debates were also focused on public participation in decision making related to new infrastructure development. Participants also exchanged views on different models of cooperation between the government, the private and the public sector in Western Kazakhstan.

The *Centre* is also implementing jointly with the Government of Kazakhstan, Soros-Foundation Kazakhstan and the NGO "Ar.Rukh.Khak" a project aimed at "Fostering an Anti-Corruption Culture among Schoolchildren". The objective of the project is to increase the role, the participation and the responsibilities of the civil society in fighting corruption, focusing also on "petty" or "daily" corruption. Among the project tasks is the creation/development of an educational tool kit for secondary school teachers which they could use to raise the legal awareness and anti-corruption culture of young people.

OSCE Centre in Bishkek

The *Centre in Bishkek* implements in Southern Kyrgyzstan in the Osh region projects aimed at (i) building capacity of Local Self Governance Bodies; (ii) organizing public hearings on local budget issues including with the involvement of local citizens and councils; (iii) training students and university staff on how to conduct surveys to measure corruption and (iv) foster intra-communal dialogue regarding the technical improvement of existing water irrigation systems in the border region with Tajikistan.

In 2010, the *Centre* also launched an *Anti-Corruption Hotline* for assisting citizens and foreign visitors that encounter problems during customs and migration control procedures at the Manas International Airport.

OSCE Office in Tajikistan

In accordance with its mandate, the *OSCE Office in Tajikistan* provides support to the Tajik Government on anti-corruption policy development and education and awareness raising activities including on corruption prevention.

In support of policy-design, the *Office* organized in November 2010 a study tour to Latvia and Lithuania enabling a group of senior Tajik decision makers to familiarise themselves with anti-corruption systems. In the course of this year, the *Office* is also in the process of conducting a sociological analysis of perception of and attitude towards corruption in the Tajik society. This could then be used later on a basis for development of national policies.

In the field of anti-corruption education and awareness raising the *Office* organized over the past few years various roundtables for representatives of civil society. In July-August 2010 it also held anti-corruption seminars at youth summer camps, this initiative is being repeated this summer.

In the area of corruption prevention training seminars have been held for Tajik and Afghan border troops on corruption prevention in border management. Furthermore, trainings have been provided to officers of the Agency for State Financial Control and the Fight Against Corruption of Tajikistan on anti-corruption screening of legal acts. Recommendations were identified to enhance the screening system currently in place.