INGREDIENTS for an effective CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT in public sector

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SEE2020 SERIES

Corruption Risk Assessment in Public Institutions in South East Europe

Comparative Research and Methodology
**Research**

- Defining Corruption Risk Assessment
  - Corruption
  - Corruption risk
  - Understanding corruption risk assessment
- Good Practices on International Level: Standards on Methodologies on Corruption Risk Assessment
- Overview of Existing Practices
  - Good practices worldwide
  - Existing practices in Southeast Europe

**Methodology**

- Self-assessment vs External Assessment
- Integrity Plan
- Sectoral Corruption Risk Assessment
- Targeted (ad-hoc) C.R.A.
- Practical Aspects of Implementation
- Framework Methodology
- Dos & Don'ts in C.R.A.
"Integrity without knowledge is weak and useless, and knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful"

Samuel Johnson
Unethical behaviour consequences:

• loss of reputation
• loss of public confidence
• direct financial loss
• wasted resources
• cost of criminal justice or audit system
• adverse effects of other staff
• negative impact of the moral of the institution
Address corrupt as well as unethical behaviour
"Corruption" should include:

- breach of integrity
- misappropriation
- conflict of interest
- revolving doors
- patronage
- shirking
- gifts & kickbacks
  - etc.
Ensure Political Will & Management Commitment
# Self-assessment vs External Assessment

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<tr>
<th>Assessment Type</th>
<th>Pros</th>
<th>Cons</th>
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<tr>
<td>Self-assessment</td>
<td>- tailored assessment process based on 'resider' knowledge of internal environment and working processes &lt;br&gt; - learning and development process that helps develop confidence of public officials in what they are doing well &lt;br&gt; - conducted with internal resources</td>
<td>- danger of being merely a checklist or of poor quality &lt;br&gt; - possible absence of sufficient commitment of superior and/or staff &lt;br&gt; - lack of sufficient knowledge regarding experience for implementation of assessment &lt;br&gt; - time-consuming</td>
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<td>External CSA</td>
<td>- potentially broader scope of assessment &lt;br&gt; - expert knowledge and experience in assessment methodology &lt;br&gt; - independent and objective assessment &lt;br&gt; - less time consuming for the subject under assessment</td>
<td>- less in-depth assessment &lt;br&gt; - more robust assessment process &lt;br&gt; - possible cancellation of certain learning particularities or vulnerabilities from external evaluation &lt;br&gt; - superficial or insufficient knowledge of working processes in institutional sector or project under assessment</td>
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<td>Self-assessment</td>
<td>- tailored assessment process based on ‘insider’ knowledge of internal environment and working processes &lt;br&gt;- learning and development process &lt;br&gt;- can help develop confidence of public officials in what they are doing well, &lt;br&gt;- conducted with internal resources</td>
<td>- danger of being merely a check-list or of poor quality &lt;br&gt;- possible absence of sufficient commitment of superior and/or staff, &lt;br&gt;- lack of sufficient knowledge or and experience for implementation of assessment, &lt;br&gt;- time-consuming</td>
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Be Responsive to Changes

Use Tailored Approach
Use Tailored Approach
Establish a Continuous Process
Be Interactive
Consider a Wide Circle of Risk Factors
Ensure Sufficient Resources
Promote Awareness Raising
Thank you!

Radu Cotici
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Regional Anti-corruption Initiative

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