Fight Against Corruption:
Best practices of the Republic of Azerbaijan

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Capital and largest city – Baku
Area 86.600 km²
Population – more than 9.4 million
4 main pillars of effective anti-corruption policy in Azerbaijan:

- Effective anti-corruption legislation;
- Transparency in public governance;
- Fair judicial system;
- Specialized anti-corruption agencies.
I pillar - Effective anti-corruption legislation

Ratifications:

- UN convention
  - Convention against Corruption (in 2005).

- Council of Europe conventions (in 2004)
  - Criminal Law Convention on Corruption
  - Civil Law Convention on Corruption
I pillar - Effective anti-corruption legislation

Anti-Corruption Act 2004

- Establishes the types of corruption related offences
- Stipulates liability for corruption:
  - disciplinary - civil - administrative - criminal
- Requires confiscation of the proceeds of corruption
- Establishes Commission on Combating Corruption - national anticorruption agency
I pillar - Effective anti-corruption legislation

National Anti-Corruption Plans:

- State Program on The Fight against Corruption and Action Plan 2004-2006


II pillar - Transparency in public governance

- Transparent selection of civil servants on a competitive basis;
- Introduction of Internal Control Units;
- Adoption of Codes of Ethics;
- Introduction of E-GOVERNMENT ideas.
II pillar - Transparency in public governance

ASAN service

- Established within newly created State Agency for Public Services and Social Innovations
- Provides over 30 public services throughout the country
II pillar - Transparency in public governance

ASAN service
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ASAN service
III pillar - Fair judicial system

1. 3 pillar judicial system
2. Establishment of a Judicial-Legal Council (2005)
3. Selection of judges via transparent qualification exams
4. A Code of Ethics and oversight of its implementation
III pillar - Fair judicial system
III pillar - Fair judicial system
IV pillar - Specialized anti-corruption agencies

Commission on Combating Corruption

15 members:
- Legislative branch (5)
- Executive branch (5)
- Judicial branch (5)

**Commission**
- Defines anti-corruption policy for the country
- Monitors implementation of National Anti-corruption Strategies
- Sets-up working groups: reviewing legislation
IV pillar - Specialized anti-corruption agencies

Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General

- Established by Presidential Decree
  Dated 3rd March 2004
- Operational since 2005

Main functions:

- Detection of corruption (intelligence activity)
- Investigation of cases of corruption (investigative function)
- Prevention of corruption
- Prosecution of crimes of corruption
- Special Anti-corruption Hotline 161
- International activity
- Cooperation with Civil Society
IV pillar - Specialized anti-corruption agencies

Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General
IV pillar - Specialized anti-corruption agencies

Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General
IV pillar - Specialized anti-corruption agencies

Anti-Corruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General
International Cooperation

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

- The Council of Europe's Group of States against corruption (GRECO)


- International Association of Prosecutors (IAP)

- International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)

- Others
Thank you for your attention!