

A-Information requested from State parties in relation to promoting the use of information and communications technologies (ICT) for the implementation of the Convention

1-In relation to integrity in public procurement and management of public finances (Article 9)

In Türkiye, there are numerous examples of using the information and communications technologies (ICT) in relation to public procurement.

-Means by which procurement invitations are published are laid down in Article 13 and Additional Article 1 of the Public Procurement Law (PPL). All notices are published electronically in Public Procurement Bulletin via Electronic Public Procurement Platform (EPPP) (<https://ekap.kik.gov.tr/EKAP/Ilan/BultenIndirme.aspx>). For public contracts below the thresholds, publication in local newspapers is required in addition to Electronic Public Procurement Platform.

-Also our EPPP, one can reach a lot of information on each tender, including contract notice, tender document, award decision, estimated value, contract value, number of bids, highest and lowest bids, contractors name, term of contract etc (<https://ekap.kik.gov.tr/EKAP/Ortak/IhaleArama/index.html>).

-Regarding standard bidding documents used to submit a tender, for every type of procurement (goods, works, services and consultancy services) and for different procedure (open, restricted, negotiated) there are standard bidding documents in the annexes of secondary legislation which was drafted by the PPA and published on the website of the PPA (<https://www.ihale.gov.tr/Mevzuat.aspx>).

-On the EPPP, there are useful help videos, flow charts and other guidance materials aimed at helping contracting authorities and tenderers in procurement process (<https://ekap.kik.gov.tr/EKAP/Yardim/Default.aspx>). Also, General Communique on Public Procurement which is drafted and published by the PPA provides detailed information about application of the Public Procurement Law (<https://www.ihale.gov.tr/Mevzuat.aspx>).

2-In relation to public reporting (Article 10) and Participation of Society (Article 13)

Ombudsman Institution

-During performance of administrative procedures and acts of the public institutions and organizations, there is a possibility for the real and legal persons to face some setbacks. Therefore, pursuant to Article 74 of the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye, the Ombudsman Institution was established under the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA) to review the complaints about the operation of the administration.

At the end of every calendar year, the Institution draws up a report that includes the activities carried out and suggestions, and presents it to the Committee on Petitions of the TGNA. The

annual report of the Institution is also released to the public through Official Gazette. The published decisions of the Institution may be accessed at: (<https://www.ombudsman.gov.tr>).

Presidency's Communication Center (CİMER)

-For the purpose of enabling effective use of the rights to petition and information that are guaranteed by the Constitution, the Presidency's Communication Center (CİMER) was also established within the body of the Presidency' to ensure receipt and control of applications by a single center.

There are various ways in which citizens can express their complaints, suggestions and requests through CİMER. Firstly, the application can be made by using the CİMER Application Form on the official website of the Presidency. To do this, <https://www.cimer.gov.tr/> internet address must be logged and then the name, surname, mother's maiden name and ID number areas must be filled for identity confirmation. In addition, it is possible to apply to CİMER by ALO 150 telephone line, letter / fax and even by personal application.

Official Gazette

-All kinds of regulatory actions taken by legislative and executive bodies and decisions concerning the country in general are published in the Official Gazette for the purpose of releasing to the public. Official Gazette has been issued in Türkiye since 1921. One can reach all issues of the Gazette through electronically at: <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr>

E-Government

E-Government is a website that provides a single access point for all public services. See: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/>. This service enables the government services to be carried out electronically has been regulated in detail with the "Bylaw on Procedures and Principles concerning Implementing E-Government Services".

Thanks to the e-government system, the citizens benefit from many services ranging from health care to education, from judicial services to military service procedures.

For all the services in the e-government programme, see: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/hizmetler>

Turkish Court of Accounts (TCA)

The Turkish Court of Accounts is a collegiate Supreme Audit Institution (SAI) equipped with judicial power and not subject to administrative or political supervision.

Article 44 of the Law on the Court of Accounts is entitled "Announcement of the reports to the public". Accordingly, Reports of the Court of Accounts, except for the cases forbidden to be announced by laws, shall be announced to the public by the President of Turkish Court of Accounts or deputy president assigned by him within fifteen days as of the submission of reports to the TGNA and related public administrations.

The reports of the Court of Accounts may be accessed on the following link: <https://www.sayistay.gov.tr/en/> (Please, click on "REPORTS" section)

B-Information requested from State parties in relation to challenges and good practices in anti-corruption awareness-raising, education, training and research (Article 13, 1, c)

In order to increase awareness in the fight against corruption within the scope of activities on informing the public, the course on Law and Justice, prepared in order to ensure awareness of legal rights, freedoms and responsibilities in students, that just individuals are raised, implemented within the framework of “Project on Development of Preventive Law Practice for Better Access to Justice in Türkiye”, is taught as an elective course in all secondary schools since the 2013-2014 academic year.

Also, “the Strengthening the Culture of Democracy in Primary Education Institutions Project”, jointly organized by the European Union and the Council of Europe (EC), aims to strengthen democratic school culture practices in 110 schools in 10 provinces.

Within the scope of raising awareness on the fight against corruption, nine root-value trainings are given to students and attitudes and behaviors related to these values are determined. The nine root values determined in this framework are justice, friendship, honesty, self-control, patience, respect, responsibility, patriotism and helpfulness. Thus, it is expected that the education process will reach ultimate goal, that virtuous individuals will be raised and that as a consequence, awareness will be raised with regard to the fight against corruption. On the other hand, morals and ethics in education is given as part of teacher education in cooperation with Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Council of Higher Education (YÖK) and Faculties of Education / Educational Sciences.