



Developing Practical tools for promoting integrity and preventing corruption in Iraq

Workshop on Investment and Anti-Corruption Policies in the framework of the International Compact for Iraq

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The OECD provides practical tools

Why?

To build capacity, understanding and skills in order to

- Recognise and resolve integrity/AC issues
- Apply standards and principles
- Develop supportive mechanisms

On what basis?

- Acknowledged good practices that provide examples of practical solutions

Focus

- Supporting actions of *individuals*
- Improving *systems*

Examples of practical tools

Tools may include checklists, self-tests and training materials, such as:

- Key principles and provisions for codes of conduct
- GIFT checklist
- Checklist for identifying risk areas for conflict of interest
- Training materials with case studies

Tool No. 1: Key principles & provisions for codes of conduct

Provides explanations to support the design and application of codes of conduct, guiding documents on principles and provisions, such as:

- *Serving the public interest*
- *Lawfulness*
- *Integrity & Honesty*
- *Impartiality and Fairness*
- *Transparency & Accountability*
- *Efficiency and Effectiveness*
- *Legitimacy, etc*

Tool No. 2: GIFT checklist

What gifts can be accepted?

Application of principles through a self-test:

- **Genuine** Is this gift genuine, in appreciation for something I have done in my role as a public official, not sought or encouraged by me?
- **Independent** If I accept this gift, would a reasonable person have any doubt that I would be independent in doing my job in the future, when the person responsible for this gift is involved or affected?
- **Free** If I accepted this gift, would I feel free of any obligation to do something in return for the person responsible for the gift, or for his/her family or friends/associates?
- **Transparent** Am I prepared to declare this gift and its source, transparently, to my organisation and its clients, to my professional colleagues, and to the media and the public generally?

Tool No. 3: Checklist for identifying risk areas for conflict of interest

Help managers identify risk areas where the organisation may be susceptible to conflict-of-interest situations:

- *Gifts and benefits*
- *Additional ancillary employment & appointment*
- *Inside information*
- *Contracts*
- *Official decision making & policy advising*
- *Personal, family and community expectations*
- *Business or NGO activity after leaving public office, etc.*

Tool No. 4: Training materials

Aim

- Develop practical skills for recognising and solving integrity/AC issues in daily practice
- Case studies with questions, responses and explanations
- Examples:
 1. Discovering the stealing of small amounts of cash and the alteration of financial records to cover up this theft
 2. Providing information on bids
 3. Hearing allegations of bribery
 4. Attending a “lavish” lunch hosted by bidder



Questions for discussion

- What are the **main challenges** for raising awareness of integrity issues and skills for finding solutions?
- What tools do you consider to be **effective** in developing capacity/skills for recognising and solving integrity issues in daily practice?
- Do presented examples of tools **reflect** your expectations?
- How could these tools be **adjusted** to better take the Iraqi context into consideration?