EPAC
EUROPEAN
PARTNERS
AGAINST
CORRUPTION

2016

EPAC/ EACN

CONTACT CATALOGUE

No liability for the accuracy of data in this catalogue is assumed. Should you come across false or outdated information please contact the EPAC/EACN Secretariat. All details included in this catalogue are based on the information received from EPAC/EACN member and observer authorities by February 2015.

We network against corruption.

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Preface

Dear colleagues,

EPAC/EACN's 14th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly took place from 16 to 19 November 2014 in Sofia generously hosted by the Bulgarian Ministry of Interior and the State Agency for National Security (DANS). It brought together over 80 delegates from 39 institutions, representing 25 European states, including European Commission's Directorate General for Home Affairs, European Anti-Fraud Office OLAF and International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA).

The General Assembly unanimously accepted the requests by the National Anti-Corruption Centre and the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor Office of the Republic of Moldova for membership in EPAC.

The General Assembly re-elected me as EPAC/EACN President and Anthony Duggan as Deputy Vice President for Police Oversight bodies, for other two-year term. The mandates of Margarida Blasco, Anca Jurma and Daniel de Alfonso Laso, all elected by the 2013 General Assembly, will last until 2015.

The General Assembly established two Working Groups, which have meanwhile been formed and have begun their activities:

- The Working Group chaired by the United Kingdom's National Crime Agency (NCA) to look into the practical details of the possible adoption of a dedicated communication tool for EPAC/EACN within the Europol Platform for Experts (EPE), and
- The Working Group chaired by the Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia to provide the contribution of EPAC/EACN for the forthcoming EU Anti-Corruption Report.

It is with great pleasure that I announce that our French member, l'Inspection Générale de la Police Nationale (IGPN), has kindly offered to host the 15th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Paris in November 2015. I look forward to seeing you there.

I am also very pleased to provide you with the 11th edition of the EPAC/EACN Contact Catalogue: it brings together facts and figures on our membership based on the input received by February 2015. This Contact Catalogue is also available on our website www.epac-eacn.org, which also contains a lot of further information.

Brussels, February 2015

Giovanni Kessler
President of EPAC/EACN

EPAC
EUROPEAN
PARTNERS
AGAIN
CORRUP

1 INTRODUCTION

Introduction

EPAC AND EACN – NETWORKS AGAINST CORRUPTION

General Information

The European Partners against Corruption (EPAC) and European contact-point network against corruption (EACN) are independent forums for anti-corruption and police oversight practitioners. While EPAC was initiated in 2001 and subsequently established in 2004, EACN grew out of EU Council Decision 2008/852/JHA of October 2008 as a more formal network based on EPAC's preexisting structures. Having started out as a small unconventional forum, today EPAC brings together 70 anti-corruption authorities and police oversight bodies from Council of Europe and European Union Member States. EACN comprises a total of 50 anti-corruption authorities from EU Member States. The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is a member of both networks, while the European Commission, Europol and Eurojust are fully associated with the activities of EACN.

Together, EPAC and EACN provide a platform for practitioners to exchange expertise and information, assist each other, and cooperate across national borders, both on a practical and professional level. In line with their respective constitutions, EPAC and EACN also advocate international legal instruments and offer assistance to other bodies for establishing transparent, efficient mechanisms. Their overall goal is to contribute to police oversight and the global fight against corruption through dialogue and joint efforts.

Introduction

The Contact Catalogue

The EPAC/EACN Contact Catalogue 2015 provides an overview of all police oversight bodies and anti-corruption authorities which make up EPAC and EACN. It outlines essential information about them, such as their contact details, powers, competences, and structures.

All information and descriptions contained were provided by the anti-corruption authorities and police oversight bodies on a voluntary basis.

The Contact Catalogue also presents the EPAC and EACN constitutions and the annual declarations jointly adopted by them, providing background information on the history, mandate and accomplishments of the networks.

I-J
H
F-G
E

2 OVERVIEW

ALBANIA

General Prosecution Office
Prokuroria e Pergjitheshme

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Adriatik LLALLA, Prosecutor General

POINT OF CONTACT Rovena GASHI, Director/Directory of Foreign International Directory

ADDRESS Prokuroria e Përgjithshme, Rr: „Qemal Stafa", No. 1
1000 Tirana
ALBANIA

HoA

Phone: +355 42 234850
Fax: +355 42 229085
Mobile: +355 69 411 3123
E-Mail PoC: rgashi@pp.gov.al
E-Mail Office: allalla@pp.gov.al
sekretaria@pp.gov.al
Website: www.pp.gov.al

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Albania is an independent constitutional body

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Parliament on the status of criminality

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- The Prosecutor's Office exercises criminal prosecution and represents the accusation in court in the name of the state. It exercises its powers through the prosecutors. Prosecutors are organized and operate near the judicial system as a centralized organ.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The GP issues orders and instructions for carrying out the duties conferred by law. It proposes the total number of the prosecutors, their appointment, transfer, promotion or discharge to the President of the Republic. It represents the GPO in relations with third parties.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- 21 Prosecutor's Offices of Judicial Districts
- Prosecutor's Office for Severe Crimes in Tirana
- 7 Appeal Prosecutor's Offices

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1912

STAFF 98

ALBANIA

Internal Affairs Service and Complaints (IASC)
Sherbimi I Kontrollit te Brendshelm (SHKB)

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Arben SKENDO, General Director of Internal Affairs Service and Complaints
POINT OF CONTACT Oriana ELMAZI, Chief of Analysis Sector

ADDRESS Internal Affairs Service and Complaints, Ministry of Internal Affairs
"Skenderbej" Square, No.3, Tirana, Albania
Sherbimi per Çeshtjet e Brendshme dhe Ankesat,
Ministria e Puneve te Brendshme
Sheshi "Skenderbej", Nr. 3, Tirane, Shqiperi

Phone: +355 42 222 450
Fax: +355 42 222 450
Mobile: +355 69 41 10 424
E-Mail PoC: oriana.elmazi@punetebrendshme.gov.al
E-Mail Office: shcba@punetebrendshme.gov.al
Website: www.shcba.gov.al

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- IACS is a public legal person, a special structure of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, directly under the Minister.

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Internal Affairs

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigation powers
- Inspection powers
- Handling of citizens' complaints
- Integrity test

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of complaints against employees of Structures
- Investigation of criminal perpetrated by employees of Structures
- Inspection of the Structure to assess the compliance to the law in carrying out the duties
- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Albanian State Police
- Guard of Republic
- Police for Protection from Fire and Rescuing

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2001

STAFF 117

AUSTRIA

Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK)
Bundesamt zur Korruptionsprävention und Korruptionsbekämpfung

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Andreas WIESELTHALER, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Verena WESSELY
Head of Unit - International Cooperation

ADDRESS Herrengasse 7
1014 Vienna
AUSTRIA

Phone: +43 1 53126 6862
Fax:
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: verena.wessely@bak.gv.at
E-Mail Office: BMI-IV-BAK-2@bak.gv.at
Website: www.bak.gv.at

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Federal Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Federal Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Law enforcement, i.e. security police and criminal police investigations
- Prevention of corruption and training measures
- International cooperation
- Recommendation and consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases related to corruption and abuse of official authority
- Preventive and educational matters
- Drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements
- International cooperation in the field of anti-corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All officials with police or administrative competences
- All officials and employees of other ministries
- All local authorities
- The general public concerning anti-corruption investigations

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2010

STAFF 120

AUSTRIA

Central Public Prosecutor´s Office for Combatting Economic Crimes and Corruption
Wirtschafts- und Korruptionsstaatsanwaltschaft (WKStA)

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Ilse-Maria VRABL-SANDA

POINT OF CONTACT René RUPRECHT
Public Prosecutor

ADDRESS Dampfschiffstraße 4
1030 Wien
AUSTRIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +43 1 52 1 52 5915
Fax: +43 1 52 1 52 5920
Mobile: +43 676 89 89 23 237
E-Mail PoC: rene.ruprecht@justiz.gv.at
E-Mail Office: wksta.leitung@justiz.gv.at
Website: www.justiz.gv.at

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Public Prosecution Service at the Court of Appeal in Vienna

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Federal Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Preliminary investigation
- Prosecution
- Counsel for the prosecution

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Corruption cases
- Impeachment
- Economic crime

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Regional Appeal Courts all over Austria
- Cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) and Criminal Intelligence Service Austria

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2009

STAFF 32

THE REPUBLIC OF AZERBAIJAN

Anticorruption Directorate with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan (KMBI)
Azerbaycan Respublikasının Baş prokuroru yanında Korrupsiyaya qarşı Mübarize Baş İdarəsi

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY
Kamran ALIYEV
Deputy Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Azerbaijan

POINT OF CONTACT
Kamran ALIYEV
Deputy Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Azerbaijan

ADDRESS
10A Sattar Bahlulzade str.
AZ 1108 Baku
AZERBAIJAN

Phone: +994123611002; +994123611117; +994123611114
Fax: +994125633700
Mobile: +994704481550; +994502119483; +994557683733
E-Mail PoC: k.aliyev@prosecutor.gov.az; o.isayev@prosecutor.gov.az; aliyev_sebuhi@hotmail.com
E-Mail Office: anticorruption@acdgenprosecutor.gov.az
Website: www.genprosecutor.gov.az

HoA

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan and through Prosecutor General to the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- Commission on Combating Corruption of the Republic of Azerbaijan

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention of corruption offences
- Investigation of corruption offences
- International cooperation
- Training/recommendation

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Inquiry and preventive measures regarding corruption offences
- Starting criminal cases and investigation of corruption offences
- Operational-search activity
- Cooperation with other relevant bodies in the field of fight against corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Public and private

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 140

BELGIUM

Federal Judicial Police
DGJ/DJF/OCRC-CDBC

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Johan DENOLF, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Michel SACOTTE, Head a.i. ACA

ADDRESS DGJ/DJF/OCRC-CDBC
Rue du Noyer 211
1000 Brussels
BELGIUM

Phone: +32 2 743 74 48
Fax: +32 2 743 74 08
Mobile: +32 472 53 16 69
E-Mail PoC: michel.sacotte.5785@police.be
E-Mail Office: ocrc@swing.be
Website: www.polfed-fedpol.be

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Justice
- Minister of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director General of the Judicial Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Criminal investigations
- Coordination and support for all police forces
- Strategic analysis
- Competence for football fraud with a special dedicated coordination cell

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigations relating to corruption analysis

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All civil servants except police
- Politicians
- Private companies (for private corruption)
- Individuals with a public task

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1910

STAFF 64

BELGIUM

General Inspectorate of the Federal and Local Police (AIG)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY N/A

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS
Boulevard du Triomphe 174
1160 Brussels
BELGIUM

HoA

Phone: +32 2 676 47 02
Fax: ---
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: info@aigpol.be
Website: www.aigpol.be

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of the Interior
- Minister of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of the Interior
- Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory and monitoring powers
- Investigative powers
- Inspection powers
- Recommendation, training and consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to disciplinary matters
- Cases relating to service regulation
- Cases relating to criminal matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All officials of the federal and local police

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2001

STAFF 95

BELGIUM

Standing Police Monitoring Committee (S.P.M.C.)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Yves KEPPENS, President

POINT OF CONTACT Diane REYNDERS

ADDRESS Rue de la Presse 35/1
1000 Brussels
BELGIUM

Phone: +32 2286 2811
Fax: +32 2286 2899
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: info@comitep.be
E-Mail Office: nancy.vanbarel@comitep.be
Website: www.comitep.be

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Belgian Parliament

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Belgian Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory, investigative, monitoring powers
- Recommendation, consultation powers
- Tasks related to training
- Binding injunction right towards the disciplinary authority

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to disciplinary and criminal law matters
- Cases relating to service regulation
- Cases relating to human rights and freedom matters
- Drafting preventive proposals for structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All police forces, general inspectorate, internal control bodies
- All persons with police competence

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1991

STAFF 86

BULGARIA

Inspectorate Directorate at the Ministry of Interior

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Nikolay GESHEV, Head

POINT OF CONTACT Valentina VASILEVA

ADDRESS 29, Shesti Septemvri St.
1000 Sofia
BULGARIA

Phone: +359 2 987 39 54
Fax: +359 2 982 28 72
Mobile: +359 2 982 39 81
E-Mail PoC: int.60@mvr.bg
E-Mail Office: int.60@mvr.bg
Website: www.inspektorat.mvr.bg

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Direct administrative control over MoI structures
- Performs inspections, responds to reports and complaints
- Prevention and investigation of corruptive deeds
- Performs tasks assigned to it by the MoI

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Police oversight and anti-corruption within the MoI

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All structural units of the MoI

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1996

STAFF 30

BULGARIA

internal Security Directorate /ISD-MoI/

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Rumen GANEV, Senior Commissioner /Director

POINT OF CONTACT Krasimira VASILEVA, Dr. /Expert

ADDRESS 29, Shesti Septemvri St.
1000 Sofia
BULGARIA

Phone: +359,29825149
Fax: +359,29825247
Mobile: +359,889823024
E-Mail PoC: KVVasileva@mvr.bg
E-Mail Office: int.81@mvr.bg
Website: dvs.mvr.bg

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Internal Security Directorate is police, operational and investigative authority of the Ministry of Interior.
- The main tasks of the ISD are to conduct operational-investigative, information-analytical and organizational activities in prevention, preclusion, interception and disclosure of crimes committed by ministry officials, management of classified information and its protection from unauthorized access, participation in activities of international similar structures, institutions and organizations.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Internal Security Directorate is competent for the prevention, detection and investigation of crimes committed by Ministry of Interior employees.
-

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All structural units of the Ministry of Interior
-

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2008

STAFF 165

BULGARIA

State Agency for National Security (SANS)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Dimitar VLAHOV, Head of Anti-Corruption Directorate

POINT OF CONTACT Valentina IVANOVA

ADDRESS 45 Cherni vrah Blvd.
1407 Sofia
BULGARIA

Phone: +359 2 814 70 88
Fax: +359 2 814 74 41
Mobile: +359 884 95 04 49
E-Mail PoC: valentina.ivanova@dans.bg
E-Mail Office: ---
Website: www.dans.bg

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Prime Minister

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prime Minister, President
- Chairperson of the National Assembly

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Corruption / high ranking government officials
- Economic and financial security
- Money laundering
- International terrorism and terrorism financing
- Classified information
- Counterintelligence, Counter proliferation

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Administrative law related cases
- Criminal law related cases

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All state functionaries

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2008

STAFF N/A

CROATIA

Department for Internal Control

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY dr. Damir JURAS, Head of Department

POINT OF CONTACT Roberta MIJALIC KRESIC, Head of Department of Legality of Police Conduct

ADDRESS Grada Vukovara 33
CROATIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +385 1 6122982
Fax: +385 1 6122603
Mobile: +385 98 369948
E-Mail PoC: rmijalic@mup.hr
E-Mail Office: unutarnja@mup.hr
Website: www.policija.hr; www.mup.hr

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of the Interior and Head of the Minister's Cabinet

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory, inspection, investigative powers
- Recommendation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of complaints against police officers
- Police oversight
- Analysing police officers crime offences
- Cases relating to disciplinary matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All employees of the Ministry of the Interior with or without police powers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1994

STAFF 21

CROATIA

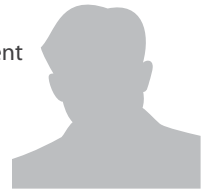
Ministry of Interior
Economic Crime and Corruption Department

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY ADRIJANA BAGO, Head of Economic Crime and Corruption Department

POINT OF CONTACT MIRKO KUČINA, Police Officer in Economic Crime and Corruption Department

ADDRESS Ilica 335
10000 Zagreb
CROATIA



HoA

PoC

Phone: +38513788628
Fax: +38514788333
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: mkucina@mup.hr; abago@mup.hr
E-Mail Office: pnuskok.ogkk@mup.hr
Website: policija.hr/mup.hr

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Criminal Police Directorate

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- National Police Office for Suppression of Corruption and Organized Crime
- (PNUSKOK) and Public Prosecutor's Office

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers and cooperation with Public Prosecutor's Office

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The tracing and detecting of prepetrators of criminal offences and
- reporting to competent authorities, collaboration with Public Prosecutor's Office

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All persons who have committed a criminal offence related to economic crime and corruption

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1990

STAFF 19

CYPRUS

Cyprus Police - Police Standards Directorate

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Commander

POINT OF CONTACT Christophoros MAVROMMATIS, Chief Inspector

HoA

ADDRESS
Police Headquarters
1478 Nicosia
CYPRUS

PoC

Phone: +357 22 607460
Fax: +357 22 808600
Mobile: +357 99 46 29 56
E-Mail PoC: cmavrommatis@police.gov.cy
E-Mail Office: police@police.gov.cy
Website: www.police.gov.cy

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO
- Cyprus Police

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO
- Chief of Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION
- Supervisory powers
- Investigative powers
- Inspection powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR
- Disciplinary matters
- Service regulation matters
- Criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION
- The whole police service / all police officers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2009

STAFF 6

CYPRUS

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY The Attorney General of the Republic

POINT OF CONTACT Philippos KOMODROMOS, Counsel of the Republic

ADDRESS 1, Apelli Street
1403 Nicosia
CYPRUS

HoA

PoC

Phone: +357 22 88 91 82
Fax: +357 22 88 92 30
Mobile: +357 99 54 37 12
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: headeudep@eudep.law.gov.cy
Website: www.law.gov.cy

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Attorney General is an independent officer

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Power to institute, conduct, take over and continue or discontinue any proceedings of offences against any person in the Republic

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- See powers and tasks above

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Coordinating Body Against Corruption
- An advisory body, which also has the mandate to develop and/or elaborate a consolidated anti-corruption strategy for public administration

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2003

STAFF N/A

CZECH REPUBLIC

General Inspection of Security Units

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Michal MURÍN, Col. JUDr., Director

POINT OF CONTACT Martin STROUHAL, Lt. Col. Mgr., Counsellor

ADDRESS
Skokanská 2311/3
P. O. BOX 33
160 17 Praha 617
CZECH REPUBLIC

Phone: 420.974.839.734
Fax: 420.974.839.759
Mobile: 420.603.190.858
E-Mail PoC: martin.strouhal@gibs.cz
E-Mail Office: podatelna@gibs.cz
Website: www.gibs.cz

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Government of the Czech Republic

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prime Minister of the Czech Republic

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Searches, reveals and investigates crimes committed by members and employees of Police, Prison Service and Customs Administration of the Czech Republic.
- Investigates crimes of civil persons in a form of complicity to offenders of said security units.
- Traces and evaluates information about illegal behaviour of members of security units and proposes appropriate precautionary steps.
- Participates on legislative, scientific-exploratory and educational activities in terms of the community of security.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation
- Integrity testing
- Crime prevention and Methodics
- International cooperation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Police of the Czech Republic
- Customs Administration of the Czech Republic
- Prison Service of the Czech Republic
- General Inspection of Security Units

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2011

STAFF 275 officers and 60 civilian employees (maximum possible state)

CZECH REPUBLIC

Police of the Czech Republic
Unit Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Jaroslav VILD, Col., Head of Unit

POINT OF CONTACT František SALAVEC, Col.

ADDRESS Strojnická 27
P.O. BOX 62/OKFK
17034 Prague
CZECH REPUBLIC

Phone: +420 974 863 416
Fax: +420 974 863 412
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: uokfk.omsm@pcr.cz
E-Mail Office: uokfk@pcr.cz
Website: www.policie.cz

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Police Presidium

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Police Presidium

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training
- Crime prevention

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Criminal cases which the high prosecutor's office oversees (demages over 5.000.000,- Eur, Criminal acts commited in connection with execution of powers of public officials and representatives from the certain level
- Drafting (preventive) proposals for crime prevention and legislative changes
- International co-operation with partner organisations
- International co-operation in ARO, CARIN and AMON networks

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All persons who have commited a economic crime where the damages is over 5.000.000,- Eur
- Public officials and representatives from the certain level

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1991

STAFF 436

CZECH REPUBLIC

Supreme Public Prosecutor´s Office
Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Pavel ZEMAN, Supreme Public Prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Jiří PAVLÍK, Public Prosecutor

ADDRESS
Nejvyšší státní zastupitelství
Jezuitská 4
660 55 Brno
CZECH REPUBLIC

HoA

PoC

Phone: +420 542 512 613
Fax: +420 542 512 227
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: pavlik@nsz.brn.justice.cz
E-Mail Office: podatelna@nsz.brn.justice.cz
Website: www.nsz.cz

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Supreme Public Prosecutor´s Office is an independent body

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Government of the Czech Republic

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory powers
- Recommendation and consultative powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Criminal cases of the most serious economic crimes on second prosecutorial level

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Czech Public Prosecutor´s Officies
- The Czech Police and other authorities of criminal investigation
- The general public

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1994

STAFF N/A

CZECH REPUBLIC

Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, Regulatory Impact Assessment Department, Anti-Corruption Unit
Úřad vlády České republiky, Oddělení boje s korupcí

Úřad vlády České republiky

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Dalibor FADRNÝ, Mgr., High Counsellor of Government/Head of Anti-Corrupt

HoA

POINT OF CONTACT František KUČERA, Ing., Counsellor of Government

ADDRESS Úřad vlády České republiky
Oddělení boje s korupcí
nábřeží Edvarda Beneše 4
118 01 Praha 1-Malá Strana
CZECH REPUBLIC

PoC

Phone: +420 224 003 354
Fax: ---
Mobile: +420 702 153 415
E-Mail PoC: kucera.frantisek@vlada.cz
E-Mail Office: korupce@vlada.cz
Website: www.korupce.cz

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, Minister of the Czech Republic´s Government for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, Regulatory Impact Assessment Department

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of the Czech Republic´s Government for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation, Director of Regulatory Impact Assessment Department

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Implementation, coordination and control of the implementation of the tasks arising from governmental anti-corruption strategies.
- Defining the major course of Czech anti-corruption policy.
- Involvement in supporting the Government Anti-Corruption Council, in cooperation with other central administrative authorities, in preparation of the legislative and non-legislative materials related to the fight against corruption, in preparation of analyses, comparative studies and other measures related to the fight against corruption, in assessing legislation in terms of its corruption impacts, in drafting proposals for the adoption of measures to reduce corruption risks within the framework of the activities of the public administration and increasing the transparency of its activities, in dealing with the issues such as lobbying, whistleblowing, conflict of interests, code of ethics, internal anti-corruption programmes, educational activities, etc.
- Processing suggestions from citizens concerning corruption. National contact point for the initiative of the Open Government Partnership.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Formulation of anti-corruption policy of the Government of the Czech Republic.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2014 (2011 - Section to Coordinate the Fight against Corruption; 2013 – Department to Coordinate the Fight against Corruption; 2014 – Anti-Corruption Unit)

STAFF 9

DENMARK

Public Prosecutions
Rigsadvokaten

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Jorgen Steen SORENSEN, Director of Public Prosecutions

POINT OF CONTACT Hans FOGTDAL, Assistant Deputy Director

ADDRESS Frederiksholms Kanal 16
1220 Copenhagen K
DENMARK

Phone:	+45 33 12 72 00
Fax:	+45 33 43 67 10
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	hfo003@politi.dk
E-Mail Office:	rigsadvokaten@ankl.dk
Website:	www.rigsadvokaten.dk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory and investigative powers
- Inspection powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Danish Prosecution Service
- The Danish Police with regard to the processing of criminal cases and police complaint cases
- The general public

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1918

STAFF 70

DENMARK

State Prosecutor for Serious Economic and International Crime

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Morten Niels JAKOBSEN, State Prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Marie TULLIN, Senior Prosecutor

ADDRESS Kampsmannsgade 1
1804 Copenhagen V
DENMARK

HoA

Phone: +45 72 689 000
Fax: +4545150016
Mobile: +4572689260
E-Mail PoC: hhs001@politi.dk
E-Mail Office: saoek@ankl.dk
Website: www.anklagemyndigheden.dk

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Director of Public Prosecutions Denmark

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director of Public Prosecutions Denmark

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigation and prosecution
- Money laundering secretariat
- Crime intelligence unit
- Asset recovery group

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Recommendation and consultation powers
- Cases relating to severe economic crime including major corruption cases and money laundering

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Office of the State Prosecutor covers Denmark as a whole

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1973

STAFF app. 130

DENMARK

The Independent Police Complaints Authority

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Kirsten DYRMAN

POINT OF CONTACT Rasmus BLAABJERG

ADDRESS Banegaardspladsen 1A,
DK-8000 Aarhus C,
Denmark

HoA

PoC

Phone: +45 417 83 500
Fax: +45 417 83 501
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: RBL@politiklagemyndigheden.dk
E-Mail Office: Mail@politiklagemyndigheden.dk
Website: www.politiklagemyndigheden.dk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Independent Police Complaints Authority is an independent authority headed by the Police Complaints Counsil and the Chief Executive. The Police Complaints Authority is outside both the Police and the Prosecution Service.

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigations on criminal offences comitted by police officers
- Considers and decides complaints about police misconduct

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Criminal Investigation
- Final decisions of complaints about police misconduct.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Danish Police
- The Danish Prosecution Service
- The General Public

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2012

STAFF 25

ESTONIA

Corruption Crimes Bureau of Central Criminal Police of Police and Border Guard Board

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Elmar VAHER, General Director

POINT OF CONTACT Mati OMBLER, Head of Corruption Crimes Bureau

ADDRESS
Tööstuse 52
10416
Tallinn
ESTONIA

HoA

Phone: +372 612 3827
Fax: ---
Mobile: +372 524 2754
E-Mail PoC: mati.ombler@politsei.ee
E-Mail Office: kripo.kokb@list.politsei.ee
Website: www.politsei.ee

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Director General of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director General of the Estonian Police and Border Guard Board

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Criminal investigations and surveillance in corruption cases
- Coordination of the fight against corruption in public sector
- International co-operation
- Misdemeanour Procedure by Anti Corruption Act

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases related to corruption and abuse of official authority
- Drafting proposals for structural improvements
- International cooperation in the field of anti-corruption
- Misdemeanour and criminal investigations

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Officials and employees of ministries
- Officials of local authorities
- Officials in private sector

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2012

STAFF 35

ESTONIA

Internal Security Service

KAITSEPOLITSEIAMET

EPAC Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Arnold SINISALU

POINT OF CONTACT Meelis RATASSEPP, Head of Bureau
Martin PERLING, Head of Bureau

ADDRESS Toompuiestee 3
10142 Tallinn
ESTONIA

Phone: +372 612 1455
Fax: +372 612 1401
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: kapo@kapo.ee
Website: www.kapo.ee

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative law enforcement powers
- Intelligence gathering and surveillance powers
- Recommendation and consultation powers
- International cooperation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of malfeasances and corruption crimes
- Proceedings of misdemeanors relating to corruption
- Gathering intelligence and carrying out surveillance about corruption
- International cooperation in the field of anti-corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Officials and employees of ministries
- Officials of local authorities

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1920

STAFF N/A

ESTONIA

Office of the Prosecutor General

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Lavly PERLING, Prosecutor General

POINT OF CONTACT -

ADDRESS Wismari 7
15188 Tallinn
ESTONIA

HoA

Phone:	+372 6139 420
Fax:	+372 6139 402
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	Lavly.Perling@prokuratuur.ee
E-Mail Office:	info@prokuratuur.ee
Website:	www.prokuratuur.ee

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory, investigative and inspection powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Estonian Prosecutors Office
- All preliminary investigation authorities in Estonia

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1918

STAFF 282

FINLAND

National Police Board

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Mikko PAATERO, National Police Commissioner

HoA

POINT OF CONTACT Jenni JUSLÉN, Senior Adviser
Klaus GEIGER, Chief Superintendent

ADDRESS Asemapäällikönkatu 14
00520 Helsinki
FINLAND

PoC

Phone: +358295481743
Fax: +358295411780
Mobile: +358500478414
E-Mail PoC: jenni.juslen@poliisi.fi
E-Mail Office: kirjaamo.poliisihallitus@poliisi.fi
Website: www.poliisi.fi

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of the Interior, Police Department of the Ministry of Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory and inspection powers
- Coordination, recommendation and consultation
- International cooperation
- Tasks relating to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Structural improvements
- Service regulations and instructions
- Disciplinary and ethical issues

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The National Bureau of Investigation
- The Police College of Finland
- The Security Intelligence Service
- The 11 District Police Departments
-

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2010

STAFF 127

FRANCE

Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption (SCPC)

EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY François BADIE

POINT OF CONTACT Xavier INGLEBERT, Adviser

ADDRESS Ministry of Justice
13 Place Vendôme
75042 Paris Cedex 01
FRANCE

Phone: +33 1 44 77 65 82
Fax: +33 144 77 71 99
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: xavier.inglebert@justice.gouv.fr
E-Mail Office: scpc@justice.gouv.fr
Website: www.justice.gouv.fr

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Minister of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Centralizing information for detecting and preventing corruption offenses
- Assisting judicial authorities in investigating corruption offenses
- Issuing opinions and recommendations on preventive measures
- Creating an inventory of risks where corruption can flourish

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Prevention matters
- Training / Education
- International cooperation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1993/1994

STAFF 10

FRANCE

General inspectorate of the French national Gendarmerie
Inspection générale de la gendarmerie nationale (IGGN)

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Pierre RENAULT, General

HoA

POINT OF CONTACT Philippe DE BOYSERE, General
Audrey RABOT

ADDRESS Caserne Paris Minimes
12 rue de Béarn
75003 Paris
FRANCE

PoC

Phone: +33 1 49 85 02 29
Fax: +33 1 49 85 02 29
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: philippe.de-boysere@gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr
E-Mail Office: audrey.rabot@gendarmerie.interieur.gouv.fr
Website: www.defense.gouv.fr/gendarmerie

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Judiciary
- General Director of the Gendarmerie nationale

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- General Director of the Gendarmerie nationale

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Control of main Gendarmerie commands
- Survey and audit of the organisation and its activities
- Consultation and recommendation
- Administrative and judicial investigations

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Gendarmerie nationale

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1997

STAFF 52

FRANCE

Inspection générale de la Police nationale (IGPN)

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Marie-France MONEGER-GUYOMARCH, Director, Head of the IGPN

POINT OF CONTACT Dominique DEVOS, General Controller
(if absent: Jean-Pierre BARBIER, Police Commander)

ADDRESS 11 rue Cambacérès
75008 Paris
FRANCE

Phone: +33 1400 722 51
Fax: +33 1400 726 20
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: dominique.devos@interieur.gouv.fr
jean-pierre.barbier@interieur.gouv.fr
E-Mail Office: igpn-secretariat@interieur.gouv.fr
Website: www.interieur.gouv.fr

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Director General of the National Police

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director General of the National Police
- Judiciary (Prosecutors and Examining Judges)

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Studies, inspection, audit, support and counsel of the Police Nationale's services and staff
- Judicial and administrative inquiries when personnel of the Police Nationale are involved
- Co-ordination and follow-up of police departments' oversight activities
- Based on studies and analysis, definition and promotion of key legal, ethical and practical rules and techniques to be implemented by the personnel of the Police Nationale

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law, disciplinary and ethical topics
- Crime prevention

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Personnel of the Police Nationale (officers, administrative and technical staff)

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1986 (re-organised in 2013)

STAFF 245

GERMANY

Department of Internal Investigation
Dezernat Interne Ermittlungen

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Georg KRÜGER, Chief Superintendent

POINT OF CONTACT Andreas BRAND, Head of General Service

ADDRESS Burchardstr. 8
20095 Hamburg
GERMANY

Phone: +49 40 4286 67302
Fax: +49 40 4273 13018
Mobile: +49 171 227 26 04
E-Mail PoC: -
E-Mail Office: die@polizei.hamburg.de
Website: www.hamburg.de/die

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Deputy Minister of the Interior of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Deputy Minister of the Interior of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Law enforcement in corruption offenses in the whole public administration
- Central coordination of preventive measures against corruption and central investigations in offenses in corruption
- Responsibility for the strategy of fighting corruption in Hamburg
- Penal prosecution of offenses committed by police officers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Education and further training of public servants in questions of preventing corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1995

STAFF 50

GERMANY

Federal Criminal Police Office
Unit Economic Crime & Corruption
(BKA-Bundeskriminalamt)

Bundeskriminalamt

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Holger MÜNCH, President of the BKA

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS

BKA Wiesbaden
SO 31
65173 Wiesbaden
GERMANY

Phone:	+49 611 55-0
Fax:	+49 611 55 45 141
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	SO31@bka.bund.de
E-Mail Office:	SO31@bka.bund.de
Website:	www.bka.de

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Federal Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Federal Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Central competences
- Making recommendations / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training
- Crime prevention

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- German centre of cooperation with Interpol
- Drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1996

STAFF N/A

GERMANY

Federal Criminal Police Office
Unit Revision, Inspection, Internal Corruption Prevention
(BKA-Bundeskriminalamt)

Bundeskriminalamt

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Holger MÜNCH, President of the BKA

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS
BKA Wiesbaden
RI
65173 Wiesbaden
GERMANY

Phone:	+49 611 55-0
Fax:	---
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	ri@bka.bund.de
E-Mail Office:	ri@bka.bund.de
Website:	www.bka.de

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO
- Federal Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO
- Federal Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training
- Prevention of internal corruption
- Compliance and monitoring powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR
- Internal review
- Internal audits
- Inspection of Liaison Offices
- Measures of prevention and training

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION
- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2006

STAFF N/A

GERMANY

Interdisciplinary Department for Corruption and Environmental Crime
Landeskriminalamt (LKA) Nordrhein-Westfalen (NRW), Dezernat 15

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Christian VOSSKÜHLER

POINT OF CONTACT Franz-Josef MEUTER

HoA

ADDRESS

Landeskriminalamt (LKA) NRW
Dezernat 15
Völklinger Straße 49
40221 Düsseldorf
GERMANY

Phone:	+49 211 939 1500, +49 211 939 1510, +49 211 939 1530 (Grosche)
Fax:	+49 211 939 191500, '+49 211 939 191510
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	ekkehard.grosche@polizei.nrw.de
E-Mail Office:	33-dez15grundsatz.lka@polizei.nrw.de
Website:	www.LKA.nrw.de

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Director of LKA

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director of LKA

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Central office for corruption announcements by authorities

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Public servants or persons with an equivalent status to that of a public servant
- General public concerning anti-corruption investigations

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 24

GREECE

Hellenic Police Headquarters - Internal Affairs Division

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Stavros STAVROPOULOS, Police Colonel

POINT OF CONTACT Maria TSANTIRAKI, Police Captain

ADDRESS Kifisias Avenue 23
15123 Marousi-Athens
GREECE

HoA

Phone: +30 210 87 79 700 (+30 210 87 79 733)
Fax: +30 210 68 56 508
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: dey1@otenet.gr
Website: ---

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Chief of the Hellenic Police

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Chief of the Hellenic Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Criminal investigations within the Hellenic Police and concerning corruption cases of public servants
- Investigative powers
- Witness protection

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation, solving and prosecuting active bribery, passive bribery and blackmail committed by or with the participation of public servants (exception: civil servants of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping) all over the territory.
- Investigation, solving and prosecuting active bribery, passive bribery and blackmail committed by or with the participation of different nationalities civil servants, European Union and international organizations officers or employees all over the territory.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All police personnel, border guards and special guards

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1999

STAFF 120

HUNGARY

RIOT POLICE National Bureau of Investigation
Nemzeti Nyomozó Iroda

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Mihály BEZSENYI, pol. Brigadier General

POINT OF CONTACT Zoltán SALANKI, pol. Lieutenant-colonel

ADDRESS Aradi utca 21-23.
1062 Budapest
P.O. BOX 314/15
1097 Budapest

HUNGARY

Phone: +36 1 4289202
Fax: +36 1 4289241
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: salankiz@nni.police.hu
E-Mail Office: salankiz@nni.police.hu
Website: http://www.police.hu/

HoA

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Hungarian National Police
- Ministry of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Hungarian National Police, Ministry of Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Criminal intelligence

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Organised crime, international crime

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- General public concerning organised crime cases (including anti-corruption investigations)

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 400

HUNGARY

National Protective Service
Nemzeti Védelmi Szolgált

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Zoltán BOLCSIK, Major General

POINT OF CONTACT Zita KORMÁNY, Police first lieutenant

ADDRESS
Kerepsi út 47-49
1101 Budapest
HUNGARY

Phone:	+36 1 433 97 11
Fax:	+36 1 433 97 51
Mobile:	+36 30 200 9716
E-Mail PoC:	kormanyz@nvsz.police.hu
E-Mail Office:	nvsz@nvsz.police.hu
Website:	www.nvsz.hu

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Crime prevention
- Crime detection
- Monitoring
- Consultation, recommendation

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Crimes related to office, abuse of authority
- Crimes committed in official capacity
- Other crimes committed at the place of service or related to the activity of the office

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Law enforcement agencies, civil secret services and certain administrative bodies and units

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2011

STAFF 500

HUNGARY

Prosecutor General's Office

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Pál SINKU

POINT OF CONTACT Zoltán PETER

ADDRESS Marko u. 16
1055 Budapest
HUNGARY

HoA

PoC

Phone: +36 1 354 57 13
Fax: +36 1 354 57 08
Mobile: +36 30 371 40 88
E-Mail PoC: peter.zoltan@mku.hu
E-Mail Office: ---
Website: ---

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Prosecutor General

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prosecutor General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Legal supervision of investigations
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Issuing and receiving MLA requests

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Handling criminal cases on the second prosecutorial level

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Prosecution offices on all levels

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 10

IRELAND

Crime II Division - Department Justice, Equality, Law Reform

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Deirdre MEENAN

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS 94 St. Stephens Green
Dublin 2
IRELAND

HoA

Phone: +353 1 602 8330; + 353 1 602 8335
Fax: +353 1 602 8731
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: dmeenan@justice.ie
E-Mail Office: crime2@justice.ie
Website: www.justice.ie

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Irish Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Central administration of Government

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Drugs, Organised Crime, Bribery and Corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION N/A

STAFF 7

IRELAND

Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY -

POINT OF CONTACT Anthony DUGGAN, Director of Administration

ADDRESS 150 Upper Abbey Street
Dublin 1
IRELAND

Phone: +353 1 87 16 727
Fax: +353 1 847 026
Mobile: +353 87 98 77 987
E-Mail PoC: anthony.duggan@gsoc.ie
E-Mail Office: info@gsoc.ie
Website: www.gardaombudsman.ie

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- An Oireachtas (The Irish Parliament)

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Receiving public complaints
- Administration / investigation / investigative supervision
- Investigation of incidents involving the cause of death or serious harm to any individual(s)
- Examination of policy and practice requested by the Ministry of Justice

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of complaints concerning the Irish police service
- Research in the area of police oversight
- Recommendations in relation to policing policy and practice

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All members of the Garda Síochána

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2005 (operational May 2007)

STAFF 89

ITALY

A.N.AC. Anticorruption National Authority and for Evaluation and Transparency of public administrations

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Raffaele CANTONE, President

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS Piazza Augusto Imperatore, 32
00186 Roma
ITALY

HoA

Phone: +39 0668409112
Fax: +39 066834039
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: segreteria.autorita@pec.anticorruzione.it
Website: www.anticorruzione.it

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- A.N.AC. is an independent authority

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Italian Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Power to enquire, to demand the exhibition of documents, to command the adoption or removal of acts and behaviours, to give mandatory advice on ministerial circulars and guidelines, to analyse causes and factors of corruption.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Preventing and fighting corruption
- Issuing guidelines in the field of transparency
- Monitoring compliance and effectiveness of public administrations with transparency obligations

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Central and local public administrations
- Bodies under public control
- Universities, healthcare providers
- Chambers of commerce

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2009

STAFF 30

ITALY

Direzione Centrale Anticrimine della Polizia di Stato
Servizio Centrale Operativo

EACN Member

No information has been received yet.

HEAD OF AUTHORITY N/A

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS N/A

HoA

PoC

Phone: ---
Fax: ---
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: ---
Website: ---

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- N/A

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION N/A

STAFF N/A

ITALY

Direzione Centrale della Polizia Criminale
Servizio per la Cooperazione Internazionale di Polizia

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY N/A

POINT OF CONTACT Alessio COSTAGLIOLA, Capitano G. d. F.

HoA

ADDRESS
Torre di Mezza
Via 9/121
00155 Rome
ITALY

PoC

Phone: +39 06 465 42 404, +39 06 465 42 182
Fax: ---
Mobile: +39 334 69 10 560
E-Mail PoC: acostagliola@dcpc.interno.it
E-Mail Office: scipsalasituazione@dcpc.interno.it
Website: www.interno.it

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- N/A

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION N/A

STAFF N/A

ITALY

Ministry of the Interior
Department of Public Security
Central Inspection Office

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Paolo COSSU

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS Via Castro Pretorio 5
00185 Rome
ITALY

HoA

PoC

Phone: +39 06 443 74 211
Fax: +39 06 443 74 138
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: uci@interno.it
E-Mail Office: paolo.cossu@interno.it
Website: www.interno.it

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of the Interior - Department of Public Security

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Implementation of the orders/directives of the Minister and the Head of Police
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Supervisory and inspection powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Tasks relating to training
- Documentation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Approximately 1,800 authorities / offices

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1981

STAFF 100

LATVIA

Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Jaroslavs STREĻČENOKS, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Solvita BATARAGA

ADDRESS Brivibas Str. 104 block 2
1001 Riga
LATVIA

Phone: + 37 1 67 35 61 59
Fax: + 37 1 67 35 61 77
Mobile: +37 126 446 689
E-Mail PoC: solvita.bataraga@knab.gov.lv
E-Mail Office: knab@knab.gov.lv
Website: www.knab.gov.lv

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The institution is supervised by the Prime Minister

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Cabinet of Ministers and Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory and monitoring powers
- Investigative and sanctioning powers
- Training and education powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Prevention and countering of corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Public institutions and political parties

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2002

STAFF 140

LITHUANIA

Immunity board of Police department under MOI
Policijos departamento prie VRM Imuniteto valdyba

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Elanas JABLONSKAS, Head of Immunity board

POINT OF CONTACT Andrius ČYPAS, Head of Corruption prevention and analysis unit

ADDRESS Saltoniskiu str. 19
LT-08105 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

HoA

Phone: +370 52 717899
Fax: +370 52 719712
Mobile: +370 686 66883
E-Mail PoC: elanas.jablonskas@policija.lt
E-Mail Office: elanas.jablonskas@policija.lt
Website: www.policija.lt

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Police Commissioner General

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Police Commissioner General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Criminal investigation powers
- Criminal intelligence powers
- Internal investigation powes
- Supervisory powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Corruption prevention and analysis within police system
- Intelligence gathering and investigation of police corruption
- Internal investigations

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Police officers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2011

STAFF 89

LITHUANIA

Organised Crime and Corruption Investigation Department of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Irmantas MIKELIONIS, Chief Prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Julija TSAMANDOURA, Chief Specialist

ADDRESS Rinktinės Str. 5A
01515 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +370 5 266 23 30
Fax: +370 5 266 24 38
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: julija.tsamandoura@prokuraturos.lt
E-Mail Office: irmantas.mikelionis@prokuraturos.lt
Website: www.prokuraturos.lt

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutor General

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prosecutor General and Deputy Prosecutor General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory powers
- Investigative powers
- Control and coordination of criminal intelligence
- Recommendation / consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Criminal cases of organized crime and crimes related to corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Officers of the organised crime investigation service unit
- Officers of the special investigation service

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1993

STAFF 96

LITHUANIA

Public Safety Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Tomas ZILINSKAS

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS 2 Sventaragio St.
01510 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

HoA

Phone: +370 5 279 2987
Fax: +370 5 271 8794
Mobile: +370 698 04907
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: tomas.zilinskas@vrm.lt
Website: ---

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory / inspection powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Coordination of training tasks
- Cases relating to service

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Drafting preventive proposals of structural improvements
- Drafting strategies of implementation in the area of public safety
- Drafting legal acts and international agreements
- Organisation / coordination of corruption prevention

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Structural subdivisions of the Ministry of the Interior

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2001

STAFF 210

LITHUANIA

Special Investigation Service (STT)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Saulius URBANAVIČIUS, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Elena KONCEVIČIŪTĖ, International Relations Officer

ADDRESS A. Jaksto St. 6
01105 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +370 70 66 33 35
Fax: +370 70 66 33 07
Mobile: +370 687 14 039
E-Mail PoC: elena@stt.lt
E-Mail Office: dokumentai@stt.lt
Website: www.stt.lt

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The President and the Seimas (the Parliament)

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigation of corruption (intelligence activities and pre-trial investigation)
- Corruption prevention
- Anti-corruption education

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of corruption crimes
- Corruption prevention measures (co-ordination; anti-corruption assessment of legislation, corruption risk analysis)
- Anti-corruption education

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Public officials and persons having equivalent status to public officials
- The general public with regard to anti-corruption education and awareness-raising

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1997

STAFF 240

LUXEMBOURG

Corruption Prevention Committee
Comité de Prévention de la Corruption

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Minister of Justice

POINT OF CONTACT Luc REDING

HoA

ADDRESS
Ministère de la Justice
Centre administratif Pierre Werner
13, rue Erasme
1468 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

PoC

Phone:	+352 247 84 555
Fax:	+352 22 05 19
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	luc.reding@mj.etat.lu
E-Mail Office:	---
Website:	---

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention of corruption in the public and private sector
- National anti-corruption policy
- Development of anti-corruption tools / measures
- Monitoring / supervision and international networking

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Drafting preventive proposals for legal and organisational improvements in public administration

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All governmental bodies and public administration

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2007

STAFF N/A

LUXEMBOURG

Inspection générale de la Police Grand-Ducale (IGP)

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Monique STIRN, General Inspector of the Police

POINT OF CONTACT Vincent FALLY

ADDRESS
69, rue Verte
B.P. 1202
1012 Luxembourg
LUXEMBOURG

Phone: +352 26 48 53 - 1
Fax: +352 26 48 53 - 89
Mobile: +352 621 166 583
E-Mail PoC: vincent.fally@igp.etat.lu
E-Mail Office: igp@igp.etat.lu
Website: www.igp.lu

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of internal security
- Judicial authorities:
- General Prosecutor
- Examining magistrate

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of internal security
- Judicial authorities:
- General Prosecutor
- Examining magistrate

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory and monitoring powers
- Investigative powers
- Inspection powers
- Recommendation and consultation powers
- Controlling tasks relating to training issues

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to service regulations
- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Achievement of surveys and audits

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Members of the police and civil servants of the Police Grand-Ducale

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2000

STAFF 17

F.Y.R. MACEDONIA

Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Aneta STANCHEVSKA, PhD

POINT OF CONTACT Blaze NAUNCEVSKI

ADDRESS Dimce Mircev, str. NN.
1000 Skopje
F.Y.R. OF MACEDONIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +389 2 314 30 47
Fax: +389 2 329 88 35
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: svkps@moi.gov.mk
Website: www.moi.gov.mk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Internal Affairs

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Internal Affairs

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention, identification and investigation of corrupt acts of the Ministry of Interior's officials
- Discovering phenomena of unlawful work by police officers as well as the misuse and breach of police duties and authorizations
- Determining various forms of breach of the Police Code of Ethics and the service regulations

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to disciplinary matters
- Cases relating to criminal matters
- Surveillance activities

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All the structural units of the Ministry of Interior

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2003

STAFF N/A

MALTA

Permanent Commission Against Corruption

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Hon. Judge (Ret.) Dr. Lawrence QUINTANO, Chairman of the Commission

POINT OF CONTACT Albert MIFSUD, Director/Secretary to the Commission

ADDRESS
Chateau de la Ville,
Archbishop Street,
Valletta VLT 2000
MALTA

Phone: +356 25674309; +356 25674310
Fax:
Mobile: +35679666028
E-Mail PoC: albert.b.misfud@gov.mt
E-Mail Office: pcac.mjcl@gov.mt
Website: www.justice.gov.mt

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independent

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister for Justice, Culture and Local Government

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigate alleged or suspected corrupt practices
- Investigate the conduct of any public officer
- Investigate procedures of government departments
- Recommendations and instructions on corruption prevention

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Advisory services / Assistance to ministries
- Cases as defined in sections of the criminal code

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Public officers including ministers
- Local government authorities, statutory bodies
- Bodies in which the government has effective control powers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1988

STAFF 4

MONTENEGRO

Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY -

POINT OF CONTACT Dušan DRAKIĆ, Senior advisor

HoA

ADDRESS
Rimski trg 46
81000 Podgorica
MONTENEGRO

PoC

Phone: +38220234396
Fax: +382 20 23 40 82
Mobile: +382 69 29 29 29
E-Mail PoC: dusan.drakic@daci.gov.me
E-Mail Office: aci@daci.gov.me
Website: www.antikorupcija.me

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- DACI is in charge of raising public awareness on corruption and conducting research on the scope, forms, causes and mechanisms of corruption occurrence;
- monitoring implementation of GRECO recommendations;
- coordination of implementation of UNCAC;
- cooperation with competent authorities on preparation and implementation of regulations and programme documents that are important for prevention and combating corruption, cooperation with NGOs and private sector in combating corruption;
- cooperation with state authorities in acting upon the corruption complaints received by DACI from citizens;
- collecting and processing the data on reports on corruption complaints for analytical purposes;
- giving authorization to conduct lobbying activities;
- certification and keeping register of lobbyists;
- acting upon the complaints against lobbyist who violated the law;
- preparation of Guidance for Integrity Plans in State administration bodies; performing other activities that arise from the membership in the SEE RCC.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Prevention matters
- Training/Education
- International Cooperation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2001

STAFF 12

NETHERLANDS

National Anti-Corruption Service
Rijksrecherche

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY H.G. TRIP, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Stefanie Lablans

ADDRESS Prins Clauslaan 60
P.O. Box 16424
2500 BK The Hague
THE NETHERLANDS

PoC

Phone: +31886992800
Fax: +31 70 34 11 242
Mobile: +31 06 20 87 36 52
E-Mail PoC: r.deridder@rijksrecherche.nl
E-Mail Office: info@rijksrecherche.nl
Website: www.rijksrecherche.nl

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Security and Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Board of Procurators-General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- In relation with corruption, crimes in the public and/or governmental area, police shootings and death in police holding cells

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All public servants, including police
- Governmental, provincial and municipal authorities
- Judicial officials and elected representatives etc.
- Dutch civilians i.r.w. attempted corruption abroad

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1897

STAFF 135

NETHERLANDS

Public Prosecutor Service

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Danielle GOUDRIAAN, National Public Prosecutor on Corruption

POINT OF CONTACT Annemarie BENTHEM, Senior Legal Officer,
working for the National Prosecutor on Corruption

ADDRESS Postbus 395
3000 AJ Rotterdam
THE NETHERLANDS

HoA

Phone: +31886998044
Fax: ---
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: a.benthem@om.nl
E-Mail Office: ---
Website: https://www.om.nl/

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministery of Security and Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Board of Procurators-General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigate corruption and integrity cases
- Coordinating tasks in corruption and integrity cases
- Give advise about corruption and integrity cases to colleagues of other prosecution services in The Netherlands.
- Give presentations to Dutch and foreign officials

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The National Public Prosecutor's Office is responsible for the prosecution of organised crime in the Netherlands, more specifically (amongst others) corruption, human smuggling and human trafficking, drug-related crimes, terrorism, international crimes and high tech crime.
- The National Public Prosecutor on Corruption is mainly responsible for corruption cases and has a coordinating task.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All public servants (including the National Police)
- Dutch civilians in case of a suspician of curruption abroad
- Dutch companies in case of a suspicion of corruption in The Netherlands or abroad

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2001

STAFF 150

NORWAY

Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs

EPAC Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Jan Egil PRESTHUS

POINT OF CONTACT Guro Glærum Kleppe

ADDRESS Gronnegat 82
P.O. BOX 93
2301 HAMAR
NORWAY

PoC

Phone: +47 62 55 61 00
Fax: +47 62 55 61 02
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: johan-martin.welhaven@spesialenheten.no
E-Mail Office: post@spesialenheten.no
Website: www.spesialenheten.no

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Organised as an independent service outside the police and the public prosecution authority

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Justice / Office of the Public Prosecutor

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigations on criminal acts in the police service
- Routine investigations when persons got injured or died due to action by the police service

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigations with police authority and prosecution competence at the public prosecution level

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Employees of the Norwegian police service and public prosecution authority

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2005

STAFF 26

POLAND

Central Anticorruption Bureau (CBA)
Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Ernest BEJDA, Head of the Central Anticorruption Bureau

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS Al. Ujazdowskie 9
PL-00-583 Warsaw
POLAND

HoA

Phone: +48 22 437 22 13
Fax: +48 22 437 22 97
Mobile: +48 603 970 429
E-Mail PoC: cba080@cba.gov.pl, cba850@cba.gov.pl
E-Mail Office: bip@cba.gov.pl
Website: www.cba.gov.pl

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Prime Minister

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Prime Minister
- Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- The CBA is a special service with pre-trial police powers, entitled to conduct: operational, investigational and control activities as well as analytical and informative activities
- The main goal and competence of the CBA is combating corruption where the public sector meets the private sector

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The activity of the CBA is focused on the identification and detection of crimes, and prosecution of perpetrators. CBA can also conduct pre-trial proceedings
- CBA detects and combats acts of breaching the law as well as verifies the correctness and genuineness of public official's asset declarations and conduct of business activities declarations
- The CBA exercises tasks resulting from corruption prevention, interpreted as a reaction to any corruptive behaviour or practice, still not having the features of a crime, as well as information on anti-corruption of educational nature, aimed at society

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- none

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2006

STAFF 880

POLAND

General Prosecutor's Office
Department for Organized Crime and Corruption

EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Zbigniew GÓRSZCZYK, Director of the Department for Organized Crime and Corruption

POINT OF CONTACT Jacek ŁAZAROWICZ, Prosecutor of the Department for Organized Crime and Corruption

ADDRESS
PROKURATURA GENERALNA
UL. RAKOWIECKA 26/30
02-528 WARSZAWA
POLAND

Phone:	+48 22 12 51 790
Fax:	+48 22 12 51 700
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	Jacek.Łazarowicz@pg.gov.pl
E-Mail Office:	DPZ@pg.gov.pl
Website:	www.pg.gov.pl

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO
- Prosecutor General

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO
- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION
- Instance Control Unit
- Service control, preparatory proceedings, coordination
- International cooperation
- IT-support unit

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR
- Coordination tasks in the field of organised crime and counter terrorism
- Procedural supervision and service control
- Cooperation with EUROJUST and OLAF

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION
- Units of the prosecution service

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2010

STAFF 19

POLAND

National Police Headquarters - Internal Affairs Bureau

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Ryszard WALCZUK, Col.

POINT OF CONTACT Kamila ZIMON, Expert, Office of Analysis and Surveillance

ADDRESS
KOMENDA GŁÓWNA POLICJI
BIURO SPRAW WEWNĘTRZNYCH
UL. PUŁAWSKA 148/150
02-624 WARSZAWA
POLAND

HoA

PoC

Phone: +48 22 60 149 80
Fax: +48 22 601 72 65
Mobile: +48 60 961 4465
E-Mail PoC: kamila.zimon@policja.gov.pl
E-Mail Office: bswkgp@policja.gov.pl
Website: www.policja.pl/bswkgp

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Chief Commander of the Polish Police

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Chief Commander of the Polish Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Police Powers
- Investigative and operational powers
- Analysis and recommendations

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Detection and prosecution of crimes committed by police officers and employees of the police
- Collection, processing and analysis of information on crime in the environment of police officers and police employees
- Coordination of operational activities carried out in cases concerning police officers and police employees
- Preventive activities

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- National Police Force of Poland

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1998

STAFF 343

POLAND

Polish National Police HQ (KGP) - Criminal Service Bureau
Biuro Służby Kryminalnej

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Marek ŚLIZAK, Lieutenant Colonel, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Joanna PŁAWECKA, Junior Warrant Officer, Specialist

ADDRESS Pulawska Str. 148/150
02-624 Warsaw
POLAND

Phone: +48 22 60 152 15
Fax: +48 22 60 150 91
Mobile: +48 697 705 937
E-Mail PoC: joanna.plawecka@policja.gov.pl
E-Mail Office: korupcja-kgp@policja.gov.pl
Website: www.policja.pl

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Chief Commander of the Polish Police

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Chief Commander of the Polish Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- All police competences and tasks
- Investigative and operational powers
- Analysis and recommendations

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases related to corruption (Anti-Corruption Department)
- Coordiantion/supervision of corruption cases in Police competences
- Training/Education
- International Cooperation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All anti-corruption departments of Polish Police

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2013

STAFF 318

PORTUGAL

General Prosecution Office
Procuradoria-Geral da República

EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Joana Marques VIDAL, General Prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Amadeu GUERRA, Head of The Central Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution
Rita SIMÕES, Public Prosecutor

ADDRESS Rua Gomes Freire, 213
1150-178
Lisboa
PORTUGAL

Phone:	+351 21 384 7025
Fax:	+351 21 384 7097
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	amadeu.guerra@pgr.pt; rita.simoes@pgr.pt
E-Mail Office:	correio.dciap@pgr.pt;Secretariado@pgr.pt
Website:	http://dciap.pgr.pt; http://www.pgr.pt

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The General Prosecutor Office is an independent constitucional body

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Central Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution, in which exercise functions the points of contact, operating under the Prosecutor General's Office

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention, investigation and coordination of the investigation run out by others services

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Prevention, investigation and prosecution of crimes of corruption
- Money laundering, financial and economic crime, organized crime, among others
- Coordination of the investigation

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION N/A

STAFF N/A

PORTUGAL

Inspectorate General of the Internal Administration (IGAI)

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Margarida BLASCO, Senior Judge

POINT OF CONTACT Paulo Augusto FERREIRA, Public Prosecutor

ADDRESS Rua Mártens Ferrão, n.º 11
Floors 3.º, 4.º ,5.º e 6.º
P- 1050-159 LISBOA
PORTUGAL

Phone: +351 213 583 434
Fax: +351 213 583 433
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: gabinete.dir@igai.pt
Website: www.igai.pt

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Internal Administration

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- External control of all departments under the Ministry of Internal Administration and private security companies, to secure the rule of law and the fundamental rights of the citizens
- Inspect, audit, investigate, recommend, supervise, promote human rights & improve policing

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Disciplinary cases
- Service regulations cases
- Racism & discrimination cases
- Referring criminal cases to the Public Prosecutor & co-operating in gathering criminal evidence
- Auditing organisations & funds, namely EU funds
- Recommendations for structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All departments under the Minister of Internal Administration and private security companies

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1996

STAFF 50

PORTUGAL

Policia Judiciária

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY N/A

POINT OF CONTACT N/A

ADDRESS
Rua Gomes Freire 174
1169 - 007 Lisbon
PORTUGAL

HoA

Phone: +351 21 86 64 1000
Fax: +351 21 35 75 844
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: uif@pj.pt
Website: www.policiajudiciaria.pt

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- N/A

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- N/A

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION N/A

STAFF N/A

PORTUGAL

Prevention of Corruption Council (CPC)

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Guilherme d'OLIVEIRA MARTINS, President

POINT OF CONTACT José TAVARES, General Secretary

ADDRESS Av. República 65
1069 - 045 Lisbon
PORTUGAL

HoA

Phone: +351 21 79 45 138 - 9
Fax: +351 21 79 40 567
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: dg@tcontas.pt
E-Mail Office: geral@tcontas.pt
Website: www.cpc.tcontas.pt

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independent

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Parliament and Government

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention of corruption
- Recommendation and consultation powers
- Corruption and prevention training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Prevention of corruption

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2008

STAFF 11

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Anticorruption Prosecutor Office

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Eduard HARUNJEN, Anticorruption Prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Mirandolina SUSITCAIA, Prosecutor at the Anticorruption Prosecutor Office

ADDRESS 198, Stefan cel Mare av.
MD 2004, Chisinau
Republic of Moldova

Phone: + 373 22 257 401
Fax: + 373 22 257 398
Mobile: + 373 69 600 719
E-Mail PoC: mirandolina@procuratura.md
E-Mail Office: proc-ant@procuratura.md
Website: www.procuratura.md

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- General Prosecutor of the Repulic of Moldova

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- preventing, detecting and investigating corruption crmes and related to them offences
- preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing
- support state prosecution in corruption cases
- conducting and carring out the prosecution in corruption cases

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- preventing corruption, money landering and terrorism financing

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2002

STAFF 38

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

National Anticorruption Centre (NAC)

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Viorel CHETRARU, Director of the National Anticorruption Centre

POINT OF CONTACT Valeriu CUPCEA, Head of the Anti-corruption Policies and Programmes Division

ADDRESS 198, Stefan cel Mare Av.
MD-2004, Chisinau
Republic of Moldova

HoA

Phone: + 373 22 257 257
Fax: + 373 22 257 294 / + 373 22 244 766
Mobile: +373 797 43 505
E-Mail PoC: valeriu.cupcea@cna.md
E-Mail Office: secretariat@cna.md
Website: www.cna.md

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- National Anti-corruption Centre is independent in its activity.
- The Center has organizational, functional and operational independence under the conditions laid down by the law.

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- NAC is under Parliamentary control
- The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- preventing, detecting, investigating and curbing corruption contraventions and offenses and those related to corruption offenses, as well as acts of corrupt behavior; preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing, according to Law no. 190-XVI of 26 July 2007 on preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing;
- performing anti-corruption expertise of draft legislative acts and draft normative acts of the Government, as well as other legislative initiatives submitted to Parliament, to ensure their compliance with state policy to prevent and combat corruption;
- ensuring the performance of corruption risk assessment within public authorities and institutions through training and consultation, monitoring and analysis of data on corruption risk assessment, as well as coordination of the drafting and implementation of integrity plans.
- carry out operational and strategic analyses of corruption and related acts, as well as acts of corrupt behavior, of information on analytical studies on the corruption phenomenon.

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- preventing corruption (anticorruption expertise of draft legislative and normative acts, awareness raising and anticorruption education, evaluating corruption risks, integrity testing, international cooperation with similar institutions and international organizations);
- combating corruption (special investigation measures and prosecution);
- preventing and combating money laundering and terrorism financing.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2002

STAFF 350

ROMANIA

Anti-Corruption General Directorate (AGD)
Directia Generala Anticoruptie

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Police Chief Commissionner Alexandru Catalin IONITA, General Director

POINT OF CONTACT Madalina ARGESANU, Police Chief Commissioner, Head of European Affairs and International Relations Department

ADDRESS Oltentei Street 390A, 4th district
041337 Bucharest
ROMANIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +40 21 332 19 96
Fax: +40 21 332 19 89
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: madalina.argesanu@mai.gov.ro
E-Mail Office: relint.dga@mai.gov.ro
Website: www.mai-dga.ro

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of Internal Affairs, Case Prosecutor with regards to investigations

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of Internal Affairs

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevent and counter corruption within the personnel of the MoIA
- Carry out specific measures for investigating corruption offences committed by MoIA personnel
- Carry out preventive activities
- Conduct risk and strategic analyses

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigating corruption offences/related/assimilated to corruption
- Conducting preventive activities

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All All structures within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, such as the General Inspectorate of Romanian Police, the General Inspectorate of Border Police the General Inspectorate of Gendarmerie and the General Inspectorate for Civil Emergencie

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2005

STAFF aprox 600

ROMANIA

Department of Intelligence and Internal Protection (DIPI)

BONA FIDES

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Rares VADUVA, Police Chief Commissary, State secretary

POINT OF CONTACT Zinaida NICULESCU, Police Chief Commissary,
Head of International Cooperation and Public Relations Unit

HoA

ADDRESS
5 Razoare street
Sector 6
Bucharest
ROMANIA

PoC

Phone: +40 21 314 70 39
Fax: +40 21 311 13 53
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: relatii_internationale@dipi.ro
Website: www.dgipi.ro

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Internal Affairs

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Internal Affairs

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Supervisory and monitoring powers
- Inspection powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to disciplinary matters
- Cases relating to service regulations
- Cases relating to criminal matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- General Inspectorate of Romanian Police
- General Inspectorate of Border Police
- National Archives; National Gendarmerie
- General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1990

STAFF N/A

ROMANIA

Ministry of Justice - Department for the Reform of the Judiciary and Combating Corruption

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Sorin TANASE, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Anca-Luminita STROE

ADDRESS 17 Apolodor Street
District 5
050741 Bucharest
ROMANIA

HoA

Phone: +40 37 204 10 62
Fax: +40 37 204 10 61
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: anca.stroe@just.ro
E-Mail Office: ---
Website: www.just.ro

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Strategic planning tasks concerning judicial reform and the fight against corruption
- Representation powers
- Prevention powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Strategy development for the governmental programme
- Drafting legislation
- Preventive anti-corruption tasks and campaigns
- Implementation of anti-corruption projects

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2009

STAFF 17

ROMANIA

National Anticorruption Directorate (DNA)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Laura Codruța KÖVESI, Chief prosecutor

POINT OF CONTACT Anca JURMA , Chief Prosecutor of the Service for International Cooperation and Programs

ADDRESS Stirbei Voda street no 79-81
Bucharest
ROMANIA

Phone: +40 21 312 5104
Fax: +40 21 315 8631
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ajurma@pna.ro
E-Mail Office: anticoruptie@pna.ro
Website: www.pna.ro

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The General Prosecutor of the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Superior Council of Magistracy and the Ministry of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigation powers, prosecuting powers, leading, supervising and controlling the criminal investigations carried out by the judicial police officers / specialists within the DNA

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigating and prosecuting high and medium level corruption offences, as well as offences against the financial interests of the EU

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All public officials and private employees, when the amount of the bribe / damage exceeds a certain level or when the criminal offence is targeted against the financial interests of the EU
- Persons with high level public positions, regardless of the amount of the bribe / damage

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2002

STAFF 526

ROMANIA

National Integrity Agency (ANI)
Agenția Națională de Integritate

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Bogdan STAN, Vice President

POINT OF CONTACT Silviu Ioan POPA, Communications, Public Relations and Strategy Director

ADDRESS Lascăr Catargiu Blvd., No. 15, Sector 1
010661 Bucharest
ROMANIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +40 37 206 98 03
Fax: +40 37 206 98 88
Mobile: +40 73 544 50 52
E-Mail PoC: silviu.popa@integritate.eu
E-Mail Office: ani@integritate.eu
Website: www.integritate.eu

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The National Integrity Agency is an autonomous authority which enjoys operational independence

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- National Integrity Council - a representative body under parliamentary control, warrantor of the independence and supervisor of ANI's activity

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Fighting and preventing corruption through administrative means
- Evaluation of possible cases of unjustified wealth, conflicts of interests and incompatibilities
- Assesing assets and interests disclosures

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Assuring the transparency of assets and interests disclosures submitted by high public officials and civil servants
- Investigating cases related to unjustified wealth, conflict of interests and incompatibilities which are referred to judicial / disciplinary authorities

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All public officials who are obliged, according to law, to submit asset and interests disclosures: President of Romania, Members of Parliament, Ministers, high management officials, public servants with special status, civil servants, etc.

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2007

STAFF 99

SERBIA

Anti-Corruption Agency (ACAS)

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Tatjana BABIĆ, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Milica BOŽANIĆ, Assistant Director for International Cooperation

ADDRESS Carice Milice 1
11000 Belgrade
SERBIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +381 11 41 49 100
Fax: +381 11 41 49 129
Mobile: +381 69 33 77 213
E-Mail PoC: milica.bozanic@acas.rs
E-Mail Office: office@acas.rs
Website: www.acas.rs

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory, coordination and initiating powers
- Recommendations, consultations, training and education
- Monitoring of public officials´ property, income and gifts
- Monitoring of party funding and activities of political subjects

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Supervising the implementation of the National Strategy and Action Plan
- Monitoring the adoption and implementation of integrity plans
- Acting upon petitions and providing basic protection of whistle blowers
- Conducting research and providing anti-corruption trainings

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All state institutions

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2010

STAFF 139

SERBIA

Ministry of Interior - Internal Affairs Sector

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Miloš OPARNICA, Assistant Minister, Head of Sector

POINT OF CONTACT Siniša SPANOVIĆ

ADDRESS 104, Bulevar Zorana Djindjića
11070 Belgrade
SERBIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +381 11 300 81 83
Fax: +381 11 300 81 83
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ---
E-Mail Office: sukp@mup.gov.rs
Website: http://prezentacije.mup.gov.rs/sukp/sukp_en.htm

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Minister of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Minister of the Interior
- National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Fight against corruption
- Protection of human rights
- Defining and protecting professional standards of police conduct
- Investigations of complaints against police officers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Police crime and corruption prevention

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Serbian police officers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2003

STAFF 85

SLOVAKIA

Control and Police Supervision
Sekcia kontroly a inšpekčnej služby

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Ivan ŠEVČÍK, Col., Ing., General Director

POINT OF CONTACT Kristián PALÍK, senior lieutenant, Bc., Mgr.

ADDRESS Pribinova 2
812 78 Bratislava
SLOVAKIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +42 12 96 10 55 301
Fax: +42 12 55 64 1705
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: ivan.sevcik@minv.sk
kristian.palik@minv.sk
E-Mail Office: skis@minv.sk
Website: www.minv.sk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of the Interior of the Slovak Republic

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative, supervisory and inspection powers
- Recommendation and consultation powers
- Control (including economic control) powers
- Tasks related to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to disciplinary matters
- Cases relating to service regulation
- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All functionaries in the machinery of the police force and the Ministry of the Interior

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 185

SLOVAKIA

National Anti-Corruption Unit

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Robert KRAJMER, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Helena KANKOVÁ

ADDRESS Pribinova 2
812 72 Bratislava
SLOVAKIA

Phone: + 421 961 056 370
Fax: + 421 961 059 151
Mobile: + 421.905.860.652
E-Mail PoC: ronald.kakas@minv.sk
E-Mail Office: korupcia@minv.sk
Website: www.minv.sk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- National Criminal Agency of the Police Force Presidium

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director of the National Criminal Agency of the Police Force Presidium

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Execution of preventive and suppressive actions
- Criminal analysis and documentation powers
- Recommendation and consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Cases allocated or reported to the Unit
- Cases arising from operative situations

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- State functionaries
- Civil servants except the police
- General public

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 115

SLOVENIA

Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia (CPC)
Komisija za preprečevanje korupcije

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Boris ŠTEFANEC, Chief Commissioner

POINT OF CONTACT Jaka KOSMAČ, Adviser on Prevention and Public Integrity

ADDRESS
Dunajska 56
1000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA

Phone:	+ 386 1 40 08 483
Fax:	+ 386 1 47 88 472
Mobile:	+ 386 317 77 732
E-Mail PoC:	jaka.kosmac@kpk-rs.si
E-Mail Office:	anti.korupcija@kpk-rs.si
Website:	www.kpk-rs.si

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- N/A

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Parliament

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigating and preventing corruption, including designing and implementing different anti-corruption preventive measures
- Strengthening transparency and integrity
- Preventing and combating conflicts of interest and lobbying oversight
- Supervisory, inspection, recommendation and consultation powers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Conducting administrative investigations into allegations of corruption, conflict of interest and illegal lobbying, including maintaining the central register of lobbyists
- Monitoring the financial status of high level public officials in the executive, legislature and judiciary through the assets declaration system
- Assisting public institutions in the development of integrity plans and monitoring their implementation
- Protection of whistle blowers

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All state bodies, holders of public office and persons responsible
- Local communities, holders of local office and persons responsible

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2004

STAFF 34

SLOVENIA

Ministry of the Interior - General Police Directorate
Criminal Police Directorate
Economic Crime Division - Corruption Section

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Stanko PUNGERČAR, Head of Department Corruption Section

POINT OF CONTACT Mojca KUZMIČKI, Senior Specialist Criminal Police Inspector

ADDRESS Štefanova 2
1501 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA

HoA

PoC

Phone: +386 1 428 4250
Fax: +386 1 428 4206
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: mojca.kuzmicki@policija.si
E-Mail Office: stanko.pungercar@policija.si
Website: www.policija.si

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Economic Crime Division

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Economic Crime Division

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory powers
- Investigative powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All persons who have committed a criminal offence with the exception of persons who have police powers

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2000

STAFF 5

SLOVENIA

Police and Security Directorate
Ministry of the Interior

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Lado Bradač, MSc, Director General

POINT OF CONTACT Tina LEVSTEK

ADDRESS Štefanova 2
1000 Ljubljana
SLOVENIA

Phone: +386 1 428 5863
Fax: +386 1 428 5515
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: tina.levstek@gov.si
E-Mail Office: dpdvn.mnz@gov.si
Website: www.mnz.gov.si

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of the Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of the Interior

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory / inspection powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Monitoring
- Classified Information Division

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Police guidance and supervision
- Investigation of complaints against police officers
- Duties in the field of private security, detective activity, issuing service cards to ski patrols
- Issuing authorizations to access classified information

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Police organisation
- Other security agencies

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1999

STAFF 47

SPAIN

Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Maite Masia Ayala, DIRECTOR

POINT OF CONTACT Maria Luisa MIRALLES HIGON, Legal Advisor

ADDRESS 3, Ribes
08013 Barcelona
SPAIN

HoA

PoC

Phone: +34 93 554 55 55
Fax: +34 93 554 55 64
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: mmiralles@antifrau.cat
E-Mail Office: bustiaoac@antifrau.cat
Website: www.antifraud.cat

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Parliament of Catalonia

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Parliament of Catalonia

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Preventing and investigating specific potential cases of corruption
- In situ checks of government departments, personal interviews and by means of the appropriate summons access to bank accounts

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigate or inspect possible cases of irregular allocation or use of public funds
- Prevent and alert conducts by personnel and senior officials that may result in the above mentioned infringements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The public sector of Catalonia as well as private companies or individuals who are concession-holders and/or subcontractors

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2008/2009

STAFF 45

SPAIN

Fiscalia Especial contra la Corrupción y la Criminalidad Organizada

EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Antonio SALINAS

POINT OF CONTACT Alejandro LUZÓN CÁNOVAS

ADDRESS Paseo de la Castellana 147
28046 Madrid
SPAIN

HoA

PoC

Phone: +34 91 57 17 415
Fax: +34 91 57 11 772
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: a.luzon@fiscal.es
E-Mail Office: fj.anticorrupcion@fiscalia.mju.es
Website: www.fiscal.es

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Public Prosecutor's Department

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Public Prosecutor's Department, Senior Public Prosecutor

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers (economic, fraud, public administration)
- Monitoring authority

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- N/A

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1995

STAFF 97

SPAIN

Inspectorate of Security Services (IPSS)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY General Inspector of Security Services

POINT OF CONTACT José SAN SEGUNDO CORCHERO

ADDRESS Cea Bermúdez, 35-37
28003 Madrid
SPAIN

HoA

PoC

Phone: +34 91 537 2553; + 34 91 537 2610
Fax: +34 91 537 2600
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: insppers.servseg@interior.es
E-Mail Office: insppers.servseg@guzman.mir.es
Website: ---

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Ministry of Interior

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Secretary of State for Security

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Supervisory, inspection and monitoring powers
- Recommendation / consultation powers
- Safety and health of police forces at work
- Monitoring and controlling complaints against police officers

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Service regulation, disciplinary matters
- Administrative law matters

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Guardia Civil (state police body)
- Cuerpo Nacional de Policía (state police body)

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1996

STAFF 70

SPAIN

Policia de la Generalitat – Mossos d'Esquadra (Catalonian Police)
Internal Affairs Division (DAI)

EPAC Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Jaume GARCÍA VALLS, Intendant

POINT OF CONTACT Joan Josep Setó OLIVÉ, Subinspector

ADDRESS Travessera de les Corts 319-321
2nd Floor, Building B
08029 Barcelona
SPAIN

Phone:	+34 93 300 22 96 47007
Fax:	+34 93 495 97 51
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	joanjosep.seto@gencat.cat
E-Mail Office:	---
Website:	www.gencat.cat/mossos

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Interior Minister of the Government of Catalonia

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Director General of the Catalan Police

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Administrative and judicial inquiries of police staff
- Investigative powers
- Prevention

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to criminal law matters
- Disciplinary issues
- Crime prevention

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The entire police force

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1996

STAFF 70

SWEDEN

National Anti-Corruption Unit

EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Gunnar STETLER, Director of Public Prosecution

POINT OF CONTACT Gunnar STETLER

ADDRESS
Risenheten mot korruption
P.O. Box 57
101 21 Stockholm
SWEDEN

PoC

Phone:	+46105625000
Fax:	+46105625380
Mobile:	+46 706 82 80 11
E-Mail PoC:	gunnar.stetler@aklagare.se
E-Mail Office:	registrator.riksenh-korruption@aklagare.se
Website:	www.aklagare.se

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Swedish Prosecution Authority

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Attorney General

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigation and prosecution

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Cases relating to severe corruption crime

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- N/A

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2003

STAFF N/A

SWEDEN

Swedish National Police Board (NPB)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Bengt SVENSON, National Commissioner

POINT OF CONTACT Carin EWALD

ADDRESS P.O. BOX 122 56
10226 Stockholm
SWEDEN

HoA

PoC

Phone: +46 840 19 508
Fax: ---
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: carin.ewald@polisen.se
E-Mail Office: rikspolisstyrelsen@polisen.se
Website: www.rikspolisstyrelsen.polisen.se

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The Ministry of Justice

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The Ministry of Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- NPB is the central administrative and supervisory body of the police
- Regulative powers instructed by the government
- Prevention and detection of crimes against the safety of the realm

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Inspection of the work of the police
- Observance of the legal rights of the individual

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- 21 county police authorities

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1992

STAFF N/A

UKRAINE

National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Artem SYTNYK, Director

POINT OF CONTACT Maksym KOVALENKO, Head of Division (Office of the Director)

ADDRESS Vasyl Surykov Str 3
Kyiv
UKRAINE

Phone: +380-44-246-32-64
Fax: +38-044-245-62-09
Mobile: +380-50-358-58-15
E-Mail PoC: km@nabu.gov.ua
E-Mail Office: info@nabu.gov.ua
Website: www.nabu.gov.ua

HoA

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independent

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Annually by February 10 and August 10 provides the President of Ukraine, Parliament of Ukraine and the Cabinet of Ministers with a report in written form on the National Bureau operation within the previous 6 months period

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Prevention
- Detection
- Investigation and disclosure of corruption offenses

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The operational-search measures for the prevention, detection, suppression and detection of criminal offenses ascribed to its jurisdiction and in the operational-search cases claimed from other law enforcement agencies
- Carries out pre-trial investigation of criminal offenses ascribed to its jurisdiction, and conducts pre-trial investigation of other criminal offenses in the cases determined by law
- Take measures to search for and seizure of funds and other property that may be subject to confiscation or special confiscation of criminal offenses attributed to the jurisdiction of the National Bureau operates on storage costs and other property has been seized
- Provides information and analytical work to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that facilitate the commission of criminal offenses referred to the jurisdiction of the National Bureau

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The main aim of the National Anti-Corruption Bureau of Ukraine is fighting corruption offenses committed by senior officials authorized to perform state or local government functions and which are identified as the threat to national security.
- Prosecutor's Office
- Security Service of Ukraine

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2015

STAFF 700

UNITED KINGDOM

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Tom WINSOR, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary

POINT OF CONTACT Mark POWELL, Detective Chief Superintendent

HoA

ADDRESS
6th floor
Globe House
89 Eccleston Square
London SW1V 1PN
UNITED KINGDOM

PoC

Phone: +44 203 513 0500
Fax: +44 203 513 0650
Mobile: +44 758 452 2841
E-Mail PoC: mark.powell1@hmic.gsi.gov.uk
E-Mail Office: tom.winsor@hmic.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.hmic.gov.uk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independent

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Independent

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Inspection of police forces, advice to Home Office
- Inspection powers
- Recommendation and consultation powers
- Tasks relating to training

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Quality assuring processes relating to disciplinary matters
- Making proposals for operational and structural improvements

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland
- Centrex (National Training)
- Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)
- Customs and Excise

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1856

STAFF 130

UNITED KINGDOM

Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)

EPAC Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY	Dame Anne OWERS, Chair
POINT OF CONTACT	Mary CUNNEEN, Commissioner
ADDRESS	90 High Holborn London WC 1V 6BH UNITED KINGDOM

PoC

Phone:	+44 207 166 3000
Fax:	+44 207 404 0430
Mobile:	---
E-Mail PoC:	---
E-Mail Office:	international.liaison@ipcc.gsi.gov.uk
Website:	www.ipcc.gov.uk

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independence guaranteed by parliamentary legislation

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Home Secretary

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative and supervisory powers
- Making recommendations
- Disseminating learning material
- Guardianship

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Discipline hearings in public
- Monitoring of the complaints system
- Inspection

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- 43 Home Office police forces of England and Wales
- Non-Home Office forces / Ministry of Defence Police
- Civil Nuclear Constabulary, Serious Organised Crime Agency (SOCA)
- HM Revenues and Customs (HMRC), UK Borders Agency (UKBA)

YEAR OF FOUNDATION	2004
STAFF	460

UNITED KINGDOM

National Crime Agency (NCA)

EACN Member

HoA

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Lynne OWENS, Director General

POINT OF CONTACT Dave HUCKER, Head of Professional Standards

ADDRESS Anti Corruption Unit, NCA
PO BOX 8000
LONDON SE11 5EN
UNITED KINGDOM

Phone: +44 207 238 2560
Fax: ---
Mobile: +44 7786 113265
E-Mail PoC: david.hucker@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk
E-Mail Office: Anti.corruptionunit@nca.x.gsi.gov.uk
Website: www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The ACU is subordinate to HQ NCA; NCA is a Non Ministerial Department of the UK's Home Office

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The ACU reports to HQ NCA; NCA reports to the Home Office

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Tackling corruption directed against NCA
- Tackling public sector corruption where it impacts on NCA
- Supporting partners tackling corruption that enables organised crime
- Strategic reports and assessments

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- The NCA's mission is to lead the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime. Work includes: preventing serious, organised and complex crime; strenghtening our borders; fighting fraud and cyber crime; protecting children & young people; responding to other national threats & risk.

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- All parts of the NCA fall within the ACU's tasks. The ACU works closely with HMIC, other Law Enforcement agencies and organisations (domestic & international) and the oversight bodies IPCC (England & Wales), PIRC (Scotland), PONI (Northern Ireland).

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2013

STAFF 4800

UNITED KINGDOM

Office of the Police Ombudsman of Northern Ireland

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Michael MAGUIRE, Police Ombudsman

POINT OF CONTACT Adrian MCALLISTER, Chief Executive

ADDRESS New Cathedral Buildings, 11 Church Street
BT1 1PG Belfast
Northern Ireland
UNITED KINGDOM

HoA

PoC

Phone: +28 9082 8727
Fax: +28 9082 8615
Mobile: +28 78 2514 6970
E-Mail PoC: adrian.mcallister@policeombudsman.org
E-Mail Office: info@policeombudsman.org
Website: www.policeombudsman.org

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Independence guaranteed by legislation

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Department of Justice, Northern Ireland Assembly

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Full police powers with respect to allegations of police wrongdoing involving criminal or disciplinary actions
- Maintain a public complaints system that has the confidence of the public and the police

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Investigation of all public complaints against police in Northern Ireland

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Police Service of Northern Ireland
- Belfast Harbour and Airport(s) Police
- Serious Organised Crime Agency (in Northern Ireland)
- Borders Agency (in Northern Ireland)

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2000

STAFF 150

UNITED KINGDOM

Police Investigations & Review Commissioner

EPAC Member

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Kate FRAME, Commissioner

POINT OF CONTACT John MITCHELL, Director of Investigations

ADDRESS
Hamilton House
Hamilton Business Park
Carid Park
Hamilton ML3 0QA
Scotland
UNITED KINGDOM

Phone:	+44 1 698 542 900
Fax:	+44 1 698 542 901
Mobile:	+44 783 304 7271
E-Mail PoC:	john.mitchell@pirc.gsi.gov.uk
E-Mail Office:	enquiries@pirc.gsi.gov.uk
Website:	www.pirc.scotland.gov.uk

HoA

PoC

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Indepedent body accontable to Scottish Parliament

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Cabinet Secretary for Justice

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Independently investigates serious incidents involving the Police
- „Reviews the way police bodies handle non-criminal complaints from members of the public“
- „Investigates allegations of misconduct by senior police officers, when requested by the Scottish Police Authority“

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Independent investigations and complaint handling reviews

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- The Police Service of Scotland
- All other police bodies operating in Scotland

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2007

STAFF 50

OLAF

European Anti-Fraud Office

EPAC Member
EACN Member

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Giovanni KESSLER, Director-General

POINT OF CONTACT Matúš MINÁRIK, Policy Officer

ADDRESS
Rue Joseph II, 30
1000 Brussels
BELGIUM

Phone: +32 2 29 61523
Fax: +32 2 299 8294
Mobile: ---
E-Mail PoC: matus.minarik@ec.europa.eu
E-Mail Office: http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/contacts/general-enquiries/index_en.htm
Website: http://olaf.europa.eu

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- The European Commission for its policy activities (independent in its investigative function)

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- The European Parliament, the Council of the EU, the European Commission and the European Court of Auditors

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Administrative investigations within the EU institutions and bodies, as well as on-the-spot checks in the EU Member States
- Powers in non-EU countries and international organisations based on international agreements
- Development and implementation of anti-fraud legislation and policies

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Protection of the financial interests of the EU
- Investigating allegations of fraud, corruption and other serious misconduct in EU institutions and bodies
- Supporting the EU institutions, in particular the European Commission, in the development and implementation of anti-fraud legislation and policies

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- EU institutions and bodies
- Economic operators in the Member States of the EU and in third countries

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 1999

STAFF 435

KOSOVO

Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK)

EPAC Observer

HoA

PoC

HEAD OF AUTHORITY Fitim SHISHANI, Chief Executive Director

POINT OF CONTACT Arben VRAJOLLI

ADDRESS Rr. Tirana p.n.
10000 Prishtina
KOSOVO

Phone: +381 38 521 224
Fax: +381 38 521 149
Mobile: +377 44 676 679
E-Mail PoC: arben.vrajolli@rks-gov.net
E-Mail Office: info.ipk@rks-gov.net
Website: www.ks-gov.net/ipk/

THE ORGANISATION IS SUBORDINATE TO

- Ministry of Internal Affairs

THE ORGANISATION REPORTS TO

- Ministry of Internal Affairs

POWERS AND TASKS OF THE ORGANISATION

- Investigative powers
- Inspection powers
- Recommendations to the Minister and the Head of Police
- Performs inspections of police management areas
- Investigates criminal offences and high profile disciplinary violations

THE ORGANISATION HAS COMPETENCE FOR

- Inspection and monitoring
- Criminal investigations
- Investigation of high-profile disciplinary offences
- Recommendations

THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS OR BODIES ARE SUBJECT TO THE ORGANISATION

- Kosovo Police

YEAR OF FOUNDATION 2006

STAFF 65

3 SELF-DESCRIPTIONS

ALBANIA

General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Albania

N/A

Internal Control Service

The Internal Control Service (ICS) is a public administration institution and a separate structure of the MoI, directly subordinate to the Minister of Interior. The mission of the ICS is to guarantee an accountable, democratic and transparent service to the community, in compliance with the effective legislation and required standards. The structure of the ICS is unique and directed by the General Director. The ICS is organized into departments and directorates at the central level and directorates and sectors at local level.

The personnel of the ICS are divided into four categories:

- Investigative personnel with Judicial Police attributes
- Inspecting personnel
- Support personnel
- Part – time contractors

The scope of activity of the ICS is

a) The prevention, detection, documentation and preliminary investigation into the criminal offences perpetrated by the employees of the State Police, regardless of their position and rank, for the criminal offenses committed during the performance and because of the duty.

b) The inspection of the performance of all State Police structures on compliance with the effective legislation and required standards, for the purpose of guaranteeing their accountability, effectiveness, and the efficiency.

To fulfill their duties, ICS investigative personnel have the right and responsibility to:

- Collect, administer and keep data on the prevention, detection and investigation of criminal offenses committed by employees of the State Police, regardless of their position and rank, utilizing every lawful source of information.
- Use of special measures for data collection such as secret interception of telecommunications, taking pictures, filming and audio/video recording, in compliance with the respective legislation.
- Investigate violations according to the Criminal Procedure Code.
- Identify, track and seize crime proceeds according to law nr.10002 (06.10.2008) "for Internal Control Service, at the Ministry of Interior". The ICS shall request statements from employees of the State Police on external activities, secondary employment, investments, assets and gifts or privileges, which may give rise to a conflict of interest due to their position as public servants.

Also, the ICS investigative personnel have the right to perform integrity tests of State Police employees used to verify the ethics and integrity of a police employee and estimate their vulnerability for corruption.

To fulfill their duties, ICS inspecting personnel perform two types of inspections:

a) "Ordinary inspections", which entail the evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the State Police structures.

b) "Extraordinary inspections", which entail the evaluation of the structure or department of the State Police due to an unexpected situation or event.

The ICS has and manages its own budget, which is a separate line item in the budget of the Ministry. The General Director of the ICS is responsible for the effective and efficient management of the approved budget, which is subject to auditing. The most important item of this budget is a separate fund used for the benefit of ICS´ informative and criminal procedural activity.

The actions of the ICS are supervised by a defined prosecutor from the Office of the General Prosecutor, with whom they consult in every case of investigation, or flagrancy arrest, in order to investigate in conformity with the law.

The Information Complaints Office is located near the ICS headquarters. Here citizens can file reports about police officers´ infringements of the law, as well as reports concerning corruptive acts and the infringement of

the Police Code of Ethics.

In compliance with their duties, employees of the ICS shall respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms stipulated by law, and contribute to their fulfillment.

AUSTRIA

Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK)
Bundesamt zur Korruptionsprävention und Korruptionsbekämpfung

The Federal Law on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK-G), which entered into force on 1 January 2010 and was last amended by BGBl. (Federal Law Gazette) I 52/2015, provides the legal basis for the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK).

By approving this federal law, Austria meets international requirements and obligations concerning the setting-up of independent national anti-corruption bodies. In particular, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), in its articles 6 and 36, calls upon the States Parties to create such authorities. The BAK is thus both a preventive body in accordance with article 6 and a law enforcement institution in accordance with article 36 of the UNCAC.

With the entry into force of the Federal Law on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) as of 1 January 2010, the Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs (BIA) was transformed into the BAK.

The BAK is an institution of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior. Organizationally speaking, it is, de jure, established outside the Directorate-General for Public Security and has nationwide jurisdiction in

- the prevention of and the fight against corruption,
- the close cooperation with the Public Prosecutor's Office for White-Collar Crime and Corruption (WKStA) and
- security police and criminal police cooperation with foreign and international anti-corruption institutions.
- Corruption is a complex phenomenon which has to be tackled in a holistic way. According to its legal mandate, the BAK follows a 4-pillar approach:
- Prevention – includes, inter alia, the analysis of corruption phenomena and the development of adequate preventive measures.
- Education – through information transfer as well as educational and awareness raising campaigns.
- Law enforcement – i.e. security police and criminal police investigations.
- Cooperation – with national and international institutions working in the field of preventing and combating corruption, as well as exchange of best practices.
- From the organizational point of view, the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) is an institution of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior set up outside the Directorate-General for Public Security.
- It is divided into three departments:
- Department 1 - Resources, Support and Legal Affairs
- Department 2 - Prevention, Education and International Cooperation
- Department 3 - Operational Service

Tasks

Security and criminal police investigations concerning the following criminal offences:

1. abuse of official authority (§ 302 of the StGB [Austrian Penal Code], BGBl. [Federal Law Gazette], no. 60/1974),
2. corruptibility (§ 304 StGB),
3. acceptance of an advantage (§ 305 StGB),
4. acceptance of an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence (§ 306 StGB),
5. bribery (§ 307 StGB),
6. offering an advantage (§ 307a StGB),
7. offering an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence (§ 307b StGB),
8. illicit intervention (§ 308 StGB), 8a. breach of official secrecy (§ 310 StGB), 8b. breach of § 18 of the Information Management Act, Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) I No. 102/2014
9. breach of trust due to abuse of an official function or due to involvement of an office holder (§§ 153 para. 2 case

2, 313 or in connection with § 74 para. 1 no. 4a StGB),

10. acceptance of gifts by persons holding a position of power (§ 153a StGB),

11. agreements restricting competition in procurement procedures (§ 168b StGB) as well as serious fraud (§ 147 StGB) and commercial fraud (§ 148 StGB) on the basis of such agreement,

12. acceptance of gifts and bribery of employees or agents (§ 309 StGB),

13. money laundering (§ 165 StGB), provided that the assets arise from the offences 1 to 8, 9, 11, (second and third case) or 12; criminal associations or organizations (§§ 278 and 278a StGB), provided that they intend to commit the offences 1 to 9 or 11 (second and third case),

14. acts punishable pursuant to the StGB and supplementary laws, provided that they are related to the offences 1 to 13 and have to be prosecuted by the BAK by written order of a court or a public prosecutor's office,

15. acts punishable pursuant to the StGB and supplementary laws that are committed by public employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, provided that they have to be prosecuted by the BAK by written order of a court or a public prosecutor's office.

International Cooperation

The Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption has jurisdiction over investigations within the framework of international police cooperation and administrative assistance as well as for cooperation with the corresponding institutions of the European Union and the investigating authorities of the EU Member States in the above mentioned cases. Regarding international police cooperation in the cases 1 to 13 the Bureau acts as point of contact for OLAF, Interpol, Europol and other comparable international institutions.

Prevention

The BAK shall analyse corruption phenomena, gather information on preventing and combating them and develop appropriate preventive measures.

Public Prosecutor's Office for Combatting Economic Crimes and Corruption (WKStA)
Wirtschafts- und Korruptionsstaatsanwaltschaft

The Central Public Prosecutor´s Office for Combatting Economic Crimes and Corruption (WKStA) was established in 2011 as the successor of the Public Prosecutor's Office for Combating Corruption, which was installed in 2009. Since then its jurisdiction has been extended. The main tasks are prosecuting corruption and major and complex economic crimes with damages exceeding € 5 Mio as well as corresponding money laundering. Furthermore WKStA is in charge of mutual legal assistance in connection with such criminal acts. The WKStA is responsible for monitoring its whistle-blowing system for reports of anonymous informers.

Its staff consists of well-trained and experienced public prosecutors who are supported by experts in the field of auditing, tax accountancy, banking and finance as well as information technology.

The WKStA works closely together with the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) when investigating bribery cases and with the Federal Criminal Police Office (BKA) during the investigation of economic crimes.

The WKStA´s jurisdiction extends to the whole federal territory of the Republic of Austria.

BELGIUM

Federal Judicial Police
DGJ/DJF/OCRC-CDBC

In Belgium, the Central Office against Corruption (OCRC – Office Central pour la Répression de la Corruption) is the competent service dealing with the fight against corruption and other related offences, such as the misappropriation of public funds, conflicts of interest and embezzlement committed by persons who hold a public office. The service also tackles fraud with public contracts and fraud with government grants.

The Central Office against Corruption is a "central" service, which is part of the Directorate Economic and Financial Crime (ECOFIN) of the Belgian Federal Judicial Police, and which can carry out investigations on the entire Belgian territory. Next to this central service, the different judicial police services in the districts have ECOFIN units that also carry out investigations regarding corruption. The central service and the services in

the districts often co-operate in certain investigations. It should be noted that the OCRC's priority mission is carrying out particularly complex investigations requiring a very high level of expertise or being of a very delicate nature.

Historically speaking, the origins of the OCRC remount to the former Comité Supérieur de Contrôle (CSC – Higher Supervisory Committee), which had to carry out judicial inquiries that are now assigned to the OCRC. Besides its judicial powers, the CSC also had administrative powers, unlike the OCRC today. In 1998, the investigators of the CSC first joined the ranks of the Judicial Police before being integrated in the new Federal Police following the 2001 police reform. Moreover, other police officers coming from various horizons have since joined the ranks of the OCRC. The office has about 60 investigators.

It should also be noted that some of the OCRC's corruption dossiers concern European officials, as the European institutions are located on Belgian territory. These dossiers are investigated in co-operation with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), which has its seat in Brussels.

General Inspectorate of the Federal and Local Police (AIG)

The core competence is as follows:

Inspection service:

- Inspection of the functioning of the federal and local police
- Application of legislation, regulations, orders, norms, standards
- Efficiency and effectiveness of police forces
- External audits regarding the police forces

Investigations:

- Following complaints

Mediation:

- Re-establishment of trust when a disagreement emerges under the following conditions:
  - no offence
  - consent of all parties

If the outcome is favourable, no other disciplinary or administrative proceeding will follow

Statutory Matters:

- Evaluation Committees (for all kind of police chiefs)
- Disciplinary matters (disciplinary council – expert)
- Council of appeal supervising evaluation

Means of investigation:

- General and permanent right to perform inspections
- Possibility of hearing members of police forces and entering the facilities where and when police officers are performing their duties
- Right to call members of police forces to hearings
- To establish mandatory reply deadlines
- To be informed of any action taken upon its recommendation

The Inspectorate is working on the request of judicial or administrative authorities. It is also working on the request of the Federal Police Council or the General Commissioner of the Federal Police as well as on the request of the police chief of the local police. The Inspectorate is legally independent of other police forces, has its own budget and is working at an independent location.

The Inspection générale de la Police Fédérale et de la Police Locale was set up in 2001 and at the moment it has a staff of 95 persons.

Standing Police Monitoring Committee (S.P.M.C.)

The law of 18 July 1991 established comprehensive external supervision and monitoring of police forces in Belgium via a neutral and totally independent institution answerable to Parliament: the Standing Police Monitoring Committee (Committee P). Committee P is directly answerable to Parliament, on behalf of which it provides indirect and ongoing monitoring of police bodies that are answerable to the executive authority.

Committee P is responsible for the external monitoring of all police forces, their officers, and officials with police powers. The police forces and officials subject to the scrutiny of Committee P are:

1. the federal and local police;
2. certain administrative bodies or departments run by public authorities or bodies serving the public interest whose members are agents for, or officers in, the judicial police force: they are mainly bodies with police powers, such as the Customs & Excise Department;
3. certain persons individually authorized to investigate and establish violations of the law.

Committee P conducts inquiries into:

1. police activities and methods;
2. internal police guidelines and regulations;
3. any documents governing the conduct of members of police forces, except guidelines on investigative policy and the prosecution of criminal offences, and guidelines on administrative police policy;
4. the activities and methods of the General Inspectorate of the Federal and Local Police.

Under the organic law, Committee P's actions follow three underlying principles:

1. protecting the fundamental rights conferred upon citizens by the Constitution and the law;
2. coordinating police forces;
3. ensuring that police forces operate efficiently in the broadest sense.

So Committee P seeks to ensure that, in terms of efficiency and respect for civil liberties and human rights, the actions of police forces and officials complement each other and those of any other involved.

In order to achieve this threefold goal, Committee P's key objective is to examine how police forces work and, if possible, to pinpoint any imperfections or failings within the system, structures or methods or in connection with police action, so that proposals may be made with a view to remedial measures. Accordingly, Committee P works to develop and present a vision of all aspects of the way in which the police operates and the way in which administrations, forces, officials and other individuals with police powers carry out their duties. In this context, it enjoys a privileged position as an overall watchdog body of the way in which the Belgian police system operates and of how the laws governing the police function and the integrated police force are implemented.

One of Committee P's main missions is thus to ascertain the degree to which political leaders could or should improve the way in which the police forces for which they are responsible function. It also examines whether any changes should be made to the legislation applicable to the police forces in question. The main aim in conducting such checks is not to highlight individual sanctionable incidents in police forces in general or in any one particular police force. The special supervision and monitoring activities carried out by Committee P go beyond accident reports and issuing opinions and recommendations; they also involve monitoring measures taken and implementation of recommendations or opinions issued.

Committee P comprises a standing committee of five members and is assisted in its tasks by the Investigation Department. The Investigation Department operates under the authority of the Standing Committee, which assigns investigations to it (inspection inquiries) and receives reports on all investigations conducted. The Investigation Department does not merely function as a department of Committee P, it is also a specialized police department assigned to conduct investigations concerning members of police forces.

The rise in the number of complaints and reports of police misconduct in recent years is significant.

Standing Committee to create a special complaint handling section. This unit prepares the case files and performs an initial analysis on the Committee's behalf.

To enable Committee P to perform its overall monitoring tasks in the same way as police forces implement the tasks required of them under the police function, the legislature offers Committee P a wide variety of ways in which to gain a comprehensive overall picture of the problems likely to arise within police forces. Accordingly, Committee P has at its disposal various internal and external instruments. Different intelligence sources enable Committee P to access information on indicators of possible substandard performance in police forces. These may be police corps, disciplinary authorities, the General Inspectorate of the Federal and Local Police, the judicial authorities, or even individual officials with police powers themselves.[1]

Committee P uses the information it collects in these ways to draw up its position and decisions, and to launch inspection and other inquiries, which are the source of the majority of its conclusions and recommendations.

[1] There are several hundred officials in various ministries with police powers to help them discharge their duties in sectors as diverse as the economy, employment and labour, agriculture, the environment, public health, social affairs and public works.

BULGARIA

Inspectorate Directorate at the Ministry of Interior

The Inspectorate Directorate is a specialized structure within the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of the Republic of Bulgaria, charged with the internal control of the institution pursuant to the MoI Act.

Under art. 150a of the RILMI (Rules for implementing the law of the MoI), the Inspectorate Directorate is entitled to:

1. Fulfill the control function of the Minister of Interior by performing administrative control over activities of MoI'officers.
2. The Inspectorate Directorate is directly subordinate of the Minister of interior.
3. The organization of the work, conditions and order to carry out the activities of the Inspectorate Directorate are determined by act of the Minister of Interior.
4. The Inspectorate Directorate safeguards control for the observance of regulations and acts of the Minister, Deputy Ministers, General Secretary and the heads of the structures of MoI.
5. Assist in the organization, style and working methods of the management staff of the MoI.
6. Analyze the causes and conditions of the violations and propose measures to eliminate them and impose of punishments.
7. Safeguard control and methodical assistance of the structural unit of the MoI in its activity for the prevention and detection of corruption, conflict of interests and violation of ethic code rules for police officers.
8. Perform inspection of incoming signals in the MoI.
9. Give input on normative projects and other acts.
10. Safeguarding and other activities which are connected with normative acts or assigned by the Minister of interior.

The Directorate Inspectorate carries out independently or in cooperation with representatives of other services: complex, partial, thematic control, signal and inspection checks.

The Directorate Inspectorate makes their check-up on the ground of written orders of the Minister of Interior.

The Director annually gives an official report to the Minister of interior concerning the activities of Directorate Inspectorate.

The Directorate consist of two departments and a section. The departments are: Control of Management and Counteraction of Corruption in the MoI. The section is: Information and Analysis, Administrative and Penal Provisions and Administrative Servises.

I. The Control over the Management Activities Department executes the policy of the MoI management by exercising control and stating positions on eliminating violations and omissions. It studies and propagates the positive experience in the activity of the MoI structural units and the interaction between them, as between other state and public authorities, controls the basic lines in the activity of the MoI and carries out analyses of the condition of the management mechanisms and processes.

The department also exercises control over the implementation of the acts of the MoI management, as the observation of the rule of law and the legal act, regulating the activity of the MoI bodies. It gives opinions and propositions on drawing up draft acts providing regulation of the functions of the MoI structures and puts forward amendments of acts in force. The officials of the department render support for the elaboration and realization of the annual working plans of the national and the territorial MoI services, the execution of priority ministerial tasks, as well as the realization of the management process in the services and directions, as set forth legal acts.

The department carries out independently or in cooperation with representatives of other services: complex,

partial, thematic, control, signal and inspection checks.

II. The Counteraction of Corruption in the MoI Department - safeguarding control and assisting the MoI's structures in their efforts to counteract and detect corruption, conflicts of interest and violations of the Ethic code rules. It makes activities in the structures of MoI for which it is responsible, for documenting received corruption information and collecting enough data for illegality acts committed by police officers through open check-ups.

This department prepares analyses and official reports and supports the work of the Intradepartmental Coordination Council for combating against corruption in the MoI. It conducts common activities for the prevention and counteraction against corruption together with the equivalent structures of external partners.
The officers of department participate and lead in disciplinary proceedings. The principal of work in Directorate Inspectorate is:

- Conformity with the law, objectivity, completeness of information and respecting the rights and dignity of the individual;
- Observing the normative requirement for protecting classified information and data personal protection;
- Independence in the performance of statutory tasks and activities.

A mechanism comprising the activities throughout the entire process of receiving the signal, assessment, processing and realization that has been established. An information data-base serving as an operational coordination centre has been set up in the department in which all data suggesting for corruption practices of officials is registered, classified and analyzed. Specialized units in the national services and the district directorates are entrusted with the operational investigation activities of performing checks, recording and reacting to the signals. An overall interconnected structure for countering corruption in the MoI and a reliable mechanism for interdepartmental control has been established.

Security of the Ministry of Interior Directorate

N/A

State Agency for National Security (SANS)

The State Agency for National Security (SANS) was established on 01.01.2008 with the entry into force of the State Agency for National Security Act.

SANS is a specialized body under the Council of Ministers, and is in charge of implementing policies for the protection of national security. The main tasks of SANS include guaranteeing no foreign interference in the internal affairs of Bulgaria, as well as providing the highest state authorities with information necessary for implementing the national security policy and decision-making in compliance with national interests.

SANS´s mission is to detect, monitor, counteract and prevent planned and perpetrated violations/ encroachments of: national security interests, the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Bulgaria, the fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens, and the democratic functioning of the state and civil institutions.

In fulfilling its functions related to the protection of national security, SANS performs, independently or jointly with other special bodies, tasks related to information analysis, forecasts, control, coordination and technical assistance.

Since its formation, SANS is constantly improving its capabilities as an integral part of the Bulgarian Intelligence Community, the National Security System, and the security system of the democratic community of the EU and NATO Member States.

CROATIA

Department for Internal Control

The Internal Control Department is an organizational unit of the Ministry of the Interior within the Minister's Cabinet. The Department is centralized, its tasks being divided into core ones, relating to complaints and

grievances of citizens and the legality of the work of the MoI's employees, as well as other competences concerning criminal investigations in more complex cases where there are grounds to believe that a police officer has committed a crime in abuse of his office. When necessary, the Department co-operates directly with organizational units of the General Police Directorate, as well as with the competent state attorney's office in any single case, most frequently with the Office for Combating Corruption and Organized Crime. It plays a significant role in analysis and statistics in terms of data collection on the irregular and unlawful conduct of police officers and other employees of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Department, either independently or in co-operation with other organizational units of the Ministry:

- collects data and reports that point to various forms of wrongful conduct and behaviour of employees, and makes adequate checks thereon;
- analyses and evaluates the legality of the exercise of police powers;
- deals with complaints and grievances voiced by natural and legal persons;
- conducts regular and special controls of certain activities by order of the Minister;
- supervises the allocation of budgetary means and other MoI proceeds;
- proposes measures for the elimination of wrongful and unprofessional conduct and behaviour;
- monitors the disciplinary status and professional ethics matters;
- produces necessary analyses and reports for the Minister and proposes measures for the enhancement of internal control affairs.

The Internal Control Department was first set up in 1994 under the name "Internal Control Office". Currently, the Department employs 22 officers with police powers.

Ministry of the Interior
Economic Crime and Corruption Department

N/A

CYPRUS

Cyprus Police
Police Standards Directorate

The Department C´
Criminal Investigation Department

It is composed of teams of select detectives that bear the responsibility of the investigations of particularly serious cases on a national basis. In addition, it undertakes the investigation of serious cases, in which the investigations are extended to more than one district or even abroad. The department cooperates closely with the Divisional Crime Investigation Departments, and the director of the Criminal Investigation Department exercises overall co-ordination and supervision.

Department C´ comprises the registry, criminal statistics office, criminal registry office, firearms office, the prosecution, the operations office, the dogs section, the bomb section, the crime intelligence bureau, the domestic violence and child abuse office, the organised crime office, the crime prevention office, the crime analysis office, the culture property office, the terrorism office, the national football information point, the trafficking of human beings office, the intellectual property and betting crime office, the cyber crime office, and the financial crime office.

Financial Crime Unit of the Police Headquarters

The unit was established in 1994 after directives from the President of the Republic of Cyprus. It operates under the auspices of the Department C' Police Headquarters (Crime Investigation Department) and has the authority to act throughout the territory of the Republic. FCU at this moment has 16 police officers as personnel.

The unit has the responsibility to investigate serious fraud and financial cases. FCU is also responsible for investigations carried out upon requests made from INTERPOL, EUROPOL, OLAF and embassies (liaison officers). Another responsibility taken over is that of executing the majority of legal requests for assistance to foreign countries, which are received through the Ministry of Justice and Public Order. Moreover, rogatory

letters are forwarded to FCU upon request from foreign authorities for gathering information/evidence for cases under investigation carried out abroad.

The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic

N/A

CZECH REPUBLIC

General Inspection of Security Units

General Inspection of Security Units is a separate armed Security Unit, which is led by the Director of Inspection, who is appointed and revoked from the function by the Prime Minister of Government of the Czech Republic, on Proposal of Government, after Consideration of relevant Comittee in matter of Security of the House of Commons. In performing his Duties, The Director of Inspection is responsible to the Prime Minister. Members of Inspection are related to the Act of Duty Status of Members of Security Services. The Inspection cooperates in fullfilling of tasks with other public authorities, legal Entities and natural persons.

The Tasks of Inspection are defined in the Act of General Inspection of Security Units. The main Objects of Inspection Activities are searching, revealing and investigating of facts, that the Crime was committed by the Member of Police of the Czech Republic, by the Member of Customs of the Czech Republic, by the Member of Prison Security, by the Member of Inspection or other Employees of these Services. The Inspection also performs Tests of Integrity of these Members and Employees towards their unlawful behaviour. The Inspection also proposes Measures against these Activities and makes Recommendations for the Procedures of each named Security Service.

In Question of Members and Employees of the Inspection, the Phase before Initiation of Prosecution is led by the internal Department of the Inspection. The Phase of Investigation, started by the Initiation of Prosecution of a person, is led by the Public Prosecutor.

Police of the Czech Republic
Unit Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes

The core tasks consist of inquiries into serious, judicially relevant matters relating to corruption and fiscal crime in the entire Czech Republic. The unit is provided with all competences (investigative powers, recommendation/consultation powers) which are necessary for such types of inquiries. The department was set up in 1991. Within the framework of re-organization, a few structures have been changed. At present, the department employs 385 police officers and 60 civil staff members who are directly subordinate to the Head of Police, and to the Deputy Head of Police in particular.

Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office is the supreme body of the public prosecution service. It is headed by the Supreme Public Prosecutor, who has two deputies. The seat of the Supreme Public Prosecutor is in Brno.

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office supervises the performance of high public prosecutor's offices. It deals with complaints against the violation of the law in criminal cases. It issues explanatory positions on concrete application problems in both the criminal and non-criminal areas. It also releases general notices which serve to unify and streamline the procedures of public prosecutors, or to provide for a unified performance of the filing service. Last but not least, the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office plays a major role in securing international judicial cooperation in criminal cases.

The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office provides the background for the performance of specific powers of the Supreme Public Prosecutor, such as ordering control over a completed criminal case, abolishment of an unlawful ruling on the suspension of criminal proceedings, or delegation of the case, submission of an appeal to the Supreme Court in criminal cases or taking legal steps to protect public interest.

The Office of the Government of the Czech Republic - The Anticorruption Unit

The Anticorruption Unit is an organizational unit of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and is headed by the Minister of the Czech Republic´s Government for Human Rights, Equal Opportunities and Legislation.

The main activity of the Anticorruption Unit is to ensure the tasks fulfilment of the Government in accordance with the Statute and the Rules of Procedure of The Government Anticorruption Committee and with the Organizational Regulations of the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic.

The Anticorruption Unit implements, coordinates and controls the implementation of the tasks arising from governmental anticorruption strategies and defines the major course of czech anticorruption policy. The Anticorruption Unit is also involved in cooperation with other central administrative authorities, in preparation of the legislative and non-legislative materials relating to the fight against corruption, in preparation of analyses, comparative studies and other measures related to the fight against corruption, in assessing legislation in terms of its corruption impacts, in drafting proposals for the adoption of measures to reduce corruption risks within the framework of the activities of the public administration and increasing the transparency of its activities, in dealing with the issues of lobbying, whistleblowing, conflict of interest, code of ethics, internal anti-corruption programs, educational activities, etc. The Anticorruption Unit also deals with processing of the suggestions from citizens concerning the corruption and supporting the non-governmental, non-profit organizations engaging in combating corruption. It is also responsible for tasks fulfilment resulting from an initiative of the Open Government Partnership.

DENMARK

Public Prosecutions
Rigsadvokaten

The Director of Public Prosecutions heads the national prosecution service, superintends the whole of the prosecution service, and may issue general instructions governing the work of the prosecution service and the investigation of criminal cases. The Director may also issue orders concerning the processing of specific cases, including instructions as to whether to prosecute or not. Certain specific cases can or must be brought before the Director's Office for decision-making.

The office is the appeal authority with regard to decisions taken by the regional prosecutors, including police complaint cases. In certain cases, the Office conducts investigations against police officers. The Director and his staff conduct criminal cases before the Supreme Court and the Special Court of Indictment and Revision.

The Director provides general advice to the Ministry of Justice on legislative matters, issues guidelines to the Prosecution Service and the Police on the implementation of new legislation, and is committed to international cooperation in criminal matters.

The Director's Office is divided into three divisions: two legal departments – one mainly dealing with individual cases, legality control of the police, police complaint cases and international cases, the other mainly dealing with issuing general guidelines and with crime in focus areas – and an administrative and a personnel department.

State Prosecutor for Serious Economic Crime

N/A

ESTONIA

Corruption Crimes Bureau of Central Criminal Police of Police and Boarder Guard Board

The Corruption Crimes Bureau in the Central Criminal Police was established in September 2011. On 01.01.2012, the Corruption Crimes Bureau was centralized – former Corruption Crimes Services of all four Police Prefectures that were founded in 2010, were merged into one bureau. Since then, all four regional units of the Bureau are subject to orders of the Head of the Bureau and are not dependent on local prefectures chain command

anymore. It eliminated possible options of conflicts of interests that might arise in the future by investigating high level corruption crimes in regions.

The main tasks of the Corruption Crimes Bureau are performing surveillance activities and pre-trial investigation of crimes as stipulated in the statutes of the Central Criminal Police. For the most part, the Bureau investigates crimes that are committed by the public officials of local governments or governmental institutions. We are elaborating analysis methods which would be efficient tools to discover corruption risks in public sector. The Bureau is also taking steps to discover criminal activities related to the EU structural aid committed by public officials. Within the next couple of years there will be more police officers working in that field than ever before in the Police force and in the course of these years we will put a big input to training our personnel.

Benefits that are incidental to launching of the Corruption Crimes Bureau for methodical performance of the activity plans for 2015 of the PBGB and the Ministry of Interior

- By launching and developing the Bureau, a great step forward will be made towards strengthening measures that would prevent and fight corruption more efficiently and effectively.
- The Bureau will be developed into a unit that is able to prevent, detect and conduct criminal proceedings effectively.
- By virtue of successful development of the Bureau, and in cooperation with ARO, it will be possible to identify significantly more proceeds of criminal activities related to corruption crimes that are located in Estonia as well as in foreign countries.
- The Bureau is a serious partner to relevant authorities of foreign countries in cooperation for identification of corruption-related crimes.
- Effective functioning of the Bureau will bring along gradual improvement of reputation of the state, growth of the reliability and lower corruption index.

Internal Security Service (KAPO)

The Estonian Internal Security Service (KAPO) is a civil security service and law enforcement institution under the Estonian Ministry of Interior. The KAPO has strictly limited investigation power and also fulfils police functions in addition to traditional security related tasks, including having the right to conduct surveillance and criminal proceedings. According to the Act of Security Services the functions of the KAPO are:

1. collecting information about, prevention of and combating activities aimed at changing the constitutional order or territorial integrity of the state by force;
2. collecting information about, prevention of and combating intelligence activities directed against the state, including protection of state secrets;
3. collecting information about, prevention of and combating terrorism and its financing and support;
4. collecting information about, prevention of and combating corruption, which threatens state security;
5. pre-trial investigation of criminal offences in the cases prescribed by law.

KAPO as a security authority is responsible for combating corruption, since it is considered a security threat. KAPO is tasked to investigate corruption crimes committed by the higher state officials and crimes committed by the heads of six biggest municipalities by budget and number of inhabitants. Also KAPO investigates the corruption crimes committed by the police and defense forces officers holding command position. KAPO should also investigate crimes of state owned companies and foundations, when there is a threat to national security.

Office of the Prosecutor General

N/A

FINLAND

National Police Board

The National Police Board (NPB) is a central administrative authority acting as the Supreme Police Command. It directs, guides, develops and supervises operational police activities and related support functions. Within its direct purview are the local police departments, the National Bureau of Investigation, the Security Intelligence Service and the Police College of Finland. The NPB's actions are guided by the shared values of the Finnish police, which are a sense of justice, professional competence, the principle of providing a service and staff well-beeing. Public trust and anti-corruption issues are part of everyday operative work and training. Inter-agency cooperation with all stakeholders in the security field is essential in all police activities. The NPB

has responsibility for the performance management and resourcing of police units, and it makes decisions on cooperation between police units when needed. The NPB steers all police units' activities also through operative strategy priorities and administrative regulations and instructions covering all policing. It exercises legality control i.a. by inspecting police units and by handling minor complaints about staff conduct.

FRANCE

Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption (SCPC)

The growing awareness in the international community of the harm done by corruption in all states, irrespective of their level of development, and of the total cost of this phenomenon, has led, over the last fifteen or so years, to a shared reaction aimed not only at preventing, but also combating corruption. For this reason, conventions were signed in order to fight corruption (OECD, Council of Europe, UN, etc.)

France has had a unique instrument available to it since its creation in 1993: the SCPC (the Central Service for the Prevention of Corruption). This is an interministerial body headed by a member of the judiciary and attached to the Minister of Justice. Its functions are not investigative (it has no powers of enquiry), but involve the centralisation and analysis of information in order to arrive at an overview of corruption as a phenomenon in France, with the accompanying power to transmit to French public prosecutors, detailed information that has been uncovered for the purposes of possible criminal prosecution.

Matters may be laid before it by various public authorities (governmental, administrative or judicial) for consultation or its opinion on a given situation or enquiry in progress. It conducts programmes for the raising of awareness and training not only for the high-level Grandes Écoles and universities, but also for companies and professional organisations. In addition, the international action of the SCPC has increasingly evolved over the years both bilaterally, at the request of states wishing to benefit from France's expertise and support in implementing internal anti-corruption policies, and multilaterally, with SCPC participation in the work done by GRECO under the auspices of the Council of Europe, and by UNODC, OECD and the G20 in various working groups. The SCPC participates in several international programs to develop and enhance anticorruption institutions and policies, and in particular within twinning programs of the European Union, such as Romania (2006), Bulgaria (2009-2010) and Croatia (2010-2011).

In conclusion, the French SCPC, with its large experience with topics in anticorruption fields, and its international targets, is available to provide expertise and assistance to requesting States in order to enhance the effectiveness of systems for preventing and combating corruption.

Inspection de la générale de la Gendarmerie (IGGN)

Tasks:

- Inspection of all places and domains, internal structures
- Supervision of recruitment, general and personnel management and means as well as safety installations
- Accomplishment of missions of auditing, studies or information concerning organization, service, personnel, infrastructure and means
- Supervision of the implementation of the control of hygiene, security, working conditions and environment
- Acceleration of judicial inquiries by implementing suspensions of senior officers, and carrying out administrative inquiries upon the order of the General Director of the Gendarmerie nationale

The Inspection de la Gendarmerie nationale comprises:

- Inspection of the administration and service of the Gendarmerie nationale
- Technical inspection of the Gendarmerie nationale
- Auditing service

Inspection générale de la Police nationale (IGPN)

The core tasks of IGPN are:

- Inspection, audit, support and counsel of the Police Nationale's services and staff;
- Judicial and administrative inquiries when personnel of the Police Nationale are involved;

- Co-ordination and follow-up of police departments' oversight activities;
- Transversal studies about organisation, methods, human and material resources management of the Police Nationale;
- Joint studies with other inpections within the field of security;
- Based on studies and analysis, definition and promotion of key legal, ethical and practical rules and techniques to be implemented by the personnel of the Police Nationale.

IGPN has competence for personnel and services of the Police Nationale (entire national territory, including French overseas « départements » and communities). At the central level, IGPN comprises the following structures:

- Studies Department;
- Inspection and Audit Department;
- Analysis, Deontology and Rule Department;
- Inquiries Co-ordination Unit;
- Inquiries National Division;
- Support and Counsel Mission;
- General Secretariat.

There are regional offices in charge of judicial and administrative inquiries in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyon, Marseille (local branch in Nice), Metz (planned to open on the 2nd quarter of 2014), Paris and Rennes. Such a regional office is planned to open during the year 2014 in the French West Indies/French Guyana area.

GERMANY

Department of Internal Investigation (Dezernat Interne Ermittlungen)

The Department for Internal Investigations (D.I.E.) of the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg has a wide experience concerning the fight against corruption. D.I.E. is not constrained by directives of the police although its staff – currently 58 persons – are predominantly detectives. In Germany, D.I.E. is in the exceptional position to be directly tied to the privy council of the Ministry of the Interior of Hamburg. It is therefore largely independent from hierarchic exertion of influence while conducting its duties and responsibilities and is able to implement immediately e.g. mechanisms to combat corruption in all public authorities of Hamburg.

D.I.E. is responsible for the penal prosecution of corruption and criminal acts of police officers on duty as well as of coordinating and strategically adjusting prevention of corruption for the entire administration of Hamburg.

A Centre of Consulting is tied to the D.I.E.. It is a major instrument for prevention of corruption and corresponding training activities in Hamburg. The Centre of Consulting sensitises office holders to problems of corruption and offers a call service for all citizens where they can give clues and get advice concerning special questions to the relevant matters. Besides, D.I.E. is supported by a tax investigator and disposes of an own, well equipped operative unit for undercover investigations.

In addition to his main function the Head of D.I.E. is chairman of the Hamburg Conference Against Corruption (Antikorruptionskonferenz (AKK)). AKK elaborates concepts for the prevention of corruption in all public authorities and decides upon its implementation. The Chair of the Hamburg AKK directly reports to the government of the Federal State of Hamburg.

Moreover, D.I.E. is responsible for combating corruption in the private sector too. There is a fruitful cooperation between D.I.E. and the chamber of commerce and many compliance offices of private companies. Intensive contacts to NGOs like transparency international as well as to other anti-corruption units all over Europe and the exchange of experiences with other world cities like New York City, Hong Kong, Sidney guarantee the permanent questioning of the own situation and the positive development of the strategic and tactical measures of D.I.E. in the fight against corruption.

Federal Criminal Police Office

BKA-Bundeskriminalamt

The Bundeskriminalamt (BKA) is a subordinate agency to the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The BKA works on the basis of a clear legal mandate, which is defined in the German Constitution and in the "BKA Law" (Law on the Bundeskriminalamt and the Co-operation between Federal and State Authorities in Criminal Police Matters).

The BKA is an essential cornerstone in a comprehensive system of crime control and works as a partner with the police forces of the Federation and of the individual German states. According to the German Constitution, for the most part police jurisdiction in Germany lies with the 16 German states. However, the diversity resulting from the principle of federalism should not lead to uncoordinated activity that creates obstacles for police work.

To co-ordinate crime suppression at national and international level, the BKA was established as the central office for police information and communications as well as for the German CID.

By acting as the information and communication centre of the German police, the BKA provides support to the police forces of the federation and of the states in connection with the prevention and prosecution of crimes that involve more than one German state and that are of international significance or otherwise of considerable significance.

The BKA also helps the police forces in the German states to avoid duplication of effort. A number of centralised systems and facilities for the German police are maintained at the Bundeskriminalamt. The Bundeskriminalamt has also been assigned the task of promoting police co-operation in Europe and throughout the world as a legal mandate.

All official communications between the German police and other countries are routed through the Bundeskriminalamt. This makes it possible to compile important information and ensure uniform application of legal provisions. The BKA acts as the national central office for Interpol, Europol and the Schengen Information System.

The unit SO 31 was set up in 1996. It is in the field of corruption the national centre of the Federal Republic of Germany vis-à-vis the international criminal police organisation. Furthermore, SO 31 is analysing, collecting and controlling information in the field of corruption.

The unit RI does provide internal reviews and audits, inspections of the BKA-Liaison Offices abroad and special measures and trainings to prevent internal corruption. The section reports to the President of the BKA and gives recommendations in all matters of compliance and integrity to the staff off the BKA.

Interdisciplinary Department for Corruption and Environmental Crime - Department 15

The department was set up in April 2004 as an interdisciplinary unit to combat corruption and environmental crime. The unit's permanent staff consists of 24 police detectives and 2 academic specialists in the field of economy. However, the judgement of offences in the area of corruption and the environment often requires the support of additional specialists. Such an interdisciplinary approach is ensured by cooperation which goes beyond the departments.

All the agencies, organizations and enterprises of the Federal State are committed to giving their support for individual investigations by making their specialist staff available for limited periods. For instance, it is mainly staff from the state tax and revenue investigation units, auditing inspection units, environmental agencies, price control units, anti-trust agencies and particular engineers whose specialist knowledge can be relied on whenever it is necessary.

The unit itself mainly carries out preliminary investigation proceedings against extensive and complex networks of corruption. Most of these have to be classified as organized economic crime. Further main tasks include consultancy and support for other (police) authorities, participation in policy-making and advisory bodies, further development of police combating strategies and of concepts for investigation, as well as the centralized reception of overt and anonymous reports about corruption via a "corruption hotline" and a contact office.

GREECE

Hellenic Police Headquarters
Internal Affairs Division

Aims of the Internal Affairs Division:

- Improvement of the quality of services provided to citizens
- Creation of a climate of confidence, co-operation and reciprocity between police services and citizens
- Localization of pathogenesis and failure in the pursued process, and submission of proposals for treatment
- Protection of integrity within the Hellenic police force

Mission 1
Investigation, solving, prosecution of crimes all over the territory, committed by or with the participation of policemen, border guards and special guards.

Mission 2
Control of declarations of income, of financial situations of police personnel, border guards and special guards of the Hellenic police force.

Mission 3
Investigation, solving and prosecuting active bribery, passive bribery and blackmail committed by or with the participation of public servants (exception: civil servants of the Ministry of Merchant Shipping), different nationalities civil servants, European Union and international organizations officers or employees all over the territory.

The philosophy of the organization:

- Operation by use of modern structures
- Extended empowerment
- Use of advanced technical equipment (sound and video recordings, removal of confidentiality, etc.)
- Bypass of bureaucracy
- Prudent selection of personnel

Selection of personnel
Conditions:

- Efficiency – morals - excellent conduct – responsibility – determination
- Excellent conduct during the last five years
- Qualifying conditions
- No previous or present employment in offices of government members, undersecretaries of state, general secretaries, parties and Members of Parliament in the last 8 years
- No employment in the office of the present Chief of Police or of heads of various branches of the Hellenic Police Headquarters

Process:

- The Director of Division is appointed by the Minister of Public Order
- Selection, placement and transfer of other personnel is executed by the Supreme Council of Judgement of the Hellenic police officers following the proposal of the Director of Internal Division

Period of stay:

- The personnel are employed for four years. A renewal possibility once for three years.

The Public Prosecutor of the Court of Appeal:

- Orders the conduct of prejudicial actions (preliminary enquiry and preliminary investigation)
- Supervises the penal process conducted by the Internal Affairs Division and Subdivision
- Is informed of the affairs handled by the Service
- Publishes provisions for the application of special interrogatory actions
- Gives directions and can be present during interrogatory actions

Relations with other authorities:

- Obligation of police, military and political services to render assistance
- Obligation of police services informing the Division when investigating offences are in their own competence
- Notification by the responsible public prosecution authority

Supervision
Every year at the end of February, the Minister of Public Order submits a report on all activities to the "Permanent Committee of Institutions and Transparency" for:

- Parliamentary supervision
- Control
- Transparency

Evaluation of the Service by GRECO
"…the Internal Affairs Division of the Greek Police has a sui generis dynamism against corruption that deserves to be encouraged."

"… the creation of services with high records, such as the Internal Affairs Division, is a clear sign of the will of the Hellenic State to combat corruption."

Results and Conclusions:

- Crimes committed by police officers are occasional and not part of organized crime
- The knowledge of parameters is required to fix problems and to create flexibility and the possibility of dynamic adaptation
- The good climate of co-operation between police and citizens has been consolidated
- The Service has created the required know-how
- The Service takes deterrent measures to stop people violating rules

HUNGARY

National Bureau of Investigation
Nemzeti Nyomozó Iroda

N/A

National Protective Service
Nemzeti Védelmi Szolgált

The National Protective Service (hereinafter: Service) was established on 1 January 2011 as the successor of the former Protective Service of Law Enforcement Agencies. The Service staff consists of 500 persons (police officers and public employees). The Service is directly subordinate to and controlled by the Minister of Interior. It is independent from the protected bodies and agencies, and has its own yearly budget.

The Service is not an investigation authority. Its crime prevention and crime detection activities do not go beyond the confirmation or exclusion of the occurrence of a suspected crime, the reporting of cases to the competent prosecutor's office, or the closing of a case, as appropriate. The Service is responsible for revealing crimes committed or intended by professional personnel, public employees and public officials of the protected bodies and agencies in the course of carrying out their duties, or in their capacity as the official representative of these organisations, at their place of service or in connection with their official duties. In other words, the Service is tasked with unveiling corruption and other legal offences occurring within the protected bodies and agencies.

The activities of the Service in the fields of preventing, detecting and combating crime cover the professional staff, public officials and public employees of:

- Law Enforcement Agencies
- Civil Secret Services
- Certain Administrative Bodies, and
- Units responsible for controlling and supervising the above-mentioned bodies.

The activities of the Service are primarily aimed at the prevention of those crimes which fall into its crime prevention and detection competences. As part of these activities, the Service is responsible for uncovering, collecting, analysing and evaluating data on circumstances that may allow for the occurrence of criminal acts and other offences against the law. In performing its duties, the Service uses data from notifications and complaints of public interest concerning the activities of law enforcement agencies. It relies on the assistance of personnel from protected bodies and agencies, and co-operates with governmental organisations at national and local levels, as well as civil organisations, citizens, and foreign and international law enforcement agencies.

In the field of crime prevention and detection, the powers of the Service cover the following:

- malfeasance;
- crimes committed in official capacity;
- other crimes committed at the place of or in connection with service;
- certain military crimes committed by the professional staff of the police.

In summary, the Service is tasked with unveiling corruption and other legal offences occurring within the protected bodies and agencies. The Service is authorized to act in disciplinary and criminal cases. Since 1 January 2011, the Service is authorized by law to carry out integrity tests and is obliged to executive lifestyle controls.

Prosecutor General's Office

N/A

IRELAND

Crime II Division
Department Justice, Equality, Law Reform

The mission of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is to help make Ireland a safer and fairer place in which to live and work, visit and do business.

The remit of the Justice family of agencies and services stretches across a range of human concerns and touches on aspects of national life as diverse as the protection of life and property; the prevention and detection of crime; maintaining and promoting equality of treatment between people; the provision of services for the buying and selling of property; the management of inward migration to the State; supporting integration and providing a Courts Service and other forms of investigative tribunals.

On the international front, the Minister and the Department serve the interests of Ireland in relation to Justice, Equality and Home Affairs' matters by participating fully in the European Union, the Council of Europe and the United Nations among other international forums.

The work of the Crime II Division concerns the development of policy and administration in terms of issues relating to drugs, both domestic and international, the State response to the problems of organised crime and also the problems assiociated with bribery and corruption.

This part of the Crime Division is the central point of contact for the OECD Working Group on Bribery and Corruption of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission

The Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC) is an independent body established under the Garda Síochána Act 2005. It is answerable to the Oireachtas (Parliament). The Commission has three members, one of whom is designated as the chairperson. Notwithstanding this, any one Commissioner can by agreement exercise the functions of the Commission.

GSOC deals with complaints from members of the public who believe that they may have been mistreated by a member of the Garda Síochána (Irish police service) or have been a witness to such behaviour. GSOC's objectives:

- To establish a system for dealing with complaints against An Garda Síochána that is

efficient, effective and fair to all concerned, and

- To promote public confidence in that system

GSOC will provide an independent and effective civilian oversight of policing. It will deal with the public's complaints concerning Gardaí fairly and efficiently in order that everyone can have confidence in the complaints system.

In addition to dealing with complaints from members of the public, the GSOC may issue a report on a practice, policy or procedure of the Garda Síochána for the purpose of preventing complaints.

In cases involving the death of or serious harm to an individual as a result of Garda operations or as a result of the conduct of a member of An Garda Síochána the Garda Ombudsman will always carry out an investigation.

GSOC employs a team of Case Officers to deal with the administration of the complaints as they are received. These officers may recommend an appropriate course of investigation. They may also, with the agreement of both parties concerned, manage the informal resolution or mediation process.

GSOC also employs its own investigators for the investigation of serious complaints including all those alleging offences of a criminal nature. Less serious complaints may be referred back to An Garda Síochána for investigation under internal disciplinary regulations.

ITALY

A.N.AC. Anticorruption National Authority and for Evaluation and Transparency of public administrations

N/A

Direzione Centrale Anticrimine della Polizia di Stato - Servizio Centrale Operativo

N/A

Direzione Centrale della Polizia Criminale - Servizio per la Cooperazione Internazionale di Polizia

N/A

Ministry of the Interior
Department of Public Security
Central Inspection Office

N/A

LATVIA

Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (KNAB)

The core task of the Bureau is to prevent and fight corruption and monitor the compliance of political organizations (parties) and their associations with party financing regulations.

The law on the KNAB defines the functions of the Bureau as follows:

- The development of an anti-corruption strategy and the drawing up of a national anti-corruption programme which is then approved by the Cabinet of Ministers;

- Monitoring the observance of the law on "Prevention of Conflicts of Interest in Actions of State Officials" and any other additional restrictions for state officials provided in normative acts. In cases when violations have been detected, administrative charges can be brought;
- In the fight against corruption, the KNAB is authorized to carry out investigation and criminal intelligence to discover offences in the area of corruption, as provided in the Criminal Law;
- Monitoring compliance by political parties with party financing regulations and imposing appropriate sanctions for breaching respective regulations;
- To carry out public education on corruption issues;
- In order to strengthen the legal framework for the enforcement of the anti-corruption policy, the Bureau is mandated to draft and analyze normative acts, recommend changes in these, and submit recommendations for drafting new normative acts.

Among the provisions, officials of the Bureau may request and receive information, documents and other material from the state administration and municipal institutions, companies, organizations, officials and other persons free of charge, regardless of their secrecy regime. The Bureau has free access to all information stored in registered databases whose registration is regulated in normative acts, regardless of their ownership. Therefore the Bureau is provided with investigative, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers.

The Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau was established on 10 October 2002 when the Director of the KNAB was appointed by the Parliament. Before the establishment of the KNAB on the institutional level, there were many agencies with prevention and combating corruption functions. Consequently, with so many institutions involved, there was a lack of the co-ordination of activities, leading to the ineffective use of resources and overlaping functions. The KNAB has been created from scratch as a single agency entrusted with the task of both combating and preventing corruption.

So far, fairly good results have been achieved. From 2003 to 2010 the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau initiated 275 criminal cases and proceeding. 167 cases were sent for prosecution against 376 persons. 114 cases were adjudicated by the court at least in the first instance and 133 persons were convicted for corruption-related offences. During the last years, the role of international cooperation in investigating corruption crimes has substantially increased. The effective execution of requests of mutual legal assistance is crucial for the successful investigation of cases of bribery, abuse of official power and other crimes. For more information, please refer to the recent achievements (2010): www.knab.gov.lv/uploads/eng/periodic_update_2010.pdf.

LITHUANIA

Immunity board of Police department under MOI
Policijos departamento prie VRM Imuniteto valdyba

N/A

Organised Crime and Corruption Investigation Department of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania

The Prosecutors of the Organized Crime and Corruption Investigation Department of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Lithuania:

- Conduct pre-trial investigations in the criminal cases of organized crime and crimes related to corruption;
- Organize and direct pre-trial investigations conducted by the Chief Board of Organized Crime Investigation of the Lithuanian criminal police and the central unit of the Special Investigation Service;
- Prosecute the above mentioned types of cases on behalf of the state;
- Co-ordinate pre-trial investigations conducted by organized crime and corruption investigation units of the Prosecutor's Office, organized crime investigations units of the Lithuanian Police and units of the Special Investigation Service;
- Participate in the preparation and implementation processes of organized crime and corruption prevention programmes and measures;
- Control and coordination of criminal intelligence.

The Regional Prosecutor's Offices (5) of the cities of Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipeda, Šiauliai and Panevžys have Organized Crime and Corruption Investigation Divisions which perform analogous functions within the

competence and activity range of the regional prosecutor's office.

The department is provided with supervisory, investigative, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers. The competences of the prosecutor's office are confined to cases relating to criminal law matters. It is subordinate to the Prosecutor General and the Deputy Prosecutor General of the Republic of Lithuania and also has to report to these institutions.

The organized crime and corruption units of the Prosecutor's Office were founded in 1993. At the moment 61 prosecutors are working there.

Public Safety Policy Department of the Ministry of the Interior

The department is a sub-division of the administration of the Ministry of the Interior and one of its tasks is the organization and co-ordination of corruption prevention in areas falling under the Ministry's competence. The Public Safety Department organizes and co-ordinates the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption-Programme of the Ministry, and other anti-corruption measures by the administration of the Ministry and its subdivisions: Police Department, State Border Guards Service, Fire and Rescue Department, Financial Crime Investigation Service and others.

It has competence for cases relating to service regulations and drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements. Therefore, it is provided with supervisory, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers. It is also involved in tasks relating to training.

The Public Safety Department of the Ministry of the Interior was set up in 2001. It reports to the authorities of the Ministry of the Interior (who is in charge of the sphere of public safety): the Minister, the Vice Minister, the State Secretary and the Under-Secretary.

Special Investigation Service (STT)

N/A

LUXEMBOURG

Corruption Prevention Committee
Comité de Prévention de la Corruption

N/A

Inspection générale de la Police Grand-Ducale (IGP)

The Inspection générale de la Police is directly subordinate to the Minister of Justice. It reports to the Minister of Justice, the General State Prosecutor, the State Prosecutors and the Examining Magistrates. The Inspection générale de la Police Grand-Ducale supervises the functioning of the Police.

- It monitors the execution of laws and regulations and reports failures to the competent authority. To carry out its tasks, the Inspection générale de la Police holds the right of general and permanent inspection of the police. In case of need it has the competence to conduct all investigations and examinations.
- It reports directly to the Minister of Justice or to the General State Prosecutor in the framework of its particular tasks.
- The judicial authorities operate according to their competence under the terms of the penal and military code. They may charge staff of the Inspection générale de la Police with judicial investigations in cases relating to criminal law matters committed by a member of the police. In the exercise of this field of responsibility, certain members of the Inspection générale de la Police are provided with powers assigned in accordance with the code of criminal procedure.
- The General Director of the Police informs the General Inspector of the Police about:
  - all projects of legal rulings or regulations of the personnel statutes of the Police which are subject to the Minister.

- the general policy concerning the preparation of the police for various missions with which it is tasked.

F.Y.R. MACEDONIA

Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards

The Sector for Internal Control and Professional Standards is a specialized structure within the Ministry of Internal Affairs of F.Y.R. Macedonia. The Sector's tasks are:

- to scrutinise phenomena of unlawful work by police officers, as well as the misuse and transgression of duties and police powers;
- to investigate cases concerning the breach of human rights and freedoms during the performance of police affairs, the non-observance of standard operating procedures in all segments of work of the Ministry and the police, and phenomena of corruption and corruptive behaviour within the police service;
- to detect various forms of breaching the Police Code of Ethics and other service regulations.

With regard to the control section - and in view of professional standards - the Sector:

- delivers expert opinions on the justification of the use of force by police officers in cases resulting in grave physical injury or death of persons subject to police intervention;
- monitors the lawfulness and application of standard operating procedures by the police;
- oversees the quality as well as the observance of standards of professional and lawful action within the services of the Ministry and the police.

MALTA

Permanent Commission Against Corruption

The core tasks of the commission are:

- To consider alleged or suspected corrupt practices and to investigate such allegations or suspicions when it determines that there are sufficient grounds for an in-depth investigation;
- To investigate the conduct of any public officer, including Ministers or Parliamentary Secretaries which in the opinion of the Commission may be corrupt, connected or conducive to corrupt practices;
- To investigate the conduct of any person who is or had been entrusted with functions relating to the administration of a partnership, or other body in which the government, local government, statutory body etc. has a controlling interest or effective control, where the Commission is of the opinion that such conduct could be corrupt, connected with or conducive to corrupt practices;
- To instruct, advise and assist Ministers or other persons who are entrusted with the administration of government departments and other bodies where the government has a controlling interest or effective control (as in the previous instances), on ways in which corrupt practices could be eliminated.

As to be seen above, the main objective of the Commission is to investigate alleged acts of corruption as defined in the Act itself, and to submit its report to the Minister for Justice.

Therefore it is provided with investigative, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers. After a report has been submitted, it does not have any further powers.

In the reports only an opinion is given as to whether an act of corruption had been committed. It does not give a judgement since:

Persons, including suspects, who are called to give evidence before the Commission, appear as it reaches the opinion on the basis of a reasonable suspicion of guilt and not "beyond a reasonable doubt";
The suspected person has the right to be judged by the Courts and it is at that stage that his/her guilt or otherwise is decided.

The commission was set up in 1988, and at the moment it has 5 staff members. In the exercise of its function, it is not subjected to the direction or control of any other person or authority.

The commission submits its reports to the Minister for Justice. According to the Act that established the department, there is no limit to the expenses that are needed to enable its functions. In practice the expenses are borne by the Ministry for Justice.

MONTENEGRO

Directorate for Anti-Corruption Initiative

The Directorate for Anti-corruption Initiative (DACI) is the first specialised prevention administration body for combating corruption in Montenegro. It currently works as a State administration body within the Ministry of Justice, and performs the tasks related to promotion and prevention activities, like:

- raising public awareness on corruption and conducting research on the scope, forms, causes and mechanisms of corruption occurrence;
- monitoring implementation of GRECO recommendations;
- coordination of implementation of UNCAC;
- cooperation with relevant authorities on preparation and implementation of regulations and programme documents that are important for prevention and combating corruption;
- cooperation with NGOs and private sector in combating corruption;
- cooperation with state authorities in acting upon the corruption complaints received by DACI from citizens and other subjects;
- collecting and processing the data on reports on corruption complaints for analytical purposes;
- giving authorization to conduct lobbying activities;
- certification and keeping register of lobbyists;
- acting upon the complaints against lobbyist who violated the law;
- preparation of Guidance for development of Integrity Plans in State administration bodies;
- performing other activities that arise from the membership in the RCC in the South Eastern Europe and in other international organizations and institutions.

Also, DACI is providing analytical and administrative support and has had the role of the Secretariat of the National Commission for monitoring the implementation of the Strategy for Fight Against corruption and Organized Crime.

NETHERLANDS

National Anti-Corruption Service
Rijksrecherche

The core task of the department is the criminal investigation of corruption (police and civil servants). It has competence for cases relating to criminal law matters and for drafting (preventive) proposals for structural improvements.

Therefore, it is provided with investigative and recommendation/consultation powers. The department was set up in 1996 and at the moment has 135 staff members.

Public Prosecutor Service

N/A

NORWAY

Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs

When there is suspicion that criminal acts have been committed by employees in the police and the public prosecuting authority, in Norway this is investigated by the Norwegian Bureau for the Investigation of Police Affairs, which was created on 1 January 2005.

The Bureau has a national responsibility and is organized as an independent service outside the police and the public prosecuting authority. Administratively, the Bureau reports to the Ministry of Justice and professionally to the Office of the Public Prosecutor.

The Bureau is an investigation agency with police authority and prosecution competence at the public prosecutor level within its sphere of activity. The Bureau itself conducts its cases in the courts.

The Buerau investigates all cases in which employees of the police service and the public prosecuting authority are accused of having committed all kinds of criminal acts in the service, such as the illegal use of force, abuse of office, sexual offences, theft, corruption, etc.

The Bureau also conducts routine investigations of events in which someone has been seriously injured or has died as a result of an action by the police or the public prosecuting authority in service.

In addition to the head and the administrative staff, the Bureau consists of highly qualified investigators and lawyers. We have also established relationships with advocates in private practice to safeguard a sense of confidence in public opinion.

The Bureau may obtain assistance from the police when this is required.

POLAND

Central Anti-Corruption Bureau (CBA)
Centralne Biuro Antykorupcyjne

The Central Anti-Corruption Bureau (CBA) is a special service, created as a government administration office in order to combat corruption in public and economic life, particularly in public and local government institutions, as well as to combat activities detrimental to the State's economic interests. It was established by the Act of 9 June 2006 on the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, which entered into force on 24 July 2006.

The main goal of the CBA is combating corruption where the public sector meets the private one. The CBA's activity is based on four pillars:

1. operational and investigational activities,
2. control activities,
3. analytical activities,
4. anti-corruption prevention, including anti-corruption education of the society.

Within the first pillar, the CBA`s tasks comprise recognition, prevention and detection of offences against, among others, the activity of public institutions and local government, the administration of justice, financing of political parties, fiscal obligations as well as donation and subvention settlement.

In criminal investigation, the CBA officers are entitled to use police powers which may be supported by special measures, such as:

- operational control,
- undercover operations,
- technical surveillance.

The second pillar involves the control of the correctness and truthfulness of asset declarations or statements on conducting business activities by persons performing public functions as well as the detection and fight against acts of breaking the law within the scope of the decisions issued and accomplished within the scope of, among others, privatisation and commercialisation, financial support and award of public procurements as well as conducting business activities by persons performing public functions.

The third pillar covers the conduct of analytical activities concerning the phenomena falling within the scope of

the CBA`s competence as well as presenting information on the above-mentioned activities to the Parliament of the Republic of Poland, President of the Republic of Poland and the Prime Minister. This involves the CBA's activity within the "anti-corruption shield", which was elaborated in the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. The main goal of the "shield" is prevention of irregularities in the privatisation of key enterprises and in public procurements. The activities within the scope of the anti-corruption shield are coordinated by the Chancellery of the Prime Minister.

Competent authorities and special services are involved in the implementation of the programme. Materials verified by the CBA are submitted to the Chancellery of the Prime Minister. Other services lodge them directly to the ministers in charge while the Chancellery of the Prime Minister is provided with the copies.

Since 2010, the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau has been paying special attention to corruption prevention and anti-corruption education.

To perform its functions within the above-mentioned activities, described in the fourth pillar, the CBA created a portal on anti-corruption education on the educational site (www.antykorupcja.pl). It is a review of the corruption phenomena, aimed at the promotion of attitudes and behaviours favouring corruption prevention. The portal is an information source – beginning with domestic and international legal regulations and concluding with a wide choice of publications.

Employment in the CBA

The CBA employs about 850 officers and civil servants who are professionals in the areas associated with the accomplishment of the basic tasks of the service, as well as the activities protecting the accomplishment. They are specialists in operational work, analyses, investigation, control and direct protection activities, protection of classified information and personal data, the provision of legal attendance, logistics and finance, audit and internal safety, international cooperation as well as personnel provision and training.

General Prosecutor's Office - Department for Organized Crime and Corruption

N/A

National Police Headquarters - Internal Affairs Bureau

N/A

Polish National Police HQ (KGP) - Criminal Service Bureau
Biuro Służby Kryminalnej

N/A

PORTUGAL

General Prosecution Office
Procuradoria-Geral da República

N/A

Inspectorate General of the Internal Administration (IGAI)

IGAI was created with the purpose of endowing the Minister of Internal Administration (MAI) with the service of inspection and supervision, especially dedicated to the defence of citizens' rights, focused on achieving better and quicker disciplinary justice in situations of greater social relevance.

Besides inspections, IGAI carries out supervision actions without previous notice to precincts and units of police forces in order to verify the general conditions of operation and the respect for law and the applicable procedures, especially the conditions of temporary detention and treatment of detainees.

IGAI probes the complaints submitted by citizens and analyses all situations brought to its attention by whatever means if there is a suspicion of the breach of law or of behaviour that is detrimental to the citizens' fundamental rights. In more serious cases, such as bodily harm or death of citizens, IGAI directly launches the inquiries and disciplinary procedures and suggests individual sanctions to the Minister.

IGAI is also competent to make studies, and when facing the existence of systematic flaws, IGAI presents proposals and recommendations for the upgrading of units and department services.

Overall, IGAI is responsible for ensuring respect for the law with a view to the proper operation of the services, the protection of citizens' rights and their legitimate interests, as well as the safeguarding of public interest and the redress of legality. In a way, one might say that one of the fundamental activities of IGAI is consistent with the internal activity of the European Committee for Prevention of Torture – CPT.

Essentially, IGAI is a high level inspection service with oversight powers over all the departments and units that depend on or are supervised by the Minister of Internal Administration (such as the Military Police, the Civil Security Police, Immigration and Border Control Service, the Civil Protection and Fire Department Service, Civil Governments) and the enterprises or entities involved in private security activities. Our department is not subordinate to any unit or department, and we only report to the Minister for Internal Administration (MAI).

Policia Judiciária

N/A

Prevention of Corruption Council (CPC)

N/A

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Anticorruption Prosecutor Office

N/A

National Anticorruption Centre

N/A

ROMANIA

Anti-Corruption General Directorate (AGD)
(Directia Generala Anticoruptie)

The Anti-Corruption General Directorate was established by Law No. 161/2005 on regulating certain measures for preventing and combating corruption within the Ministry of Administration and Interior (MoIAR) as the specialized body for preventing and combating corruption within this Ministry's personnel.

The AGD is a central directorate, which, only from the administrative point of view, is directly subordinate to the Minister of Interior. As judiciary police, when carrying out investigations, the AGD officers are operationally coordinated by the prosecutor in charge. The double subordination ensures the independence and objective character of operative investigations and allows our directorate to carry out efficient prevention activities.

The AGD's main duties cover the following:

- carrying out specific measures for investigating corruption offences committed by the MoIAR's personnel;
- receiving citizens' complaints/petitions;
- conducting judicial police activities according to the law;
- organizing and implementing integrity testing activities;
- carrying out prevention activities;
- drafting risk and strategic analyses and proposing corrective measures.

At the central level, the AGD is made up of two operational directorates (the Intelligence Directorate and the Investigation, Prevention and Public Relations Directorate) and several support units (Logistics, HR, Finance, Internal Inspection and others).

The Intelligence Directorate includes units for analyzing information and intelligence, an undercover investigators unit and an operational unit made up of three offices: Flagrante Delicto, Integrity Testing and Technical Assistance.

The second operational directorate has three main units: Prevention, Public Relations and Criminal Investigation. The latter is made up of two subunits specializing in acts of corruption committed by the Ministry's staff within the field of public order, and by the personnel within the field of public administration.At the territorial level, the AGD has 15 Regional Services, to which 42 territorial county offices are subordinate.

In order to make the AGD's activities transparent, the Strategic Committee for Supporting the AGD was set up. The Strategic Committee is a consultative body headed by the Minister of Interior and Administrative Reform. It is made up of the state secretaries, heads of MoAIR's units and the head of the National Police Corps.

This body has an important specific feature, i.e. it includes, as permanent attendees, representatives of 8 EU Member State embassies, as well as one representative of the European Commission, and, as full members, 8 relevant NGOs.

In order to enable the public to report acts of corruption within the MoIAR, a green line (TELVERDE - 0800.806.806) was set up on 31.10.2005 and is continually promoted.

Within the field of prevention, meetings between citizens and MoIAR personnel as well as conferences and debates are organized with the support of civil society and the mass media. The specialized units within the AGD draft strategic analyses, based on which measures aiming to eliminate the risk factors and causes of corruption are elaborated; these measures are submitted to the Minister to be approved and implemented.

General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Protection (DGIPI)

According to the legal provisions, the General Directorate for Intelligence and Internal Protection acts with the purpose of gathering, processing, storing and putting to use the intelligence regarding:

- The monitoring of criminal groups involved in committing serious offences with special ways of operating, which manifest themselves as phenomena and ask for complex investigations, investigations of long duration (trafficking of drugs, ordered assassinations, illegal migration, human trafficking, forged money, money trafficking, financial crime, cyber crime), and those which can affect the order of Romania.
- The monitoring of operations with strategic products and technologies with double use, subject to final destination control.
- The implementation and control of the way in which legal regulations can be applied, namely legal regulations in the field of classified intelligence, including NATO regulations, as well as the protection of the goods, missions and personnel of the Ministry of Administration and Interior against the threats which the organized crime and other entities can generate against their authority.
- The technical coordination and the implementing of the Departmental Strategy of the Ministry of Administration and Interior in the field of preventing and fighting terrorism and actions associated with it, as well as the cooperation with strategic national institutions with competences in the field.
- National and international cooperation with law enforcement agencies.

Ministry of Justice
Department for the Reform of the Judiciary and Combating Corruption

The Ministry of Justice (MoJ) is the specialized body within the central public administration that ensures the proper organization and administration of justice as a public service, and contributes to the rule of law and the protection of citizens' rights and freedoms through the legal methods and procedures provided.

The Department for the Reform of the Judiciary and Countering Corruption within the MoJ is responsible for the strategic planning of reforms in the judiciary, as well as implementing policies to modernize it, and to prevent and combat corruption and organized crime.

The Department for the Reform of the Judiciary and Countering Corruption has the following main responsibilities in the fight against corruption:

- Drafting, coordinating, monitoring the implementing strategies, programmes and action plans to prevent and combat corruption, evaluating their results and impact;
- Initiating and developing programmes in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, with competence in the area of studying and preventing corruption and organized crime;
- Participating in the negotiation, implementation and monitoring of international technical assistance and financial programmes for preventing corruption and organized crime;
- Conducting anti-corruption awareness campaigns under public-private partnerships with NGOs.

National Anticorruption Directorate (DNA)

The DNA is an institution with legal personality within the framework of the Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation (POHCC). It was set up in September 2002 on the basis of the Emergency Government Ordinance no. 43/2002, following the model of the Special Anticorruption Prosecutor's Office in Spain.

The DNA Chief Prosecutor is the first deputy of the General Prosecutor of Romania. He is appointed by the President of Romania on the proposal of the Minister of Justice and following the advisory note of the Superior Council of Magistracy. At present, the DNA staff consists of 526 professionals (prosecutors, police officers, specialist and auxiliary personnel).

The law gives the DNA important features of independence: it is independent in its relationship with the courts, prosecutorial offices and other public authorities, and has financial autonomy.

The DNA has nationwide jurisdiction and is divided into a central office located in Bucharest and 14 regional offices. Its prosecutors are entitled to investigate and prosecute offences as follows:

- Bribery – if the value of the bribe is over 10,000 Euros
- Offences similar to corruption – if the value of the damage caused is over 200,000 Euros
- Bribery offences and offences similar to corruption, regardless the value of the bribe or damage – when committed by persons with certain high level public positions (i.e. Members of Parliament, members of government, generals, magistrates, prefects, mayors, police officers, directors of national companies etc.)
- Offences against the financial interests of the European Communities – regardless the value of the damage
- Serious economic offences (abuse of office, bid rigging in public procurement, usurping of the public function) – if the damage caused is over 1,000,000 Euros

A feature specific to the DNA - as a body of the Prosecution Service specialized in fighting corruption - is its complex investigative teams. Thus, while conducting their investigations, the 129 DNA prosecutors are supported by 166 police officers and 53 specialists in economic/financial/banking/customs/IT fields. All of these police officers and specialists carry out their activities in the framework of complex operational teams under the direct leadership, supervision and control of the prosecutor. This enhances the efficiency and quality of the criminal investigations.

While carrying out its investigations, the DNA is entitled to receive information from state agencies with powers of control, intelligence services and police. They are obliged to provide the DNA with all available data and information regarding corruption offences that fall under its jurisdiction. The DNA prosecutors can also require some of the state agencies, according to their competence, to provide further assistance to their investigations.

Other investigative powers of the DNA are: the surveillance of bank accounts and other accounts; the surveillance,

interception and taping of telephone calls (following the authorization issued by the judge); access to IT systems (following the authorization issued by the judge when the action implies access to correspondence); and the right of access to scripts and banking, financial or accountant documents. Whenever needed for identifying or collecting evidence, the prosecutor can also ask for a search warrant.

National Integrity Agency (ANI)

The National Integrity Agency (A.N.I.) was established in May 2007, in order to provide integrity in exercising public functions and dignities, as well as for the prevention of institutional corruption.

A.N.I.'s mission, in its capacity of an autonomous administrative authority with operational independence, is to verify the assets acquired while exercising a public function, to identify any potential conflicts of interests and incompatibilities and to implement an efficient strategy for the prevention and fighting of the aforementioned.

Competences:

- ascertaining cases of incompatibilities and conflicts of interests;
- sanctioning the failure to submit the assets and interests disclosures within the legal term;
- identifying any significant differences between the acquired assets and the income achieved during the same period of time;
- notifying other authorities, if elements of tax or criminal legislation infringement are identified;
- carrying out prevention and awareness activities, by actively supporting the partnerships with other institutions or civil society environments.

Persons holding high and official positions (MPs, Ministers), elected officials, political appointees, magistrates, police officers, university rectors, civil servants, persons running for presidential, parliamentary or local elections, etc. are subjects to ANI`s investigations and also have the obligation to submit assets and interests disclosures.

A.N.I. has access to all documents / records from public authorities or any other public or private persons (tax registers, personal ID databases, motor vehicle registers, real estate registers, F.I.U. databases, land registers, etc). The Agency performs evaluation activities ex-officio or upon notification by any individual or legal entity. The assessment of wealth, conflicts of interests and incompatibilities are performed during the mandate of public dignities and within three years after its end.

The operative activity is conducted by the integrity inspectors through an informatics system of integrated management for assets and interests declarations (SIMIDAI). This system has a series of operational modules including the random allocation distribution module, intelligence data analysis, files workflow (creation, documents route monitoring, statuses), investigational check-lists, early warning, monitoring, audit, registry modules, etc.

In view of meeting institutional objectives, the Agency collaborates with both the civil society and with the national institutions and authorities, by means of a series of internal and external collaboration protocols.

Organizational Structure:
A.N.I's personnel consists of its President, Vice–President, Secretary General, integrity inspectors (operative personnel), public servants and contractual personnel. The maximum number of positions within the agency is 200. The President and Vice–President are appointed by the Senate, for a 4 year mandate, which cannot be renewed, following a competition organized by the National Integrity Council (C.N.I.)

According to the law, the assessment of the quality of the Agency's management is conducted on an annual basis, through an independent external audit.

The Public Portal of Assets and Interests Disclosures
It represents A.N.I.'s most important instrument in providing transparency regarding assets and interests disclosures. The Portal is constantly updated and provides the possibility of visualizing all assets and interests disclosures, as submitted and forwarded to the National Integrity Agency. The Portal benefits from a number of advanced search facilities (institution, function, locality, county, etc.). Around 350,000 assets and interests disclosures are submitted on an annual basis.

Prevention and Awareness
In addition to the operative activity, the agency also contributes to the establishment of some good practices at the level of the central and local public administration, by the accomplishment of a series of prevention and awareness programs, in partnership with the civil society organizations and with other independent anti–corruption experts.

SERBIA

Anti Corruption Agency (ACAS)

The Serbian Anti-Corruption Agency is an autonomous and independent state authority with numerous preventive, control and oversight competencies.
The Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency entered into force on 4 November 2008 thus enabling the establishment of a new institution of the Republic of Serbia to fight corruption. The Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency was made in accordance with international standards, especially Article 6 of the UN Convention against Corruption and specific recommendations from the GRECO.
The Agency became operational as of January 2010 and has preventive and operational competences in several areas – resolving cases of conflict of interest of public officials in Serbia, controlling the asset declarations of public officials, controlling the funding of political parties, supervising the implementation of the National Strategy for Combating of Corruption, dealing with complaints and whistle-blower charges, fulfilling international obligations, monitoring the implementation of integrity plans and achieving cooperation with all governmental and non-governmental organisations in Serbia. In addition, the Agency institutes proceedings and pronounces measures in case of violation of the Law, monitor and coordinate the operation of state authorities in the fight against corruption, maintain the register of officials, maintain the register of officials' property and income, provide professional assistance in the anti-corruption area, cooperate with other state authorities in the drafting of anti-corruption legislation, introduces and implements anti-corruption training programmes, conducts surveys, monitors and analyses statistics and other data about corruption.
For conducting activities within its competences, the Agency is accountable to the National Assembly, to which it is required to file annual work report that shall include a report on the implementation of the Strategy and related Action plan.
In accordance with the Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, the bodies of the Agency are the Board and the Director.

Current Board of the Agency was elected in 2013. According to the Law on the Anti Corruption Agency, the Board has nine members, all elected by the National Assembly following the nomination by: the Administrative Committee of the National Assembly, the President of the Republic, the Government, the Supreme Court of Cassation, the State Audit Institution, the Protector of Citizens and Commissioner for Information of Public Importance, through joint agreement, the Social and Economic Council, the Bar Association of Serbia and the Associations of Journalists of the Republic of Serbia, in mutual agreement. The term of office of a Board member is four years.
The present Director was elected in January 2013 by the Agency's Board. The Director shall represent the Agency, manage its operation, organize and ensure lawful and efficient discharge of tasks of the Agency, issue decisions on the violation of the law and pronounce measures, give opinions and instructions for the implementation of the law, prepare the annual report on the operation of the Agency, draft the proposal of budget funds for the operation of the Agency, pass general and individual acts, decide on the rights, duties and responsibilities of the Agency staff, enforce decisions of the Board and perform other tasks determined by law.

According to the law, the Director is elected through a public competition announced by the Board, for a period of five years with the possibility of being elected twice. The law prescribes the necessary criteria a Director has to satisfy, i. e. the level of education and working experience. In an institutional sense, the Director, being one of the two bodies of the Agency, makes first-degree decisions which can be disputed and subject to complaints.

The Agency shall also have a Deputy Director, who performs tasks within the purview of competencies defined by the Director.

In addition to management structure, the Agency encompasses Sector for Control of Officials' Assets and Income, Sector for Control of Financing of Political Activities, Sector for Resolving Conflict of Interest, Sector for Acting upon Complaints, Sector for Prevention and Sector for International Cooperation.

The Sector for Corruption Prevention consists of Division for Education, Cooperation with Civil Society and Researches, Division for Monitoring the Implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan and Legislation Assessment as well as Division for Integrity Plans. All of these activities are primarily aimed at detecting and indicating risks which lead to systemic corruption, as well as formulating public policies and developing tools with the purpose of eliminating detected risks, thus constricting the opportunities for corruption. The role of the Sector has particular importance in the development and implementation of educational programs regarding ethics and integrity for various target groups, as well as anti-corruption cooperation with civil society organizations.

Sector for Control of Officials' Assets and Income encompasses Unit for Keeping Registers and Special Records and Unit for Control of Officials' Assets and Income. The Sector is, inter alia, responsible for drafting recommendations for the annual data check plan, monitoring public officials' assets, and determining the reasons for the discrepancy between reported data and the actual situation (i. e. between the increase in the value of a public official's assets and his legally declared income), and providing this information to the authorities where the public official holds public office, and to other competent authorities. One of the most important activities of the respective Sector is keeping the register of public officials and the register of public officials' assets. Namely, the Agency keeps: register of public officials, register of assets of public officials and associated persons, catalogue of gifts receive by officials, records of legal entities wherein officials hold more than 20% of the stakes, records of public procurement procedures of legal entities wherein officials have more than 20% of the stakes.

Sector for Control of Financing of Political Activities consists of Unit for Control of Financial Reports of Political Subjects and Unit for Acting upon Violation of the Law. This Sector, inter alia, pursues the control of the regular work and electoral campaigns of political entities.
Sector for Resolving Conflict of Interest aims, inter alia, to eliminate causes of corruption through the procedures of resolving conflicts of interest, decumulation of public offices, and deciding on other legal violations. It consists of Unit for Resolving Conflict of Interest and Division for Control of Management Rights' transfer.
Sector for Acting upon Complaints comprises Group for Receipt and Evaluation of Complaints, Division for Acting upon Complaints and Group for Whistle-blowers' protection. This Sector acts on complaints submitted by legal entities and natural persons, and deals with protection of persons who raise a concern about possible corruption.

Priorities of the Sector for International Cooperation, consisting of Group for European Integrations and Group for International Projects are, inter alia, to follow international regulations on anti-corruption, and particularly the relevant conventions and international treaties which the Republic of Serbia has ratified. Consequently, one of the primary objectives of the Sector is to maintain full and direct cooperation with the Council of Europe´s GRECO, UNODC as well as the Anti-corruption Network within the OECD. The coordination of work and activities with competent state organs and bodies of local self-governments in the field of international cooperation in the fight against corruption also falls under the competences of the pertinent Sector.

Ministry of Interior
Internal Affairs Sector

The Internal Affairs Sector (IAS) previously existed as the Inspector General's Service (IGS) of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) within the Ministry of Interior (MoI) of the Republic of Serbia. The IGS was formally founded on 12 March 2001, the day of the adoption of the Police Code of Procedure for the IGS of the DPS. However, the actual process of setting up the Sector did not begin until June 2003, when the first Inspector General was named. The founding of the IGS of the DPS was one of the priority tasks within the Reform Programme of the MoI, which defined the control and surveillance function of the police as one of the key areas of the MoI's work.

The IAS is an independent organizational unit of the MoI of the Republic of Serbia which began its work in 2006. According to the provisions of the Police Law (November 2005), it monitors the legality of work performed by MoI law enforcement officers, especially when they conduct police tasks and use police authority, in order to safeguard and protect human rights.

The Head of Sector, who is also Under Secretary to the Minister of the Interior, manages the IAS and is appointed for a five-year period by the elected Government of the Republic of Serbia according to the Law on Public Servants and following a previously conducted public competition. The Head of Sector is answerable to the Minister of the Interior for his/her own performance as well as the overall performance of the Service and submits regular and periodical reports on the performance of the Sector.

The Sector pays special attention to the observance of international conventions ratified by our country which refer to the area of human rights (European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials, European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, European Code of Police Ethics, and other international acts referring to the police), domestic laws and sub-legal acts (Police Law, etc.), but also to the observance of the Code of Police Ethics (adopted by the Government of Serbia) and other adopted standards of professional conduct for police officers. All modern, developed and democratic countries have services that oversee the work of the police. The monitoring of the work of the police in the Republic of Serbia is regulated by Police Law

(Official Gazette RS, number 101/2005), from Article 170 to 181, and can be external and internal.

The external monitoring of the work of the police is performed by the National Assembly of the Republic of Serbia, the Government, the competent judicial authorities, the public administrative authorities competent for specific monitoring affairs, and other authorities and bodies authorized by law. The competences of these authorities and bodies are determined by special laws referring to the access to certain information, the contact with competent police officers, the right to obtain answers to questions, and other rights.

The Minister submits work reports of the Internal Affairs Sector on the demand of the Government and the National Assembly's working body competent for security and police affairs.

The internal monitoring of the work of the police is performed by the Internal Affairs Sector, especially regarding the control of the legality of work performed by MoI law enforcement officers as well as the safeguard and protection of human rights concerning the performance of police tasks and the use of police authority, in the manner that is prescribed by the Minister. Officially authorized persons of the Internal Affairs Sector have all police rights and duties when exercising their office and are equal to other police employees with official status.

The Sector proceeds according to suggestions, complaints and submissions of physical and legal persons, written addresses of police employees, on its own initiative, and also according to gathered information and knowledge.

Police employees are obligated to allow officially authorized persons of the Internal Affairs Sector to perform control and to give them the necessary expert assistance.

The Head of Sector informs the Minister and the Director on the findings of the investigations, advises the Minister how to eliminate observed illegalities, and gives recommendations to start an adequate procedure in order to determine accountability.

The Minister monitors the work of the Head of Sector, the police employees working in the Internal Affairs Sector, and other police employees of the Ministry authorized for the internal control of the police.

By working effectively to detect, investigate and prosecute all cases of abuse, irregularities and excess of authority committed by law enforcement officers, the protection of basic human rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution, as well as of statutes and international human rights conventions is ensured.

SLOVAKIA

Control and Police Supervision
Sekcia kontroly a inšpekčnej služby

The Section of Control and Inspection Service was established in the organizational structure of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic by an internal act of administration on 1 September 2007. It was created by merging two independent departments: the Office of Control of the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic and the Office of Inspection Service of the Police Force.

The General Director is the head of the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic. He is directly subordinate to the Minister of Interior of the Slovak Republic, and is responsible for managing the activities of the section. This individual position of the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic guarantees its independence from the police force.

The Section of Control and Inspection Service performs the following tasks:

In the sphere of control, it

- executes and guards the investigation of complaints and petitions from persons and corporate entities; it expertly manages, controls and coordinates activities of departments of the Ministry in the sphere of internal control and the execution of complaints,
- performs control in the sphere of state service and personal data security, guards the observance of rules and internal acts of the administration by the direct execution of control,
- performs financial control, control of European Community funds and other funds from abroad, it also controls the suitability and efficiency of state budget funds and budgetary rules,
- analyses, generalizes and evaluates information from control activities and recommends the acceptance

of arrangements in the sphere of the internal control system.

In the sphere of inspection, it

- records and executes announcements concerning the alleged criminal activity of police officers, proves with evidence the disciplinary infractions of police officers, recommends and accepts precautionary measures relating to criminal activity of police officers,
- detects and documents criminal activities committed by police officers, accepts complaints against police officers and treats them according to the code of criminal procedure; performs criminal investigation of the criminal activities of police officers,
- performs the observation of persons and things, guards the application of informationtechnology,
- coordinates activities in the field of the fight against corruption and other major crimes in the police force and recommends countermeasures.

In the sphere of organization, it

- analyses and evaluates information about the criminal activities of police officers and recommends long-term system measures for eliminating the reasons for committing these crimes,
- keeps a central statistical record about the execution and investigation of complaints and petitions in the Ministry of Interior, analyses and evaluates information about solved complaints,
- treats analytical, testing, methodical and planning documents for the Section of Control and Inspection Service of the Ministry of Interior of the Slovak Republic.

National Anti-Corruption Unit

In the Slovak Republic, the National Anti-Corruption Unit is a subject-matter administrator for disclosing, documenting and investigations into corruption cases and serious economic cases. Its director is responsible for management of unit and is directly answerable to the Director of the National Criminal Agency of the Police Force Presidium. Supervision over activities performed during criminal proceedings by officers of the National Anti-Corruption Unit falls within the competence of the Office of Special Prosecution of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic.

The National Anti-Corruption Unit has subject matter jurisdiction mainly over the criminal offences under the substantive jurisdiction of the Special Criminal Court. These are criminal offences of machinations in public procurement and public auction, criminal offences of abuse of power by a public official, crime corruption (passive bribery, active bribery, trading in influence, electoral corruption) except cases in jurisdiction of the inspection service and criminal offences damaging financial interests of the European Communities. The National Anti-Corruption Unit has subject matter jurisdiction also over the cases where suspected of having committed a crime is a member of the National Council of the Slovak Republic, member of the Government of the Slovak Republic, deputy minister, chairman of central government institution of the Slovak Republic, chairman and deputy chairman of the Supreme Control Office of the Slovak Republic, judge of the Constitutional Court of the Slovak Republic, judge, prosecutor, ombudsman, head of the Office of the Government of the Slovak Republic, director of the National Security Authority, director of the Slovak Intelligence Service, member of the Bank Board of the National Bank of Slovakia, member of the of the National Security Authority, member of the Slovak Intelligence Service, and a member of the Military Intelligence, if supervision over adherence to the rule of law is performed by a prosecutor of the Office for Special Operations of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic or a prosecutor of the Office of Special Prosecution of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Slovak Republic.

The National Anti-Corruption Unit has four regional units covering Slovak regions (Bratislava, West, Centre and East), where operational specialists cooperate with investigators. In this way, the need to repeat certain procedures is eliminated, and the period required to uncover criminal offences, get intelligence and subsequently conduct investigations of criminal offences is considerably reduced.

SLOVENIA

Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia (CPC) (Komisija za preprečevanje korupcije)

The Commission for the Prevention of Corruption of the Republic of Slovenia (CPC) is an independent state body like the Human Rights Ombudsman, Information Commissioner or the Court of Audit. While Slovenia has an eight-

year history of specialised anti-corruption bodies, the current CPC has been established with the adoption of the Integrity and prevention of corruption Act (ZIntPK) of 2010 (with later amendments) and fulfils the requirement of an independent anti-corruption body as required by the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC).

The CPC has a wide mandate in the field of preventing and investigating corruption, breaches of ethics and integrity of public office. Its tasks, among others, include:

- conducting administrative investigations into allegations of corruption, conflict of interest and illegal lobbying;
- protection of whistleblowers;
- monitoring the financial status of high level public officials in the executive, legislature and judiciary through the assets declaration system;
- maintaining the central register of lobbyists;
- adopting and coordinating the implementation of the National Anti-corruption Action Plan;
- assisting public institutions in the development of integrity plans (methodology to identify and limit corruption risks) and monitoring their implementation;
- designing and implementing different anti-corruption preventive measures (awareness raising, training, education, etc.);
- serving as a national focal point for international anti-corruption cooperation on the systemic level (GRECO, OECD, UN, EU, IACA).

Although part of the public sector, the CPC is not subordinate to any other state institution or ministry and does not receive direct instructions from the executive or the legislature. The CPC is not part of the law enforcement or prosecution system of Slovenia and its employees do not have typical police powers. They do, however, have broad legal powers to access and subpoena financial and other documents (notwithstanding the confidentiality level), question public servants and officials, conduct administrative investigations and proceedings and instruct different law enforcement bodies to gather additional information and evidence within the limits of their authority. The CPC can also issue fines for different violations (sanctions can be appealed to the Court).

The CPC makes decisions as a collegial body. Substantive decisions of the CPC (ruling on corruption, conflict of interest, violations of lobbying regulations, etc.) are subject to judicial review of the Administrative Court. Under the ZIntPK, act the CPC must be the subject to periodic external audit, the reports of which are submitted to the Parliament and the President and are publicly available. The CPC is also required to present its yearly reports to the Parliament.

To strengthen its independence, the law provides a special procedure for the appointment and dismissal of the leadership of the CPC. A Chief Commissioner and two deputies are appointed by the President of the Republic of Slovenia following an open recruitment procedure and nomination by a special selection board. The Chief Commissioners' term of office is six years, the deputies' five. They can serve up to two terms in office.

The budget of the CPC is determined yearly by the Parliament and the CPC is autonomous in allocating and organising its financial and human resources and priorities within the budget.

The CPC is organized as appropriate to its jurisdiction and tasks, which are preventive and regulatory/ investigative. It follows a two-pillar approach. The first pillar (Investigation and Oversight Bureau) has an eight-year history of specialised anti-corruption bodies and it collects and monitors the declaration of assets of high ranking public officials, investigates cases of corruption, conflict of interest, violations of lobbying regulations and other violations under the jurisdiction of the CPC. The second pillar - Center for prevention and integrity of public service - includes, inter alia, the analysis of the corruption phenomena, the development and implementaiton of various preventive measures, raising public awareness and enhancing integrity, including the activities related to preparation of integrity plans, analysis and identification of corruption risks and factors, cooperating with civil society, academic and research institutions, etc. The Secretariat is responsible for the systemic development of the doctrine of anti-corruption and ethics of the public sector, undertakes analysis and research on corruption with the use of information technologies, carries out anti-corruption screening of legislation, is responsible for international activities of the CPC and public relations as well as performing administrative, personnel, logistical and financial functions for the CPC.

The predecessor of the CPC was the Government's Office for the Prevention of Corruption,established in 2002 on the recommendation of GRECO. In 2004, the Parliament passed the Prevention of the Corruption Act (ZPKor) and the Office was replaced with the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption as an independent state body (appointed by and accountable to the Parliament) with a number of corruption-preventive tasks. On the 5th of June 2010, the ZIntPK act was adopted, while old act ZPKor expired. The ZIntPK retained the name of the CPC, but significantly expanded its mandate, functions and powers. It also strengthened its independence and introduced additional safeguards and objectivity in the procedure for the appointment and dismissal of its leadership. Most

importantly, it expanded some of the investigative and sanctioning powers of the CPC and made it not only the national focal point for the prevention of corruption, but also for lobbying oversight, whistle-blower protection, the integrity of the public sector, and expanded its reach beyond the public into the private and business sector. The amendments to the Act adopted in June 2011 further strengthened the powers of the CPC to subpoena financial documents for the public and private sector and to hold accountable magistrates, officials, public servants, management and boards of public enterprises for corruption, conflict of interest or breach of ethics.

Ministry of the Interior - General Police Directorate
Criminal Police Directorate
Economic Crime Division - Corruption Section

The police in Slovenia are responsible for the investigation of all corruption offences. Police investigations are generally conducted under the supervison and direction of state prosecutors. In total there are about 7,971 police officers in Slovenia, with the majority working in general policing roles throughout the country. The state level General Police Directorate based in Ljubljana is headed by the Director General of the Police, who is responsible to the Minister of the Interior.

Within this central structure, there is the Criminal Investigation Police Directorate with an Economic Crime Section that incorporates a special department dedicated to the investigation of corruption offences. This Anti-Coruption Department was established in 2000, and consists of five posts. At the regional level, there are 11 Police Directorates all of which have a Criminal Investigation Section and an Economic Crime Department. Each of the Economic Crime Departments includes a group of police officers that have a specialized role in the fight against corruption, consisting of a total of 25 posts.

Police and Security Directorate
Ministry of the Interior

The Police Act (1998) gives the police greater independence in their work, while also determining the main role of the Ministry of the Interior on the development, guidance and supervision of the police. These functions are performed by the Police and Security Directorate with the following internal organizational units:

- Police Guidance Sector: Police guidance includes the preparation of guidelines that the Minister of the Interior gives to the police for drawing up their midterm and annual plans of development and work as well as guidelines for the performance of particular tasks of police work.
- Police Supervision Sector. The Directorate supervises all areas of policing and is particularly concerned with the implementation of police powers, especially from the point of view of the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms.
- Complaints Section. Its function is to process complaints lodged by individuals who feel their rights and freedoms were violated by a police officer's action or lack of action, and to supervise the processing of complaints which fall under the competence of the police in the reconciliatory procedure.
- Classified Information Section. The section conducts the security verification of candidates and prepares proposals for granting permission to gain access to classified information. It also performs other expert duties which deal with the determination and protection of classified information.
- Defence and Security Planning Section. Apart from the preparation of systematic solutions for operation in states of emergency or war and in the field of protection and rescue, this section prepares and carries out a defence plan and coordinates and supervises the work and competencies of the organizational units in this field.

The Directorate is provided with supervisory, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers. It was set up in 1999. At present its staff consists of 41 persons.

SPAIN

Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia

The Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia is a public-law entity with a legal personality of its own and full capacity to act, reporting to Parliament, but acting independently of the authorities, institutions and public bodies so as fairly and effectively to fulfil the monitoring and prevention functions entrusted by Law.

The Anti-Fraud Office was created by Act 14/2008 of November 5th developed by the Rules for action and internal regulations approved by the by the Institutional Affairs Commission of the Parliament of Catalonia on 25 November 2009.

The Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia is entrusted with the prevention and investigation of specific potential cases of illegal use or allocation of public funds or any other irregular appropriation arising from acts that involve conflict of interests or the use for private benefit of information derived from the inherent functions of the personnel in the service of the public sector in Catalonia.

The purposes of the OAC further include providing advice and making recommendations for the adoption of measures against corruption, fraudulent practices and behaviour that is in breach of integrity and transparency in the exercise of public functions, cooperating with the competent authorities and collaborating in training in this sphere for public sector personnel, as well as fostering all measures that are pertinent for achieving transparency in the management of the public sector.

The Prevention Department of the Anti-Fraud Office directs its work at creating social values, regulatory frameworks, incentives and mechanisms for rendering of accounts that hinder the emergence of conduct contrary to probity and institutional integrity, while lending support to public and private bodies in implementing transparency and good governance initiatives. Different actions and training projects have been launched in order to disseminate knowledge within the Catalan society of corruption.

The sphere of action of the Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia is the public sector of Catalonia, made up of the government of the Generalitat (Catalan government), the local entities and the public universities, including in all cases their bodies and associated entities and public companies that report to them. The action of the Anti-Fraud Office may, if necessary for carrying out its functions, include the activities of individuals and entities and private companies which are services concession-holders or recipients of public subsidies, for the purpose of checking the allocation and use of such subsidies, together with the activities of subcontractors that execute works for the government departments and entities that make up public sector of Catalonia, or that have been allocated the management of public services or the execution of public works under any other title, in relation with the accounting, economic and financial management of the service or works and other obligations deriving from the contract or the law.

Fiscalia Especial contra la Corrupción y la Criminalidad Organizada

N/A

Inspectorate of Security Services (IPSS)

The Inspectorate of Personnel and Security Services (Spanish: Inspección de Personal y Servicios de Seguridad – hereinafter referred to as the "IPSS") was established by a Royal Decree in 1996, and integrated in the basic organizational structure of the Ministry of the Interior, more specifically, with the Secretary of State for Security, outside the proper structure of the police bodies, with the aim of increasing its independence and objectivity.

The IPSS only has supervisory, inspection and recommendation/consultation powers over the National Police and Civil Guard (State Police Bodies) but not over the Autonomous Community and local police bodies.

In 1997 an act of the Secretary of State for Security regulated the organization and functions of the IPSS and classified the activities it may carry out.

In agreement with this act, adjusting the structure of the competencies, the IPSS is organized in the following Sections:

- Section of General Inspections. In this Section, in general, the inspectors have to verify the condition of the facilities, check whether the human and material resources are suitable and if the management and operational areas of every unit of state police bodies work.
- Section of Incidental Inspections. This Section is in charge of investigating specific incidents related to possible deviations or bad practices or behaviour committed by police officers. This mechanism is put into order and is conducted, above all, in case of formal complaints from citizens.
- Section of Complaints and Suggestions. This Section is in charge of conducting exhaustive inquiries of complaints and suggestions from citizens related to the police services activities, and, in case of detecting irregularities, promotes the beginning of an audit or inspection performance, or requests

the opening of the corresponding procedure in order to rectify the irregularities detected.

- Section of Studies and Analysis. Its function is to analyse the information from all kinds of inspections in order to improve and homogenize the performance inspection methods and design and plan the inspection tasks. In addition, this Section manages thematic inspections; their goal is to determine specific facts or situations, or concrete aspects of the police bodies activities, in order to propose the appropiate measures.
- Section of Labour Risks Prevention. The immediate responsibility over this issue lies with the General Directorate of National Police and Civil Guard, but the IPSS is the external audit authority that has to take care and check that every state police body in its sphere implements the suitable mechanisms according to the law in order to guarantee the general principles concerning the prevention of occupational risks, the protection of safety and health, and the elimination of risk and accident factors at work.

Policia de la Generalitat – Mossos d'Esquadra (Catalonian Police)
Internal Affairs Division (DAI)

The Internal Affairs Division of the Police of the Generalitat of Catalonia was created in 1996 and consists of 70 staff members. It is directly dependent on the Police General Management, of the Department of Interior.

The Police of the Generalitat de Catalunya - Mossos d'Esquadra - consists of more than 17,000 agents working for the safety of the whole Catalonian region which has a population of over 7 million people.

The 415/2011 Decree, of 13 December, about the structure of the police function of the GDP, determines our sphere of competences as follows:

- The investigation of illegal activities performed by Police staff which may be constitutive of criminal offences or violations of professional ethic.
- The instruction of disciplinary causes and investigations of legal activities.

The officers attached to the Division of Internal Affairs have access to all services of the Directorate General of Police. Along with the Police and the Government of Autonomous Police, they also have access to its archives and warehouses in accordance with current regulations, except to those of their special features requiring express approval from the General Directorate of Police.

The Internal Affairs Division comprises:

1. The Disciplinary Area
2. The Internal Investigation Area

SWEDEN

National Anti-Corruption Unit

N/A

Swedish National Police Board (NPB)

The National Police Board is, in accordance with the Police Act, the central administrative authority for the police organization and also the national police monitoring and inspection agency.

In the Police Act it is stated that the National Police Board supervises all the police forces in the country. Under a special ordinance for the National Police Board, the Board has formed a special unit – the Division for Inspections – which reports directly to the National Police Commissioner. The Division for Inspections does not handle complaints against individual police officers. In Sweden the slightest accusation against a police officer will go directly to the prosecutor for further investigations.

The Division for Inspections' supervision is focusing on legal questions and the lawfulness of different police activities and police services, with focus on justice and violation of a person's rights, especially in situations when the police takes someone into custody. The Division for Inspections rather checks the police agencies than the individual police officers.

The Division for Inspections has the competence for cases in relation to service regulations and for drafting proposals for structural improvements. Therefore the Division for Inspections is provided with supervisory and inspection powers.

UNITED KINGDOM

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

The core tasks of the department are as follows:

- Inspection of police forces
- Giving advice to the Home Office, police forces and police authorities

It has statutory powers to inspect and make recommendations. The department has competence for quality checking processes, cases relating to disciplinary matters and for making proposals for operational and structural improvements. Although independent of the Home Office, HMIC works substantially to advise and support the Home Secretary.

HMIC's core purpose is to promote the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland through inspection. HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary is the senior policing advisor to the Home Secretary. Four HM Inspectors (ex Police Chief Constables) lead regionally-based teams of seconded police officers carrying out inspection of forces. Two non-police HM Inspectors concentrate on specialist areas of training and police reform.

A further team of specialist staff officers, led by two Assistant Inspectors, provide advice and support in areas such as professional standards, performance management, ICT, crime investigation and forensic science.

In addition to individual force inspections, HMIC carries out thematic inspections, visiting several forces to review particular issues, such as police use of firearms or workforce modernization. HMIC works with other inspectorates in joint inspections (especially on cross-cutting criminal justice issues).

HMIC was set up in 1856. At the moment the department employs 130 people. Its budget is allocated by the Home Office but there are some avenues for direct income generation, including providing inspection advice to overseas police forces.

Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)

Launched on 1 April 2004 and taking its power from the Police Reform Act 2002, the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) has responsibility for oversight of the police complaints system in England and Wales and has competency for handling complaints, allegations of misconduct and criminal allegations against police officers and police staff.

In 2008 the IPCC had a total of 480 staff operating from sites in London, Coalville, Cardiff, Manchester and Wakefield, including 120 independent investigators who have the powers of police constables when involved in independent investigations.

Under the current system complaints can be made against the following police personnel:

- police officers of any rank
- police staff including Community Support Officers and Traffic Wardens
- special constables
- contracted-out staff designated under section 39 of Police Reform Act 2002

A person can make a complaint if:

- police misconduct was directed at them
- they were adversely affected by police misconduct not directed at them
- they witnessed police misconduct
- they are acting on behalf of anyone falling into any of the above categories

Complaints about operational policing policies or operational management decisions are outside the remit of the IPCC where there is no issue of misconduct. These issues should be directed to the appropriate police authority or

Chief Constable.

Referral criteria govern the referral of matters to the IPCC. In 2007/08, 2208 matters were referred to the IPCC, including:

- statutory referrals - in cases of all deaths or serious injuries resulting from police contact
- mandatory referrals - for cases of serious assault, criminal behaviour, cases aggravated by discrimination, those involving serious corruption
- voluntary referrals - where there is serious concern of impact on public confidence
- complaints relating to use of anti-terrorism legislation

See also standardized overview in PART A/A of this catalogue for more information. Related links:

- annual police complaints statistics - http://www.ipcc.gov.uk/stats
- annual deaths data – http://www.ipcc.gov.uk/reports_polcustody.htm
- IPCC annual reports - http://www.ipcc.gov.uk/corp_reports-plans.htm

Further information:

- web: www.ipcc.gov.uk
- email enquiries: international.liaison@ipcc.gsi.gov.uk

Anti Corruption Unit, National Crime Agency (NCA)

N/A

Office of the Police Ombudsman of Northern Ireland

The PCCS role is to review how a police force, police authority or policing agency has handled a complaint about the police – the PCCS do not investigate the complaint itself. A police force, police authority or policing agency can ask the PCCS to review how they have handled a complaint about the police. The PCCS cannot review complaints where a member of the public suggest that the police force, police authority or policing agency has acted illegally – the PCCS refer criminal allegations to the Crown Office Procurator Fiscal Service to consider.

At the conclusion of a case handling review the commissioner may recommend that a police force, police authority or policing agency makes changes to its policies or procedures so that a problem is less likely to happen again. The Commissioner wishes to ensure that policing bodies learn from complaints to improve their practices, policies and processes, and show that they are aware of the changing complaints environment.

The commissioner can also tell a police force, police authority or policing agency to reconsider a complaint. He can also tell another police force, police authority or policing agency to reconsider it. In some circumstances the commissioner may decide to supervise the person reconsidering the complaint.

When the PCCS finish a review the commissioner communicates his final conclusions and reasons. He will also publish his report, suitably anonymised, on the PCCS website www.pcc-scotland.org.

The PCCS funding is decided by Scottish Ministers and paid through the Justice Department of the Scottish Government. The PCCS publish audited annual accounts for each financial year.

Police Complaints Commissioner for Scotland

Mr Jim Martin became the first Police Complaints Commissioner for Scotland (PCCS) in January 2007 taking up his powers in April that year for a period of three years. Mr Martin does not have any previous connections with the police.

If a member of the public is not happy with the way a police force, police authority or policing agency has dealt with their complaint, the commissioner and his office may review how that police force or organisation has handled it. The service is free and independent.

The PCCS can review how complaints about the behaviour of an individual police officer or staff member have been handled, as well as the quality of a service a police force, police authority or policing agency has given.

This includes:

- the eight Scottish police forces;
- eight police authorities (one for each police force, which are responsible for providing resources to police forces and investigating complaints against senior police officers); and
- eight policing organisations (the Scottish Police Services Authority, the Scottish Crime and Drug Enforcement Agency, the UK Borders Agency, British Transport Police, Civil Nuclear Constabulary, HM Revenue & Customs, the Ministry of Defence Police, and the Serious Organised Crime Agency).

A member of the public can ask for a review of how their complaint was handled if they:

- have had their complaint considered by a police force, police authority or policing agency;
- were badly affected by something that led to a formal complaint about a police force, police authority or policing agency; or
- witnessed something that led to a formal complaint about a police force, police authority or policing agency.

OLAF

European Anti-Fraud Office

The mission of the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is threefold:

- it protects the financial interests of the European Union (EU) by investigating fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities;
- it detects and investigates serious matters relating to the discharge of professional duties by members and staff of the EU institutions and bodies that could result in disciplinary or criminal proceedings;
- it supports the EU institutions, in particular the European Commission, in the development and implementation of anti-fraud legislation and policies.

While it has an independent status for the investigative function, OLAF is also part of the European Commission, where it has some budgetary and administrative autonomy.

OLAF is empowered to conduct in full independence:

- internal investigations, i.e. inside any European institution or body funded by the EU budget;
- external investigations, i.e. at national level, wherever the EU budget is at stake. For this purpose, OLAF may conduct on-the-spot checks and inspections on the premises of economic operators, in close cooperation with the competent Member State and third-country authorities.

OLAF is receiving an increasing quantity of information about possible frauds and irregularities, from a wide range of sources. In most cases this information results from controls by those responsible for managing EU funds within the Institutions or in the Member States.

All allegations received by OLAF undergo an initial selection process to determine whether the allegation falls within the remit of the Office and meets the criteria for opening an investigation.

When a case is opened, it is classified under one of the following two categories:

- Investigations: Internal investigations are administrative investigations within the European Union institutions and bodies for the purpose of detecting fraud, corruption, and any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the European Communities; including serious matters relating to the discharge of professional duties. That could result in disciplinary or criminal proceeding. External investigations are administrative investigations outside the European Union institutions and bodies for the purpose of detecting by natural or legal persons.
- Coordination cases: OLAF contributes to investigations carried out by national authorities or other Community departments by facilitating the gathering and exchange of information and contacts.

KOSOVO

EPAC Observer

Police Inspectorate of Kosovo (PIK)

N/A

4 DECLARATIONS, CONSTITUTIONS & COUNCIL DECISION

DECLARATIONS

Sofia Declaration 2014

We, the heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies and Anti-Corruption Authorities of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Union, having met in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 16 to 19 November 2014 for the 14th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly of the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), including the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), welcome the achievements of recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing our gratitude to the Ministry of Interior and the State Agency for National Security, for generously hosting this conference and for greeting us with such warm hospitality;

Seriously concerned about the significant effects of the economic crisis on the work of police oversight bodies and anti-corruption authorities, potentially jeopardizing previous achievements and rendering current tasks more challenging;

Reiterating the imperative need to ensure transparency, legitimacy, accessibility, accountability, impartiality, and integrity in all systems guiding police oversight and anti-corruption work;

Promoting respect for the rule of law and human rights in all police oversight and anti-corruption activities;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption, the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the EU Hague Programme and EU Stockholm Programme of 2009 which call for the development of a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy, Strategic guidelines within the area of freedom, security and justice adopted in June 2014 by the European Council, the European Commission's Decision on establishing an EU anti-corruption reporting mechanism for periodic assessment, adopted in June 2011 and the first Anti-Corruption Report of February 2014; also recalling the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protecting and promoting human rights (Paris Principles), the European Convention on Human Rights, the Council of Europe's European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Recalling as well the EPAC/EACN Declarations adopted in Krakow 2013, Barcelona 2012, Laxenburg 2011, Oradea 2010, Nova Gorica 2009, Manchester 2008, Helsinki 2007, Budapest 2006, Lisbon 2005, and Vienna 2004;

Acknowledging perceived deficiencies, as expressed through public opinion, in the fight against corruption and at the same time particularly calling on our anti-corruption authority members to live up to public expectations to provide effective remedies against corruption;

Welcoming the achievements of the first four sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, and particularly the progress made during the fifth session held in Panama in November 2013, as well as achievements of the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD) of UNODC;

Calling on stakeholders to follow a holistic and comprehensive approach in the fight against corruption, which shall be based on, inter alia, prevention, education, (law) enforcement, and international cooperation;

- Welcome the High-Level Panel on the Rule of Law preceding the UN General Assembly, the relevant resolutions previously adopted by this organ, and stress the importance of fighting corruption in the context of the rule of law and good governance;
- Welcome the increased number of ratifications of UNCAC, nearing universal applicability, and encourage States which have not yet done so to ratify this vital legal instrument;
- Call for the implementation of 2015-16 G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan agreed at G20 Summit in Brisbane, Australia 2014, and the continued implementation of principles agreed upon at the G20 and B20 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico 2012, and welcome the Saint Petersburg Strategic Framework, Russia 2013, especially encouraging all stakeholders to foster and enhance collective action with the corporate business community, and including the C20 and other representatives of the civil society;
- Welcome and call for the robust national implementation of the findings and recommendations of the GRECO Evaluation Round reports, including the ongoing 4th round, and the recommendations stemming from the

OECD Anti-Bribery Convention and related instruments;

- Recognize the valuable achievements made in the process of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group, the Working Groups on Asset Recovery and Prevention, as well as the establishment of the Expert Meeting on International Cooperation;
- Encourage the continuation of the work towards the establishment of an independent and efficient European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) as a major step to facilitating cross-border investigation and prosecution of fraud affecting the financial interests of the EU, including corruption cases;
- Welcome the achievements of a workshop on exchange of information among the EPAC/EACN members, which was organized on 24th of October 2014 at Laxenburg, Austria and the establishment of a working group chaired by the National Crime Agency (UK) to look into the practical details of a possible adoption of a dedicated communication tool for EPAC/EACN within the Europol Platform for Experts (EPE);
- Welcome the setting up of a working group chaired by the Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia to provide the contribution of EPAC/EACN for upcoming European Commission Anti-Corruption Report;
- Recognize legal and practical challenges concerning whistleblowing, its value and importance in fighting corruption, and call for an analysis of factors which either hinder or could be used to encourage it;
- Support the work of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in the development of professionalism of anticorruption bodies;
- Strongly call for the implementation of the Anti-corruption Authority Standards and Police Oversight Principles, unanimously adopted by the EPAC/EACN General Assembly in 2011, and commend their broad dissemination;
- Express our sincere thanks to IACA for hosting the Secretariat and providing it with the necessary resources to effectively carry out its mission;
- Recommend that the text of the Declaration be widely circulated by the members in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the EPAC/EACN Secretariat to the EU Presidency, the European Commission, and the Council of Europe's GRECO.

Krakow Declaration 2013

We, the heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies and Anti-Corruption Authorities of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Union, having met in Krakow, Poland, from 13 to 15 November 2013 for the 13th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly of the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), including the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), welcome the achievements of recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing our gratitude to the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau and the Polish Police, Poland, for generously hosting this conference and for greeting us with such warm hospitality;

Seriously concerned about the significant effects of the economic crisis on the work of police oversight bodies and anti-corruption authorities, potentially jeopardizing previous achievements and rendering current tasks more challenging;

Reiterating the imperative need to ensure transparency, legitimacy, accessibility, accountability, impartiality, and integrity in all systems guiding police oversight and anti-corruption work;

Promoting respect for the rule of law and human rights in all police oversight and anti-corruption activities;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption, the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the EU Hague Programme and EU Stockholm Programme of 2009 which call for the development of a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy, the European Commission's Decision on establishing an EU anti-corruption reporting mechanism for periodic assessment, adopted in June 2011; also recalling the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protecting and promoting human rights (Paris Principles), the European Convention on Human Rights, the Council of Europe's European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Recalling as well the EPAC/EACN Declarations adopted in Barcelona 2012, Laxenburg 2011, Oradea 2010, Nova Gorica 2009, Manchester 2008, Helsinki 2007, Budapest 2006, Lisbon 2005, and Vienna 2004;

Acknowledging perceived deficiencies, as expressed through public opinion, in the fight against corruption and at the same time particularly calling on our anti-corruption authority members to live up to public expectations to provide effective remedies against corruption;

Welcoming the achievements of the first four sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, and sincerely hoping in further progress to be made during the fifth session held in Panama in November 2013;

Calling on stakeholders to follow a holistic and comprehensive approach in the fight against corruption, which shall be based on, inter alia, prevention, education, (law) enforcement, and international cooperation;

- Welcome the High-Level Panel on the Rule of Law preceding the UN General Assembly, the relevant resolutions previously adopted by this organ, and stress the importance of fighting corruption in the context of the rule of law and good governance;
- Commend the increased number of ratifications of UNCAC, nearing universal applicability, and encourage States which have not yet done so to ratify this vital legal instrument at their earliest convenience;
- Call for the implementation of the principles agreed upon at the G20 and B20 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico 2012, and welcome the Saint Petersburg Strategic Framework, Russia 2013, especially encouraging all stakeholders to foster and enhance collective action with the corporate business community, and including the C20 and other representatives of the civil society;
- Welcome and call for the robust national implementation of the findings and recommendations of the GRECO Evaluation Round reports, including the ongoing 4th round, and the recommendations stemming from the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention;
- Recognize the valuable achievements made in the process of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group, the Working Groups on Asset Recovery and Prevention, as well as the establishment of the Expert Meeting on International Cooperation;
- Note with interest the European Commission proposal to establish the European Public Prosecution's Office as a major step to facilitating cross-border investigation and prosecution of corruption cases in the European Union;
- Welcome the achievements of the seminar on the use of advanced information technology, organized by the Slovenian Commission for the Prevention of Corruption in cooperation with the Romanian National Anticorruption Directorate in October;
- Encourage members to take, between the annual conferences, a proactive approach to international cooperation by initiating working groups or expertise exchange meetings;
- Invite all members to reflect upon the possibilities of integrating IT in their work and applying technology in order to make better use of available resources and in helping render their work more effective;
- Recognize legal and practical challenges concerning whistleblowing, its value and importance in fighting corruption, and call for an analysis of factors which either hinder or could be used to encourage it;
- Welcome the successful development of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), and call upon States which have not yet done so to consider acceding to its founding treaty and pledge their support to this important initiative;
- Also welcome the programmes and trainings offered by IACA, in particular the International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy (IACSA) as well as the first inter-disciplinary Master in Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) programme;
- Strongly call for the implementation of the Anti-corruption Authority Standards and Police Oversight Principles, unanimously adopted by the EPAC/EACN General Assembly in 2011, and commend their broad dissemination;
- Express our sincere thanks to IACA for hosting the Secretariat and providing it with the necessary resources to effectively carry out its mission;
- Take note, with sincere appreciation, of the generous offer by our Bulgarian friends to host the 2014 Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Sofia, and accept this proposal with gratitude;
- Recommend that the text of the Declaration be widely circulated by the members in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the EPAC/EACN Secretariat to the EU Presidency, the European Commission, and the Council of Europe's GRECO.

Barcelona Declaration 2012

We, the heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies and Anti-Corruption Authorities of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Union, having met in Barcelona, Spain, from 21 to 23 November 2012 for the 12th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly of the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC), including the European contact-point network against corruption (EACN), welcome the

achievements of recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing our gratitude to the Mossos d'Esquadra and the Anti-Fraud Office of Catalonia, Spain, for generously hosting this conference and for greeting us with such warm hospitality;

Seriously concerned about the significant effects of the economic crisis on the work of police oversight bodies and anti-corruption authorities, potentially jeopardizing previous achievements and rendering current tasks more challenging;

Reiterating the imperative need to ensure transparency, legitimacy, accessibility, accountability, impartiality, and integrity in all systems guiding police oversight and anti-corruption work;

Promoting respect for the rule of law and human rights in all police oversight and anti-corruption activities;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption, the OECD Convention on Combatting Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the EU Hague Programme and EU Stockholm Programme of 2009 which call for the development of a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy, the European Commission's Decision on establishing an EU anti-corruption reporting mechanism for periodic assessment, adopted in June 2011; also recalling the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protecting and promoting human rights (Paris Principles), the European Convention on Human Rights, the Council of Europe's European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT), and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;
Recalling as well the EPAC/EACN Declarations adopted in Laxenburg 2011, Oradea 2010, Nova Gorica 2009, Manchester 2008, Helsinki 2007, Budapest 2006, Lisbon 2005, and Vienna 2004;

Acknowledging perceived deficiencies, as expressed through public opinion, in the fight against corruption and at the same time particularly calling on our anti-corruption authority members to live up to public expectations to provide effective remedies against corruption;
Welcoming the achievements of the first three sessions of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, and particularly the progress made during the fourth session held in Marrakech in October 2011;
Calling on stakeholders to follow a holistic and comprehensive approach in the fight against corruption, which shall be based on, inter alia, prevention, education, (law) enforcement, and international cooperation;

- Welcome the High-Level Panel on the Rule of Law preceding the UN General Assembly, the relevant resolutions previously adopted by this organ, and stress the importance of fighting corruption in the context of the rule of law and good governance;
- Commend the increased number of ratifications of UNCAC, nearing universal applicability, and urging States which have not yet done so to ratify this vital legal instrument at their earliest convenience;
- Call for the implementation of the principles agreed upon at the G20 and B20 Summit in Los Cabos, Mexico 2012, especially urging all stakeholders to foster and enhance collective action with the corporate business community;
- Welcome and call for the robust national implementation of the findings and recommendations of the GRECO Evaluation Round reports, including the ongoing 4th round, and the recommendations stemming from the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention;
- Recognize the valuable achievements made in the process of the UNCAC Implementation Review Group, the Working Groups on Asset Recovery and Prevention, as well as the establishment of the Expert Meeting on International Cooperation;
- Welcome the achievements of the seminar on fraud and public procurement, organized by the Romanian National Anticorruption Directorate in cooperation with the German Foundation on International Legal Cooperation in June, and the broad distribution of its report;
- Encourage members to take a proactive approach to international cooperation by initiating working groups or expertise exchange meetings in-between the annual conferences;
- Invite all members to reflect upon the possibilities of integrating IT in their work and applying those technologies in order to make better use of available resources and in helping render their work more effective;
- Recognize legal and practical challenges concerning whistleblowing, its value and importance in fighting corruption, and call for an analysis of factors which either hinder or could be used to encourage it;
- Welcome the successful development of the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), and call upon States which have not yet done so to accede to its founding treaty and pledge their support to this important initiative ;

- Also welcome the programmes and trainings offered by IACA, in particular the International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy (IACSA) as well as the first inter-disciplinary Master in Anti-Corruption Studies (MACS) programme;
- Strongly call for the implementation of the Anti-corruption Authority Standards and Police Oversight Principles, unanimously adopted by the EPAC/EACN General Assembly in 2011, and commend their broad dissemination;
- Express our sincere thanks to IACA for hosting the Secretariat and providing it with the necessary resources to effectively carry out its mission;
- Commend the Secretariat on the improvement of the networks' web presence by developing a new website and thus facilitating access to information for members, partners and the interested public, and call on all members to make broad use of the resources it offers;
- Take note, with sincere appreciation, of the generous offer by our Polish friends to host the 2013 Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Krakow, and accept this proposal with gratitude;
- Recommend that the text of the Declaration be widely circulated by the members in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the EPAC/EACN Secretariat to the EU Presidency, the European Commission, and the Council of Europe's GRECO.

Laxenburg Declaration 2011

We, the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies (POB) and national Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA) of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Union, who met in Laxenburg, Austria from 22 to 25 November 2011 for the Eleventh Annual Professional Conference of the European Partners Against Corruption (EPAC), including the EU's Anti-Corruption Contact-point Network (EACN), warmly welcome the developments and achievements that have been accomplished in recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing our sincere gratitude to the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) for the initiative to generously host this Conference and commending the organizers for the warm hospitality and excellent planning that has made the Conference a resounding success;

Also commending the organizers of the Transparency International 2011 Integrity Awards Ceremony for holding this important event in parallel with the EPAC/EACN Conference, thus enabling the representatives from both sides to seize the opportunity for networking and exchange of best practices;

Seriously concerned about the significance of threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values, justice and public trust, and jeopardizing sustainable development, social and economic prosperity, and the rule of law;

Taking into serious consideration that developments on the international scene, including the worldwide effects of the economic crisis, part of which are related to the adverse effects of corruption not only on governments but also on societies and the quality of life of the citizens, have turned the promotion of good governance and respect for the rule of law into an even more demanding task;

Reiterating the need to ensure transparency, accessibility, accountability, legitimacy, impartiality and integrity in all systems created for the police oversight as well as anti-corruption work;

Promoting the respect for the rule of law and human rights through and within all police oversight activities as well as in the overall spectrum of anti-corruption activities;

Being aware that the mobilization of civil society is a significant factor contributing to the fulfilment of this task, and thus calling for strong civil society participation in police oversight and anti-corruption work;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption; the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; the EU Hague Programme; the EU Stockholm Programme of 2009, which called for the development of a comprehensive EU anti-corruption policy, and the European Commission's Decision on "Establishing an EU Anti-corruption reporting mechanism for periodic assessment", adopted in June 2011; as well as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights (Paris Principles); the European Convention on Human Rights; the Council of Europe European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT); and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Noting the relevant decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the publication on 12 March 2009 of the opinion of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the independent and effective determination of complaints against the police;

Calling on all stakeholders to base the fight against corruption on a holistic and comprehensive approach, which includes, inter alia, prevention, education, law enforcement and cooperation;

Recalling the EPAC Vienna 2004, Lisbon 2005, Budapest 2006, Helsinki 2007, Manchester 2008, Nova Gorica 2009, Oradea 2010, and Budapest 2011 Declarations;

Acknowledging the substantial efforts made at the international level by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Republic of Austria, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and a growing family of other international stakeholders that led to the establishment IACA, seated in Laxenburg, Austria, with a constituency of 55 UN Member States and two International Organizations from all corners of the globe, which shall function as an international, inter-cultural, inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary centre of excellence in the fields of anti-corruption education, training, cooperation and academic research;

Welcoming with satisfaction the results and progress made at the 4th Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Marrakech, Morocco, 24-28 October 2011;

Welcoming also the finalization of evaluation Rounds I, II, and III of the GRECO evaluation process and looking forward to the upcoming Round IV;
Endorsing the participation of authorities of the EACN and acknowledging EPAC's, including EACN's, achievements which reflect the determination of the Parties to consolidate and provide sustainability to this long-standing cooperation;

1. Reiterate strong commitment and the importance of safeguarding the independence of both POBs and ACAs in accordance with the fundamental principles of the respective national systems.
2. Warmly welcome the significant work undertaken within the PO Principles Working Group and the ACA Standards Working Group, supported by the EPAC/EACN Secretariat.
3. Welcome with satisfaction the unanimous adoption of the PO Principles and the ACA Standards, including the EPAC/EACN 10 Guidelines and Parameters on the Notion of Independence of AC Authorities.
4. Recommend that the adopted principles, standards and guidelines be fully implemented and translated into reality and that EPAC/EACN members undertake strong efforts for their operationalization and widespread dissemination throughout the community.
5. Promote an effective system of policing, ensure respect for the rule of law and welcome efforts aiming at the inclusion of human rights values and ethical approaches in all policing and anti-corruption activities.
6. Strengthen other forms of international cooperation, in particular by promoting the above-mentioned international conventions and mechanisms, thus also strengthening the European approach in these instruments on the operational level.
7. Reiterate the importance of EACN as a significant and most fruitful platform for the nominated organizations in the collaboration of European POBs and ACAs, which successfully achieved all tasks as set out in Council Decision 2008/852/JHA of 24 October 2008 and even progressed beyond, by – inter alia –building upon constructive cooperation with EPAC over the last ten years, and expending links of cooperation to the European Neighbourhood.
8. Welcome the achievements and progress generated by IACA so far in building on a holistic and comprehensive approach in the prevention of and fight against corruption, and acknowledge the facilitating role that IACA could play in the operationalization of EPAC/EACN's goals and objectives, especially in relation to the implementation of international anti-corruption instruments as well as in the fields of exchange of experience and networking.
9. Welcome with gratitude the offer by IACA to support and host the EPAC/EACN Secretariat and commend her efforts in this respect.
10. Renew the invitation to the European Commission to support EPAC/EACN in concrete and practical terms.
11. Invite the President and the VicePresidents to make proposals for the future strategies of the two strands of EPAC/EACN, POBs and ACAs, and to present them to the next Annual Professional Conference.
12. Encourage and welcome voluntary contributions from members with a view to support the Secretariat in carrying out its functions in an effective and timely manner.
13. Recommend that the text of the Declaration be widely circulated by the POBs and the ACAs in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the EPAC/EACN Secretariat to the EU Presidency, the European Commission, and the Council of Europe's GRECO.

Oradea Declaration 2010

We, the Representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies (POBs) and Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) of the Member States of the Council of Europe and the European Union, and Observers, gathered in Oradea, Romania, for the Tenth Annual Professional Conference (and General Assembly) of the EPAC network, European Partners Against Corruption (including the EU's Anti-Corruption Contact-point Network, EACN), devoted to „European Conditions for Integrity – New Perspectives", warmly welcome the achievements that have been accomplished in recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing our gratitude to our Romanian hosts, the Anti-Corruption General Directorate (AGD), the National Anti-Corruption Directorate (DNA), and the DGIPI for hosting the Conference as well as stating our deepest appreciation to the hosts for their warm hospitality that has made the Conference such a success;

Concerned about the seriousness of threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice, and jeopardizing sustainable development, social and economic prosperity and the rule of law;

Reiterating the need to ensure transparency, accessibility, accountability, legitimacy, impartiality and integrity in all systems created for the police-oversight as well as the anti-corruption work;
Promoting the respect for the rule of law and human rights in all police-oversight as well as the anti-corruption activities;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption; the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; the EU Hague Programme and the EU Stockholm Programme; and the Comprehensive EU Policy against Corruption; as well as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights (Paris Principles); the European Convention on Human Rights; the Council of Europe European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT); and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Noting the relevant decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the publication on 12 March 2009 of the opinion of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the independent and effective determination of complaints against the police;

Convinced of the significant contributions that professional organizations and civil society can make to the effective implementation of all these instruments;

Calling on all stakeholders to base the fight against corruption upon a four-pronged approach, i.e. prevention, education, law enforcement, and cooperation;

Recalling the M.A.D.R.I.D. report of the EU Justice and Home Affairs (JHA) Council (10203/10, JAI 473, COSI 35) from 26 May 2010, which welcomes the good services the EU contact-point network against corruption (EPAC/EACN) and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) could provide for the further engagement by the EU in fighting corruption;

Recalling also EPAC's Vienna Declaration 2004, Lisbon Declaration 2005, Budapest Declaration 2006, Helsinki Declaration 2007, Manchester Declaration 2008, and "Perla" Declaration 2009;

Welcoming the achievements of the 3rd Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha, Qatar, in November 2009, in particular the adoption of a review mechanism;

Acknowledging with great satisfaction the efforts by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the Republic of Austria, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and by a growing family of States Parties and other international stakeholders that led to the establishment of the first International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Laxenburg, Austria, which shall function as an international, inter-cultural, inter-sectoral and inter-disciplinary centre of excellence in the fields of anti-corruption education, training, cooperation and academic research;

Endorsing the participation of organizations of the EU contact-point network against corruption (EACN), acknowledging EPAC's (incl. EACN) and its working groups' achievements and affirming our commitment to further support the EACN's development building upon the existing cooperation between the EPAC:

1. Reiterate the necessity that POBs as well as ACAs are given the necessary independence in accordance with

the fundamental principles of the respective national legal system so as to carry out their tasks effectively and free from any undue influence;

2. Reiterate the inclusiveness of EPAC as far as Member States of the EU and the Council of Europe are concerned, as well as foster the more formal operational cooperation within the EU by strengthening the cooperation between the contact-points of the EACN under the umbrella of EPAC;
3. Endorse and support the development and maintain the momentum of the EU contact-point network against corruption, EACN, as a further significant step in the collaboration of European POBs and ACAs building upon the existing cooperation between the EPAC;
4. Express our satisfaction at the establishment of the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism and pledge our unwavering support to its full and effective functioning as well as call upon the European Commission that any (additional) reporting and reviewing mechanism shall not duplicate already existing instruments and shall not increase (administrative) burdens for national ACAs but shall gain synergies with existing mechanisms, especially the GRECO mechanism;
5. Strengthen all forms of international cooperation and sustainable exchange of experience and knowledge, in particular by promoting the above mentioned international conventions and mechanisms, thus strengthening the European approach in these instruments also on the operational level;
6. Commend the President of EPAC (incl. EACN) for concluding agreements or arrangements of strengthened cooperation with relevant institutions and organizations and mandate him/her to continue doing so;
7. Acknowledge that for proper functioning the network needs a solid and stable financial basis that is not exclusively covered by one or a small group of members;
8. Appreciate the European Commission's general willingness to support (financially or non-financially) EPAC/EACN and invite the European Commission to do so in the most effective and pragmatic way and in a timely manner;
9. Invite and mandate the President, together with interested members, to approach the European Commission (and other relevant stakeholders) and explore ways and means of how this could be facilitated best and in a timely manner and report to the next annual conference (scheduled for November 2011) at the latest about the results of these talks;
10. Invite all EPAC Partners to participate in one or more of the 2011 EPAC Working Groups: 'EPAC (EACN) Finances WG', chaired by the President, 'AC Standards WG', chaired by the Vice-President (AC), 'PO Principles WG', chaired by England & Wales, to coordinate their meetings and deliberations with the Secretariat for safeguarding inclusive outreach and information-sharing, and to conclude their work and submit their results via the Secretariat to the President no later than four months before the next annual conference, and, finally, request the Secretariat and the President to review and circulate the results to all members no later than three months before the next annual conference so that they can be discussed and adopted at this next annual conference, which is scheduled to take place in November 2011.
11. Acknowledge and thankfully accept until more permanent solutions can be found the offer by IACA to support and host the Secretariat of the network;
12. Reiterate our invitation to all members to – on a voluntary basis – support the Secretariat (e.g. by secondment of personnel);
13. Decide that the text of this Declaration be widely circulated by the EPAC and EACN in their countries and beyond, including to the relevant institutions of the Council of Europe and the European Union.

Nova Gorica ("Perla") Declaration 2009

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies (POBs) as well as the Heads and key representatives of the national Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) of the EU Member States and of Member States of the Council of Europe met in Nova Gorica, Slovenia, from 04 to 06 November 2009 for their 9th Annual Professional Conference. They warmly welcome the achievements that have been accomplished in recent years and declare as follows:

Expressing their gratitude to the Slovenian Commission for the Prevention of Corruption and to the Ministry of Interior for hosting the Conference as well as stating their deepest thanks for their hospitality that has made the Conference a resounding success;

Recalling numerous international conventions, instruments and mechanisms, such as the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption; the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; the EU Hague Programme; and the Comprehensive EU Policy against Corruption; as well as the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN principles relating to the status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights (Paris Principles); the European Convention on Human Rights; the Council of Europe European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading

Treatment or Punishment (CPT); and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Anticipating the EU Stockholm Programme (2009) which should contain another call for developing and implementing a comprehensive EU policy against corruption;

Recalling EPAC's Vienna Declaration 2004, Lisbon Declaration 2005, Budapest Declaration 2006, Helsinki Declaration 2007, and Manchester Declaration 2008;

Noting the relevant decisions of the European Court of Human Rights and the publication on 12 March 2009 of the opinion of the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights concerning the independent and effective determination of complaints against the police;

Welcoming that during nearly a decade of solely voluntary informal collaboration, EPAC has always kept on reinforcing a sustainable structure, which culminates in the adoption of its new Constitution at this year's Conference, continuing to allow European POBs and ACAs to intensify their participation in a variety of activities within the Network, including in different working groups;

Welcoming the participation of 16 observers from 7 countries and looking forward to intensifying their fruitful cooperation with these organizations;

Endorsing the participation of organizations of the EU contact-point network against corruption (EACN), acknowledging the EACN's first achievements, especially the adoption of its Constitution, and affirming their commitment to further support the EACN's development building upon the existing cooperation between the EPAC:

1. Reiterate the necessity that POBs as well as ACAs are given the necessary independence in accordance with the fundamental principles of the respective national legal system;
2. Promote an effective system of oversight of policing and secure the respect for the rule of law and human rights in all policing and anti-corruption activities;
3. Ensure transparency, accessibility, accountability, legitimacy, impartiality and integrity in all systems created for the oversight of policing and for the anti-corruption work;
4. Continue to support the development of common standards and principles for POBs as well as ACAs in 2010 with a focus on the promotion of standards by member organizations, and thus enhance accountability and legitimacy also beyond their own structures;
5. Acknowledge and welcome the work and results of the working groups 'PO principles', chaired by England & Wales, 'Staff Exchange', chaired by Belgium, and 'EPAC/EACN Constitution', chaired by the President;
6. Invite all EPAC Partners to participate in one or more of the 2010 EPAC Working Groups: 'EPAC (EACN) Finances WG', chaired by the President, 'Staff Exchange WG', chaired by Belgium, 'AC Standards WG', chaired by Slovenia, 'PO Principles WG', chaired by England & Wales, and – on a voluntary basis – support the Secretariat;
7. Strengthen other forms of international cooperation and sustainable exchange of experience and knowledge, in particular by promoting the above mentioned international conventions and mechanisms, thus strengthening the European approach in these instruments also on the operational level;
8. Call for the establishment of a robust and effective review mechanism for the UNCAC at the upcoming 3rd Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Doha from 9 to 13 November 2009, and support further anti-corruption efforts within the framework of the Council of Europe and the OECD;
9. Welcome once again the successful development of the annual International Anti-Corruption Summer School, IACSS, in which, in the last three years, more than 150 anti-corruption practitioners from over 40 countries of 4 continents have participated, and where an intensive dialogue between the academic and the operational part of the anti-corruption community has reached a high qualitative level. The IACSS has been promoted through the use of EPAC channels, officially supported by EPAC partners and co-financed by the European Commission;
10. Endorse and support the development and maintain the momentum of the EU contact-point network against corruption, EACN, as a further significant step in the collaboration of European POBs and ACAs building upon the existing cooperation between the EPAC and as a strong sign of the overall will to enhance the fight against corruption in Europe, especially in the context of the expected commitment towards anti-corruption within the Stockholm Programme of the EU;
11. Commit themselves to engage as EPAC in the anti-corruption activities of the above mentioned programme, in order to effectively implement its tasks on the operational level;
12. Reiterate the inclusiveness of EPAC as far as Member States of the EU and the Council of Europe are concerned, as well as foster the more formal operational cooperation within the EU by strengthening the cooperation between the contact-points of the EACN under the umbrella of EPAC;
13. Recommend that the text of this Declaration be widely circulated by the EPAC and EACN;

Manchester Declaration 2008

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies (POB) as well as the Heads and key representatives of the national Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA) of the EU Member States and Observer States met in Manchester on 19 – 21 November 2008 for their 8th Annual Professional Conference. The Heads and key representatives of the national POB as well as the Heads and key representatives of the national ACA of the EU Member States and Observer States warmly welcome the achievements that have been accomplished in recent years and with an overwhelming majority declare as follows:

Expressing their gratitude to the Independent Police Complaints Commission of England and Wales (IPCC) for hosting the Conference as well as stating their deepest thanks for its hospitality that has made the Conference a resounding success;

Commemorating and recalling the 60th anniversary of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the 5th anniversary of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC);

Recalling the numerous (other) international conventions, instruments, and mechanisms, such as the Council of Europe Civil and Criminal Law Conventions on Corruption; the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions; the EU Hague Programme; and the Comprehensive EU Policy against Corruption; as well as the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the UN Principles relating to the Status and Functioning of National Institutions for Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (Paris Principles); the European Convention on Human Rights; the Council of Europe European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT); and the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;

Recalling the EPAC Vienna 2004, Lisbon 2005, Budapest 2006, and Helsinki 2007 Declarations;

Welcoming the fact that EPAC has successfully developed and maintained a sustainable organisation during the last eight years, which has allowed European POB and ACA to pro-actively participate in a variety of activities within the Network, including in different Working Groups, which have also added to the success of this Conference;

Welcoming as observers relevant organisations from Albania, Croatia, Kosovo, Montenegro, and Norway, and appreciating their fruitful co-operation with these organisations;

1. Reiterate the necessity that POB as well as ACA are given the necessary independence; state furthermore that such independence may be developed and maintained through sufficient separation from the hierarchy of the structures that are subject to the POB's or ACA's remit;
2. Ensure independence, transparency, accessibility, accountability, legitimacy, impartiality, and integrity in all systems created for the oversight of policing and the anti-corruption work;
3. Continue to support the development of common standards and best practises for POB and ACA in 2009 with an emphasis on the promotion of the standards by Partner Organisations, and, thus, enhance of accountability and legitimacy also beyond their own structures;
4. Acknowledge and welcome the work and the results of the 2008 EPAC Working Groups: 'PO Principles' (Chair: England & Wales), 'AC Standards' (Chair: Latvia and Lithuania), 'EPAC Trans-national Cooperation & Staff Exchange' (Chair: Belgium), 'EPAC Communication' (Chair: Austria), and 'EPAC Conference 2008' (Chair: England & Wales);
5. Commit themselves to further develop the EPAC Network and to take first steps toward the adoption of an EPAC Constitution, by appointing a Steering Group comprising a President, 2 Co-Chairs (one each for ACA and POB) and 2 Deputy Chairs (one each ACA and POB) (all of which have been individually appointed by the Conference), in order to also support the implementation of the EACN Council Decision of 24 October 2008 until its separate full operability, and who are charged with collective responsibility, supported by the Secretariat, for the development of a draft EPAC Constitution to be discussed and formally approved by the Annual Professional Conference;
6. Implement a Partners Working Group EPAC "Constitution" (chaired by the President) to assist the Steering Group in their development of a draft EPAC Constitution, open to attendance by representatives of all EPAC Partners, based upon the principles of independence, transparency, accountability, legitimacy, impartiality, and integrity and shall provide aims & objectives and provisions, among others, relating to governing structure, membership, finances, and rules of procedure;
7. Request the President - subject to availability of resources – especially: to promote and advocate the values and goals of EPAC; to be responsible for the effective operation and representation of EPAC; to oversee the overall direction and promotion of EPAC; to function as the public face of EPAC; to liaise and co-operate with other organisations and forums; to preside at the Annual Professional Conference; to report to the Annual

Professional Conference on his/her activities and achievements;

8. Request the Co-Chairs - subject to availability of resources – especially: to lead, promote and advocate the values and goals of EPAC and the strand (ACA or POB) they are representing, particularly in the Steering Group and the Partners Working Group "Constitution"; to support the President in his/her functions; to liaise with their respective Deputy Co-Chairs; to report to the Annual Professional Conference on his/her activities and achievements; and request the Deputy Co-Chairs - subject to availability of resources – especially: to lead, promote and advocate the values and goals of EPAC and the strand (ACA or POB) they are representing, particularly in the Steering Group and the Partners Working Group "Constitution"; to support the President and Co-Chairs in their functions;
9. Request the Secretariat - subject to availability of resources – especially: to provide the Steering Group, the Partners Working Group "Constitution", and other Working Groups with administrative support in relation to the mandated activity and the Annual Professional Conference; to inform - on a regular basis, through website and newsletters - all Partners of EPAC developments and activities; to engage in and to continue to collect and co-ordinate notifications of the national contact points by the Member States for EACN nominations; to assist in any other administrative, technical and communication issues and duties with regard to the coherent design of the EPAC Network; to report to the Annual Professional Conference on its activities and achievements;
10. Request the Working-Group Chairs – subject to availability of resources – especially: to convene, chair and co-ordinate the work of the respective Working Group; to coordinate their work with the Secretariat; to report to the Annual Professional Conference on their Working Group's activities and achievements;
11. Request the President, the Co-Chairs, the Deputy Co-Chairs, and the Secretariat – subject to availability of resources – to engage in their activities and carry out their functions until the (new) Constitution is adopted by the Annual Professional Conference;
12. Invite all EPAC Partners to pro-actively participate in the one or more of the 2009 EPAC Working Groups (EPAC Partners WG "Constitution" chaired by the President, Staff Exchange WG chaired by Belgium, AC Standards WG chaired by Latvia and Lithuania, PO Principles WG chaired by UK) and the other activities of the Network, and – on a voluntary basis – support the Secretariat;
13. Welcome that the 9th EPAC Annual Professional Conference of the EU Member States' and Observer States' POB and ACA will be organised and hosted by the Slovenian Commission for Preventing Corruption in autumn 2009. Partners who have already organised conferences as well as the Secretariat gladly offer their experience and assistance;
14. Recommend that this Declaration be widely circulated by the EPAC Partners in their respective countries and beyond.

Helsinki Declaration 2007

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Oversight Bodies (POBs) as well as the Heads and key representatives of the national Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACAs) of the EU Member States and observer states met in Helsinki on 12-14 December 2007 for their 7th Annual Professional Conference. The Heads and key representatives of the national POBs as well as the Heads and key representatives of the national ACAs of the EU Member States warmly welcome the achievements that have been made in previous years and declare as follows:

Expressing their gratitude to the Finnish Ministry of the Interior for having taken the initiative for hosting the Conference as well as stating their deepest thanks for its gracious hospitality that has made the Conference a resounding success;

Recalling the Vienna Declaration 2004, the Lisbon Declaration 2005, and the Budapest Declaration 2006;

Welcoming the fact that EPAC has developed a comprehensive structure during the last years, which culminated in the working year 2006/2007 when European POBs and ACAs have actively participated throughout the year in a variety of activities within the Network, including in four different working groups, which have also added to the success of this Conference;

Appreciating the participation as observers of the relevant organisations from Albania, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia and looking forward to intensifying their fruitful cooperation with these organisations;

1. Emphasize the necessity that POBs as well as ACAs are given the necessary independence, in accordance with

the fundamental principles of the respective national legal systems. That independence may be developed and maintained, inter alia, through sufficient separation from the hierarchy of the structures that are subject to the POBs' or ACAs' remit;

2. Promote coordination between working groups engaged in developing minimum standards for police oversight and anti-corruption common standards and best practices, working to ensure that views expressed about independence, accountability, funding and resources are mirrored in both pieces of work to ensure consistency and synergies;
3. State furthermore that specific legislation, adequate budgetary means and full accessibility by the general public are a valuable way to improve the performance as well as the accountability and credibility of POBs and ACAs;
4. Continue to support the development of minimum standards for POBs with a focus in 2008 on promotion and adoption of the standards by member organisations, and, thus, highlight inter alia the following important goals for POBs:

- Secure the respect for the rule of law and human rights in all policing activities;
- Ensure openness, transparency, impartiality and integrity in all systems created for the oversight of policing;
- Protect and safeguard the rights and legitimate interests of all stakeholders;
- Positively influence policing practices through the preparation and communication of lessons learned" during PO cases;

5. Continue to support the development of common standards and best practises for ACAs with a focus in 2008 on promotion and adoption of the standards by member organisations, and, thus, highlight inter alia the following important goals for ACAs:

- Ensure openness, transparency, impartiality and integrity in all systems created for anti-corruption work;
- Develop a comprehensive "three-pillar" approach in the fight against corruption, i.e. education, prevention, repression. Where these functions are not combined in one institution, commitment to cooperation with other competent authorities is of utmost importance;
- Lobby for national anti-corruption strategies, programmes as well as enhanced national dialogue and cooperation between all stakeholders as a means to unite all anti-corruption forces and create synergies;
- Education: Reinforce awareness raising among risk groups as well as the general public;
- Prevention: Prepare and communicate practical AC experience to the legislature and the executive;
- Repression: Enhance effectiveness through specialisation and training;

6. Agree to cooperate on identifying circumstances in which common working principles can evolve between POBs and ACAs across Europe;
7. Highly welcome the launch of the International Network for the Independent Oversight of Policing (INIOP), including the pro-active involvement of EPAC member organisations in this endeavour, through a series of international media launches taking place during 2008 and its inaugural conference;
8. Encourage once more all ACAs to make every possible effort to participate in the delegations of their respective countries to the 2nd session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC in Indonesia, 28 January to 1 February 2008, to ensure concrete outcomes of this important worldwide process;
9. Reconfirm their full commitment to establishing a more formal European contact-point network;
10. Welcome the success of the first International Anti-Corruption Summer School (IACSS) 2007 in Altlengbach/ Austria, which was also promoted through the use of EPAC channels and welcome the IACSS 2008, which will provide another opportunity for knowledge transfer between the scientific and the law enforcement anti-corruption community within the EU and beyond;
11. Continue to further observe the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), recalling EPAC's participation as observer to the 2nd Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA in Indonesia from 21 to 24 November 2007;
12. Acknowledge and welcome the work and the results of the "Conference 2007", the "PO principles", the "AC standards" and the "EPAC strategy" working groups and agree to maintain or set-up the following working groups for 2008: 'PO principles' (Chair: England & Wales), 'AC standards' (Chair: Latvia and Lithuania), and '2008 Conference' (Chair: England & Wales), 'EPAC Transnational Cooperation & Staff Exchange (Chair: Belgium), 'EPAC Communication' (Chair: Austria). These working groups shall present their results to the next conference in 2008 at the latest;
13. Acknowledge and welcome the efforts and contributions of the Austrian and Belgium members, BIA and Committee P, in providing the secretariat and acting as Chairs to the Network;
14. Welcome that the 8th EPAC Annual Professional Conference of the EU Member States' Police Oversight Bodies and Anti-Corruption Authorities will be organised by the United Kingdom in autumn of 2008. The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) of England & Wales has kindly agreed to host this 2008 Conference. Members that have already organized conferences as well as the two Chairs will gladly offer their experience and assistance;

15. Recommend that the text of this Declaration be widely circulated by the relevant Police Oversight Bodies and Anti-Corruption Authorities in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the Secretariat and the host of this Conference to the EU-Presidency and the European Commission.

Budapest Declaration 2006

Heads and key representatives of national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies, PMIBs, as well as Heads and key representatives of national Anti-Corruption Agencies, ACAs, of the EU Member States met in Budapest on 22-24 November 2006 for their 6th annual professional Conference. Heads and key representatives of national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as Heads and key representatives of national Anti-Corruption Agencies warmly welcome the achievements that already have been accomplished and declare as follows:

Recalling the former Declarations, especially the Vienna Declaration 2004 and the Lisbon Declaration 2005,

1. Express their gratitude to the Hungarian „Protective Service of Law Enforcement Agencies" (RSZVSZ) for having taken the initiative for hosting the Conference, as well as their deepest appreciation to the Ministry for Justice and Law Enforcement of the Republic of Hungary for their gracious hospitality that made the Conference a resounding success;
2. Welcome the attendance of the relevant units from Bulgaria and Romania, and look forward to their full participation in the network's activities by beginning of 2007;
3. Stress the foremost importance of the central points and interests they and their organizations have in common and therefore reaffirm, in full knowledge of the different competencies, tasks, structures and jurisdictions of the various EPAC members, their general agreement and endorsement on the necessity to maintain and strengthen the existing network, and welcome the new approach taken in Budapest to ensure that both the PMIB and ACA strands of EPAC are given parallel attention as well as being considered together, and believe this provides a useful model for future events;
4. Agree, as far as membership is concerned, to address gaps in EPAC's membership so that ultimately the network includes any PMIBs and ACAs with substantive jurisdiction within existing EU-Member States. Candidate States, non-EU Schengen partners and organizations with more limited jurisdiction are welcomed to join the network in accordance with the network's agreement;
5. Encourage further Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as Anti-Corruption Agencies to participate actively in the network's activities;
6. Recognise the continuing threat of organised crime and terrorism in Europe and elsewhere, the crucial role of the police and security services in preventing organised crime and terrorist acts and arresting and prosecuting those responsible, and the importance of retaining public confidence in these vital services. In doing so, acknowledge the risk that especially anti-terrorism powers and related security activities could alienate the community and therefore affirm the independence of PMIBs should not be curtailed or undermined. The Conference asserts the importance of all such bodies having the requisite independence, powers and resources to meet these challenges;
7. Recognise the fact that police cross-border activity is both permitted and encouraged in bilateral and multilateral treaties and recommends that PMIBs should be empowered to investigate such activity without any restriction ratione personae;
8. Believe that work should be undertaken to identify and agree minimum standards for police monitoring and inspection modelled, where relevant, on the UN's Paris Principles for national human rights bodies. These standards should reflect and comply with relevant human rights norms, especially the European Convention on Human Rights;
9. Welcome the entry into force on 14 December 2005 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption [UNCAC] and the convening of the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, to be held in Jordan from 10 to 14 December 2006, welcome with satisfaction the high rate of ratifications of and accessions to the UNCAC, and also welcome the ongoing progress;
10. Encourage Anti-Corruption Agencies to make every possible effort to participate in the delegations of their respective countries to the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC. Encourage further Anti-Corruption Agencies to participate actively in the Conference of the States Parties, and in particular ensure that there will be substantive discussion and concrete outcomes from the side events designed for Anti-Corruption Agencies at the Conference;
11. Welcome Interpol's initiative to set up the first ever worldwide Anti-Corruption Academy as the future international centre of excellence and competence on corruption. Given the complexity of the phenomenon of corruption, the Academy will follow a comprehensive interdisciplinary approach, based upon research and education, and will deal with sociological, political sciences, criminological, economic, legal, law enforcement and other aspects;
12. Note with great concern that in individual European countries, including EU countries, successful instruments

and mechanisms of fighting corruption are questioned and anti-corruption efforts are substantially reduced;

13. Confirm by an overwhelming majority their commitment to supporting the initiative on the setting up of a more formal European Anti-Corruption Network (EACN). This EACN has been launched by Austria, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg and Slovakia with the support of various other nations such as Belgium and France, during the Austrian EU-Presidency and is being followed up by the current Finnish EU-Presidency. This initiative is based on the recommendation of the Declaration of the 4th EPAC-Conference in Vienna in 2004. The Conference believes that any such future, more formalised network must reflect the different competencies, tasks, structures and jurisdictions of the various EPAC members and the Network's sui generis nature and, consequently, cannot be subordinated or attached to existing European networks or specifically-focused entities;
14. Acknowledge and welcome the efforts and contributions of the Austrian and Belgium Members, BIA and Committee P, in providing the joint secretariat and acting as Chairs to the Network;
15. Acknowledge and welcome the recent major worldwide initiatives with a potential interface with EPAC.
16. The Conference endorses the initiative on setting up an International Network for the Independent Oversight of Policing (INIOP);
17. Take note of the Chinese initiative of setting up an International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), which has had its first general meeting in Beijing in October 2006;
18. The Conference, aside from respective national standpoints, agrees on using and facilitating the EPAC contacts, amenities and channels in the coordination of common positions within these future international networks. The Conference also welcomes and mandates the ongoing involvement as well as the secretarial and other support EPAC members, particularly the Chairs and the IPCC of England & Wales, already provide to the international inception group of INIOP;
19. Support - guided by the will to strengthen further contacts and communication between their members - the idea of further enhancing their cooperation by various practical measures;
20. Agree, on a voluntary basis and subject to national legislation, to set-up working groups with partners of various members to work on specific topics of relevance and importance to the network. These working groups will present their results to the next conference in 2007 at the latest. Such working groups will be implemented on 'Evaluation of Achievements of and Future Perspectives for EPAC' (Chair: EPAC Chairs), 'International Standards on Police Oversight' (Chair: England & Wales), 'Common Standards and Best Practice for Anti-Corruption Agencies' (Chair: Latvia/Lithuania), and '2007 Conference' (Chair: Finland);
21. Welcome that the 7th annual meeting of Heads and key representatives of Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as Heads and key representatives of national Anti-Corruption Agencies will be organised by Finland in autumn of 2007. The Ministry of the Interior of Finland has kindly agreed to host this 2007 conference. Members that have already organized conferences as well as the two Chairs will gladly offer their experience and assistance;
22. Recommend that the text of this Declaration be widely circulated by the relevant Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as by the Anti-Corruption Agencies in their respective countries and that it be submitted by the Host Country of this Conference to the EU-Presidency and the European Commission.

Lisbon Declaration 2005

I

On November 10 and 11, 2005, took place in Lisbon, organized by the Inspectorate General of Home Affairs, the Conference "Human Rights and Police Behaviour", formed by an International Seminar (November 10) and the 5th meeting of the PMIBs and ACAs of the European Union (November 11).

II

In their quality of delegates to the Conference, 28 organizations, coming from 21 Member States, were present.
Other 19 similar organizations, coming from Europe, Africa, South America and Asia, were also present.

III

The general theme of the Conference was addressed by the delegations, academics and the audience under the headings, "Understanding the control of police action" and "Carrying out the control of police action" in a democratic society.All relevant materials of this event will be made available in due time, namely in the Internet and through a book.

IV

Analyzis of the rich information conveyed by the answers to the questionnaire, the considerations of the moderators and speakers, and the vivid and plural debates, point out some basic topics:

a) the democratic control of police action, carried out by organizations, with the requisite independence and/or specific terms of reference as deemed appropriate in the national context and according to criteria of

impartiality and objectivity, is acknowledged as a corner stone of the rule of law;

b) the democratic control of police forces in the European Union operates through a myriad of various and plural organizations, all of which nonetheless are engaged in the task of ensuring the compliance of police behaviour to the rule of law, both domestic and internationally;

c) human rights are perceived to be embodied, in broad terms, in the missions, structures, human resources and working methods of our organizations;

d) d) our organizations continue their missions, structures, human resources and working methods they have nowadays, namely in the perspective to be excellent in their contribution to the integration of the values of human rights in police behaviour;

e) notwithstanding this, there may be scope for our organizations to exert influence in many areas of policing. These include:

- the encouragement of the inclusion of human rights values and ethical approach in the selection, training (induction and development) of police personnel;
- identifying and disseminating within police forces, and the public in general, human rights friendly policing techniques, particularly those regarding the use of force and firearms by police officers;
- take practical steps to build mutual confidence between the general public, NGOs and police forces in regard to the need for the existence of human rights values in the performance of their functions;
- promote and encourage the organization of seminars and research in regard to police monitoring, including best practice in this area of competence.

V

Our organizations also express their commitment to work in partnership and share best practices in all fields that impact on the effective performance of their missions.

VI

They also express their commitment to co-operate, support each other and work in partnership with all similar organizations around the world, in particular those of countries applying for EU membership.

VII

a) They also express their commitment to co-operate with PMIBs outside of Europe and will invite representatives from such groups to a special session attached to the 6th Annual Meeting in Budapest in 2006.

b) The results of this special session will be presented to the general audience of the conference latest by the end of the Budapest convention.

VIII

Thus they agree to go on meeting on a regular basis and further agree that the 6th annual meeting of the Heads and key representatives of Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies will be organized by Hungary in the second half of November 2006:

- Rendvédelmi Szervek Védelmi Szolgálata, the Proctective Service of Law Enforcement Agencies, has kindly agreed to host, in Budapest, this 2006 conference.
- Departments or units that have already organized conferences will gladly offer their experience and assistance.

IX

Finally, they express their commitment to make available and disseminate this “Final Document” of Lisbon within their countries.

Vienna Declaration 2004

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies of the EU Member States met in Vienna on 24-26 November 2004 for their fourth annual professional gathering.

The conference, in formulating this declaration, firstly must acknowledge that the national representatives present have varying levels of responsibility for the creation and development of anti-corruption policies. In this regard it is accepted that in particular, the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies’ national remit may not extend to include various aspects of national and international anti-corruption policy.

In accordance with the policies and legislation of the Member States and the principles of the United Nations Convention against Corruption as well as the relevant European Conventions as there are both the Civil Law

Convention against Corruption and the Criminal Law Convention against Corruption of the Council of Europe, the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies with specific responsibility for national and international anti-corruption policy stress, inter alia, the seriousness of the problems and threats posed by corruption, which they perceive as a social disease, to the stability and security of societies, undermining the institutions and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardizing sustainable development and the rule of law. Therefore they are convinced that good relations between Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Anti-Corruption Agencies and the civil society are indispensable for a successful fight against corruption.

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies also emphasize the links between corruption and other forms of crime, especially organized crime and economic crime, as these forms of crime make use of corruption as an instrument to facilitate their illegal activities. The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies also underline that corruption is a transnational challenge that affects all societies and economies, making increased international cooperation to prevent and control it a key prerequisite.

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies agree that law enforcement agencies are at the forefront of this struggle and hence must themselves meet the highest standards of subordination to and compliance with the principles of law, justice, social responsibility and ethics.

Furthermore, the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies acknowledge that corruption can successfully be fought only when seen in the wider perspective of its manifestations in both the public and private sectors.

The Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies emphasize the significance of transparency as a key means of fighting corruption. They also stress the importance of a broad approach to fighting corruption, such as, for example, the commonly accepted three-pillar approach of prevention – education - repression.
By effective operational cooperation, promotion of opportunities, joint working, sharing of good practices and development of high professional standards, the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies aim to improve the fight against all types of corruption, in particular corruption and any (criminal) misbehaviour in the law enforcement agencies.

In summarizing the results of this conference, the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies consent to the following objectives and will work together through the following initiatives:

1. The Heads and key representatives of the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies welcome the participation of the relevant units from the new Member States and agree that the Heads and key representatives of all the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies of the 25 Member States should continue to convene at least once a year for a regular professional meeting.
2. The UN Convention against Corruption signed in December 2003 in Mexico will have an important impact on the fight against corruption. From the professional perspective it is therefore desirable that the Convention enter into force as soon as possible.
3. In the light of the UN Convention and with regard to the increasing importance of the fight against corruption, the Heads and key representatives of the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies welcome anti-corruption initiatives especially the measures that will be taken under the Hague programme.
4. The Heads and key representatives of the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies would welcome the idea of a European Anti-Corruption Network (EACN) based upon the existing structures and would also welcome appropriate steps in this direction by incoming Presidencies of the European Union.
5. A free and independent press and media are considered as major and indispensable means of fighting corruption in democratic societies. However, the Heads and key representatives of the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies also emphasize the responsibility of the media for unbiased coverage of such cases (…la responsabilité des medias lorsqu'il s'agit d'assurer la couverture de tells faits).
6. The meetings of the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies initiated by the Belgian EU Presidency in 2001 today permit enhanced cooperation in the fight against corruption, especially corruption

and any (criminal) misbehaviour in the police forces and law enforcement agencies.

7. Guided by the will to further strengthen the cooperation between their units, the Heads and key representatives of the Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies fully support the idea of further enhancing their cooperation by various practical measures.

8. These may include, on a voluntary basis and subject to national legislation, the following:

- regular annual meetings of the Heads and key representatives of the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies;
- additional meetings on general or specific topics as required;
- bilateral agreements on cooperation et altera between Member States / units;
- international agreements on cooperation et altera between Member States / units;
- bilateral agreements on cooperation et altera between Member States / units and third countries / units;
- international agreements on cooperation et altera between Member States / units and third countries / units;
- arrangements for and organization of exchanges of staff between the relevant organizations in the Member States to encourage learning and sharing of information;
- arrangements for and organization of the setting up of joint investigation teams as required (incl. with units from third countries);
- mutual exchange and common training programmes amongst the units and the general public;
- setting-up of a professional network of Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies and Anti-Corruption Agencies;
- development of joint best practices, codes of conduct, hand books etc.;
- publication and exchange of (scientific) papers on related topics (general and special reports etc.);
- exchange of (annual) reports and statistics;
- contributions to situation reports, etc. on corruption and (criminal) misbehaviour, especially those published by police forces and law enforcement agencies;
- setting up and constant updating of a `contact catalogue´ covering all the national Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Anti-Corruption Agencies;
- definition of minimum structural, organizational etc. requirements for Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Anti-Corruption Agencies (incl. third countries);
- development of proper mechanisms for whistle-blowing (and countering dishonest or malicious allegations);
- development of standardized recruitment and training programmes;
- definition of minimum standards for a professional Code of Ethics for police and law enforcement officials;
- proposals for Integrity Pacts (incl. for private entities);
- proposals for setting up common databases and networks and sharing information;
- proposals for setting up PPPs (public-private partnership initiatives) in the fight against corruption;
- researching the potential of a format for common professional training and qualifications for those engaged in combating corruption, and especially those involved in police monitoring and inspection duties;
- definition of minimum standards to ensure accountability and transparency in all aspects.

9. The 5th annual meeting of the Heads and key representatives of Police Monitoring and Inspection Bodies as well as the Heads and key representatives of the Anti-Corruption Agencies will be organized by Portugal in autumn 2005. IGAI, the Inspectorate General of the Internal Administration, Portugal, has kindly agreed to host this 2005 conference. It is planned that at this conference the discussion should focus, in particular, on issues related to human rights and the behaviour of police officers. Departments or units that have already organized conferences will gladly offer their experience and assistance.

All the a/m objectives and initiatives are to be understood as recommendations from a professional perspective and are subject to the national laws of the Member States.

CONSTITUTIONS

Constitution of the Network European Partners Against Corruption (EPAC)

1. Name and Composition
2. Objectives and Goals
3. General Principles
4. Members
5. Observers
6. Honorary membership
7. Structure
8. General Assembly
9. Decision Making
10. President
11. Vice-Presidents
12. Deputy Vice-Presidents
13. Secretariat
14. Working Groups
15. Finances
16. Language

Article 1
Name and Composition

The name of the network is "European Partners Against Corruption" (EPAC). It is an independent, informal, non-political network of operational Police Oversight Bodies (POB) and operational Anti-Corruption Authorities (ACA) of the EU Member States and Member Countries of the Council of Europe concerned with the independent oversight of policing and with the prevention of and the fight against corruption.

Article 2
Objectives and Goals

The objectives and goals of EPAC are of an operational nature only and may include:

- establishing, maintaining, and developing contacts between specialised authorities;
- promoting independence, impartiality, and legitimacy, as well as accountability, transparency, and accessibility in all systems created and maintained for the independent oversight of policing and the anti-corruption work;
- promoting international legal instruments and mechanisms from a professional perspective;
- supporting the development and the promotion of common working standards and best practices for POB and ACA;
- providing a platform for the exchange of information and expertise concerning developments in police oversight and anti-corruption matters;
- providing support to other countries and organisations that are looking to establish or develop oversight mechanisms and anti-corruption authorities;
- cooperating with other organisations, authorities, networks, and stakeholders in compliance with the foregoing objectives.

Article 3
General Principles

EPAC in all its activities shall apply the principles of independence, impartiality, legitimacy, accountability, transparency, and accessibility.

Article 4
Members

Members of EPAC may be organisations of national remit and/or broad jurisdiction within the EU Member States and Member Countries of the Council of Europe, concerned with the independent oversight of policing and with the prevention of and the fight against corruption. European Organisations and European networks with similar objectives may also be Members.

Article 5
Observers

Organisations of other European countries concerned with the independent oversight of policing and with the prevention of and the fight against corruption may participate in the activities of EPAC as Observers. European Organisations and European networks with similar objectives may also be Observers.

Article 6
Honorary membership

The General Assembly may elect as an honorary member of EPAC any person who has made an outstanding contribution to the network's work and who in the opinion of the General Assembly deserves such distinction. Honorary members are elected for life.

Article 7
Structure

EPAC is composed of the General Assembly and its functions, which are one President, two Vice-Presidents, two Deputy Vice-Presidents and the Secretariat.

Article 8
General Assembly

EPAC convenes at least once per year for its General Assembly. The General Assembly shall be the body of supreme authority in the network. The duties and responsibilities of the General Assembly are, inter alia:

- determining the general policies of the network;
- accepting new Members and Observers;
- suspending or expelling Members and Observers who violate the general principles of the network;
- electing and appointing persons to perform the functions set out in this Constitution;
- suspending or dismissing persons from such functions;
- establishing Working Groups on specific issues and/or projects;
- adopting declarations after conferences;
- adopting and amending the Constitution of the network;
- dissolving the network.

In addition, the General Assembly shall also meet at the discretion of a decision between three among the President, the two Vice-Presidents, and the two Deputy Vice-Presidents, or at the request of at least one third of its Members. In such a case, the President (or one of his/her deputies) shall convene an extraordinary General Assembly within 6 (six) weeks and shall notify all Members of the business to be discussed.

Article 9
Decision Making

EPAC and its Members and Observers generally act upon the common understanding and undertaking of professional co-operation and friendship and in the spirit of equal partnership. Where consensus in specific matters can not be achieved, decisions on the Constitution, on the suspension and/or expulsion of Members/ Observers, and on the dissolution of the network will be taken by a two-third majority, all other decisions on the basis of a simple majority vote, of Members in attendance at the General Assembly. Abstentions and possible blank-votes are not counted as votes.

The "one Member - one vote" principle applies. In the case of more than five Members per state, these Members will come to an internal agreement in respect of their right to vote. If no internal agreement is achieved, then the principle of majority will be implemented with only one vote being given. Observers and Honorary Members do not hold voting rights.

Article 10
President

The President is elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years (re-elections possible). The duties and responsibilities of the President are, inter alia:

- promoting and advocating the values and objectives of EPAC (core function);
- overseeing the overall direction and promotion of EPAC (development function);
- being responsible for the effective operation and representation of EPAC (management function);
- functioning as the public representative of EPAC (identity building function);
- liaising and co-operating with other organisations, networks, fora, and stakeholders (external relation function);
- presiding at the General Assembly (presiding function);
- taking care, running, and presiding over the Secretariat (administrative function);
- deciding about the allocation of the finances of the EPAC and reporting in detail on this issue to the General Assembly (financial function);
- reporting to the General Assembly on his/her activities and achievements (reporting function);
- liaising with the Vice-Presidents and Deputy Vice-Presidents;
- preparing applications/decisions for the General Assembly;
- proposing new Members and Observers to the General Assembly.

Article 11
Vice-Presidents

Two Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years each (re-elections possible). The duties and responsibilities of the Vice-Presidents are, inter alia:

- also promoting and advocating the values and objectives of EPAC in consultation with the President;
- being responsible and developing the strand (ACA or POB) or projects they are representing;
- reporting to the General Assembly on his/her activities and achievements;
- supporting the President in his/her functions;
- liaising with their respective Deputy Vice-Presidents.

Article 12
Deputy Vice-Presidents

Two Deputy Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years each (re-elections possible). The first term of the first Deputy Vice-Presidents will only last one year. The duties and responsibilities of the Deputy Vice-Presidents are, inter alia:

- also promoting and advocating the values and goals of EPAC in consultation with the Vice-Presidents and the President;
- also being responsible and developing the strand (ACA or POB) and projects they are representing;
- supporting the President and Vice-Presidents in their functions.

Article 13
Secretariat

The duties and responsibilities of the Secretariat are, inter alia:

- providing the President, the Vice-Presidents, and Deputy Vice-Presidents as well as Working Groups with

administrative support;

- informing - on a regular basis, through website and newsletters - all EPAC Partners on developments and activities;
- maintaining and servicing the EPAC website;
- assisting in any other administrative, technical, and communication issues and duties
- with regard to the coherent visibility of the network.

Article 14
Working Groups

Working groups consist of Members, Observers, and a Working Group Chair, who is responsible for convening the Working Group as often as necessary. The duties and responsibilities of Working Groups are, inter alia:

- elaborating on specific issues and projects;
- reporting their achievements to the General Assembly.

Article 15
Finances

EPAC may gain its funds by voluntary contributions of its Members, Observers, official international programmes and other sources of income. Proper care shall be taken to ensure the appropriateness of all such contributions and grants. The network shall also apply principles of transparency, accountability, and legitimacy.

Article 16
Language

The English language shall be the language of EPAC.

The EU contact-point network against corruption (EACN) constitutes itself under the clear guidelines and framework of the Council Decision 2008/852/JHA of 24 October 2008 and applies, for the time being, general EPAC rules, and also under the understanding of the following additional provisions:

Additional Provisions EACN

Article A

These national operational organisations that have been nominated by the EU Member States as of Article 2 of the Council Decision 2008/852/JHA form the European contact point-network against corruption (EACN) as of this decision. They can meet separately for specific EU issues and projects preferably within the general assembly of EPAC. If the EPAC President (or ACA Vice-President) is (are) not of an organisation nominated under Article 2 of the Council Decision, these organisations may elect out of themselves a spokesperson for this group by simple majority for the term of two years.

Article B

1. For organisational and administrative matters the EACN adopts the EPAC Constitution in accordance with Article 5 (1) of the Council Decision 2008/852/JHA dated 24 October 2008.
2. The EACN may – for the future – work on separate/additional constitutional provisions for specific EACN issues and matters.

Article C

1. The EACN will inform, on an annual basis, the relevant institutions of the European Union including on:

- the development of cooperation within the EACN;
- the work carried out by the EACN and its results, including adopted declarations and recommendations.

2. The EACN may at any time request the relevant institutions of the European Union to revise Council Decision 2008/852/JHA dated 24 October 2008, in case this is deemed necessary for the further functioning and development of the EACN.

COUNCIL DECISION

L 301/38 EN Official Journal of the European Union 12.11.2008

ACTS ADOPTED UNDER TITLE VI OF THE EU TREATY

COUNCIL DECISION 2008/852/JHA

of 24 October 2008

on a contact-point network against corruption

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on European Union, and in particular Article 29, Article 30(1), Article 31 and Article 34(2)(c) thereof,

Having regard to the initiative of the Federal Republic of Germany [1],

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament [2],

Whereas:

(1) Article 29 of the Treaty states that the objective of the Union to provide citizens with a high level of safety within an area of freedom, security and justice is to be achieved by preventing and combating crime, organised or otherwise, including corruption and fraud.

(2) The European Union strategy for the beginning of the new millennium on the prevention and control of organised crime emphasises the need to develop a comprehensive EU policy against corruption.

(3) In its Resolution of 14 April 2005 concerning a comprehensive EU policy against corruption, which refers to the communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament and the European Economic and Social Committee of 28 May 2003 on a Comprehensive EU Policy against Corruption, the Council reaffirms the importance of the role and work of the Member States in developing a comprehensive, multi-faceted policy against corruption in both the public and private sectors, in partnership with all relevant players from civil society and business alike.

(4) The European Council welcomed the development in the Hague Programme [3] (point 2.7) of a strategic concept with regard to cross-border organised crime and corruption at EU level and asked the Council and the Commission to develop this concept further and make it operational.

(5) The heads and key representatives of EU Member States' national police monitoring and inspection bodies and those of their anti-corruption agencies with a wider remit met in November 2004 in Vienna at the AGIS conference on the Enhancement of Operational Cooperation in Fighting Corruption in the European Union. They emphasised the importance of further enhancing their cooperation, *inter alia*, through annual meetings, and welcomed the idea of a European anti-corruption network based upon existing structures. In the wake of the Vienna conference these European Partners Against Corruption (EPAC) met in Budapest in November 2006 for their sixth annual meeting, where with an overwhelming majority, they confirmed their commitment to supporting the initiative on setting up a more formal anti-corruption network.

(6) In order to build upon existing structures, the authorities and agencies to form part of the European anti-corruption network could include EPAC member organisations.

(7) The enhancement of international cooperation is generally [4] recognised as a key issue in the fight against corruption. The fight against all forms of corruption should be improved by cooperating effectively, identifying opportunities, sharing good practices and developing high professional standards. The establishment of an anti-corruption network at EU level is an important contribution to the improvement of such cooperation,

[1] OJ C 173, 26.7.2007, p. 3.
[2] Opinion of 5 June 2008 (not yet published in the Official Journal).
[3] The Hague Programme in strengthening freedom, security and justice in the European Union (OJ C 53, 3.3.2005, p. 1).
[4] United Nations Convention against Corruption, adopted by General Assembly Resolution 58/4 of 31 October 2003.

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

Objective

In order to improve cooperation between authorities and agencies to prevent and combat corruption in Europe a network of contact points of the Member States of the European Union shall be set up (hereinafter referred to as the 'network'). The European Commission, Europol and Eurojust shall be fully associated with the activities of the Network.

Article 2

Composition of the network

The network shall consist of authorities and agencies of the Member States of the European Union charged with preventing or combating corruption. The members shall be designated by the Member States. The Member States shall each designate at least one, but not more than three organisations. The European Commission shall designate its representatives. Within their respective competencies, Europol and Eurojust may participate in the activities of the Network.

Article 3

Tasks of the network

1. The network shall in particular have the following tasks:

1. it shall constitute a forum for the exchange throughout the EU of information on effective measures and experience in the prevention and combating of corruption;

2. it shall facilitate the establishment and active maintenance of contacts between its members.

To these ends, *inter alia*, a list of contact points shall be kept up-to-date and a web site operated.

2. The members of the network shall, for the accomplishment of their tasks, meet at least once a year.

Article 4

Scope

Police and judicial cooperation between the Member States shall be governed by the relevant rules. The setting up of the network shall be without prejudice to such rules, and without prejudice to the role of CEPOL.

Article 5

Organisation of the network

1. The network shall organise itself, building upon existing informal collaboration between the EPAC.

2. The Member States and the European Commission shall bear all expenses of the members or representatives designated by them. The same rule shall apply to Europol and Eurojust.

Article 6

Entry into force

This Decision shall take effect on the day following that of its adoption.

Done at Luxembourg, 24 October 2008.

For the Council
The President
M. ALLIOT-MARIE

EPAC/EACN Members Map

SWEDEN
FINLAND
NORWAY
ESTONIA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
DENMARK
RUS. FED.
BELARUS
POLAND
NETHERLANDS
GERMANY
BELGIUM
LUXEMBOURG
CZECH REPUBLIC
UKRAINE
SLOVAKIA
AUSTRIA
HUNGARY
REP. OF MOLDOVA
LIECHTENSTEIN
SWITZERLAND
ROMANIA
SLOVENIA
CROATIA
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
SERBIA
MONACO
SAN MARINO
MONTENEGRO
Kosovo
ITALY
BULGARIA
GEORGIA
F. Y. R. OF MACEDONIA
HOLY SEE
ALBANIA
ARMENIA
AZERBAIJA
GREECE
TURKEY
MALTA
CYPRUS
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
LEBANON
ISRAEL
TUNISIA
JORDAN
IRAQ
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network
against
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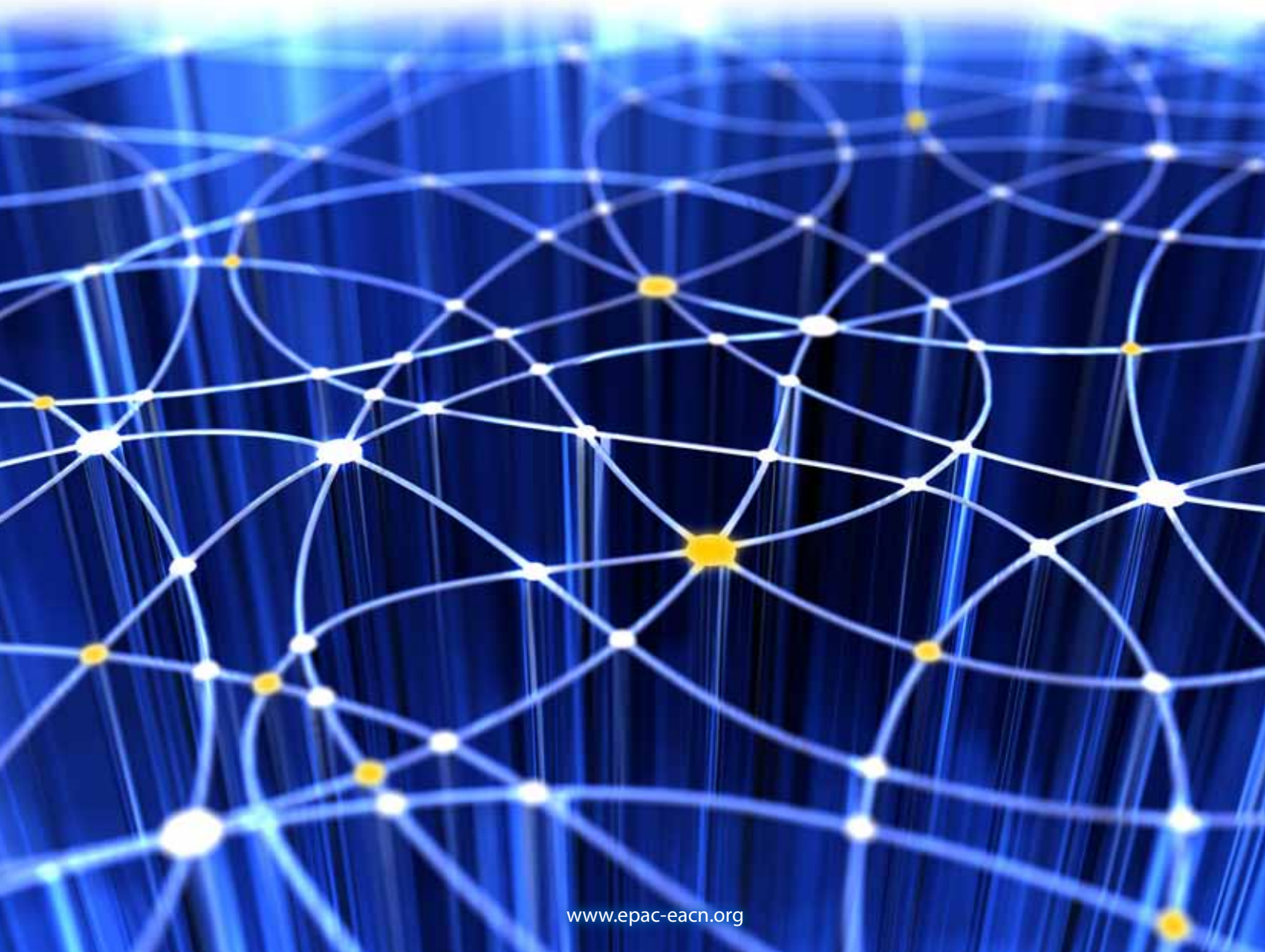
PRINT:

European Commission
Infrastructure and Logistics – Brussels (OIB)

ADDRESS:

EPAC/EACN Secretariat
Muenchendorfer Str. 2
2361 Laxenburg
AUSTRIA

Telephone: +43 (0) 2236 710 718 101
E-mail: secretariat@epac-eacn.org
Websites: www.epac-eacn.org
www.iaca.int

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