



Strasbourg, 30 April 2014

Greco (2014) 5E

**63<sup>rd</sup> GRECO Plenary Meeting**  
(Strasbourg, 24-28 March 2014)

**SUMMARY REPORT**

## I. Opening of the meeting

1. The 63<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Meeting was chaired by Marin MRČELA, President of GRECO (Croatia) who opened the meeting by welcoming all participants, referring in particular to newly nominated heads of delegation and representatives. He highlighted the importance of their expert contribution to the in-depth examination by the plenary of draft evaluation and compliance reports - an essential component of GRECO's monitoring procedures. The list of participants appears in Appendix I.

## II. Adoption of the Agenda

2. The agenda was adopted as it appears in Appendix II.

## III. Information from the President and the Executive Secretary

3. GRECO took note of information provided by the **President** and the **Executive Secretary**, with particular reference to the report of the 67<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Bureau (Greco (2014) 3E).

4. The President reported that the Bureau had continued its discussion on whether **extending the "functions" established in Article 2 of GRECO's Statute** needed to be considered at this stage. It had taken the view that the current rules already allow GRECO to deal with issues which are not regulated in detail by the legal instruments adopted in pursuance of the Programme of Action against Corruption but by other Council of Europe instruments (e.g. on the protection of whistle-blowers, lobbying, ...) as long as a link to the former instruments can be established. This had already been the case, in particular, in the Fourth Evaluation Round. It had been agreed that discussions on this matter could be pursued at a later stage, notably in the context of EU accession.

5. The Bureau had felt that it should start reflecting early on possible themes for GRECO's **Fifth Evaluation Round** and would do so at its 68<sup>th</sup> meeting (Strasbourg, 23 May 2014). The President's preliminary thoughts were that, during the reflection process, account could be taken of possible synergies with EU work; of being open to the possibility of returning to certain critical matters dealt with in the past (e.g. party funding, immunity from prosecution) – a point already accepted by GRECO; and, of greater attention being paid to effectiveness (of policies, measures and legislation) – a matter that had been raised during discussions on the content of the Fourth Evaluation Round.

6. **Kazakhstan** had been formally invited by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to accede to GRECO in December 2013. Certain formalities, including the establishment of an agreement on privileges and immunities of GRECO representatives and evaluation teams, would need to be completed before membership could become effective. The **President** referred to a related press release (Kazinform/Kazakhstan, 19 March 2014) which states that "entry in GRECO would improve the position of Kazakhstan in the international anti-corruption rankings" and sounded a note of caution, saying that participation in GRECO was not to be thought of as a public relations exercise, the aim was to secure effective improvements in anti-corruption legislation and practice. For information, copies were made available of a January 2014 address to the nation by the President of Kazakhstan entitled Kazakhstan's way – 2050: Common aim, common interests, common future.

7. The Executive Secretary had recently met with the Ambassador of **Mongolia** to Benelux and the European Union and the National Security and Foreign Policy Advisor to the President of Mongolia to provide them with information on GRECO.

8. The **Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI)** a grouping of countries of South-Eastern Europe (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, the Republic of Moldova, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia) had requested observer status in GRECO. Even though RAI does not meet one of the essential criteria for observer status – that it should be an international organisation (i.e. set up on the basis of an international treaty that is registered with the United Nations) – the Bureau had welcomed the initiative to foster cooperation and had agreed that RAI should be invited to a future exchange of views with GRECO.

9. The European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ) had recently commissioned a study on the feasibility of preparing a Council of Europe instrument on the legal regulation of **lobbying** activities that was due to be completed in May 2014. GRECO – which had dealt with lobbying from a specific angle in its Fourth Round - was likely to be asked to cooperate with the CDCJ in subsequent stages of work on this issue.

10. Helena LIŠUCHOVÁ (Head of Delegation, Czech Republic) had represented both GRECO and the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) in the working group involved in preparing a **draft Convention against the Manipulation of Sports Competitions** which was due to be finalised by September 2014. The Bureau had noted that the draft text did not have many direct links to GRECO’s work. It was possible however, that GRECO would be consulted, where appropriate, in the framework of the activities of the Convention follow-up committee provided for in the draft convention.

11. The Bureau had agreed that, in addition to RAI, the following would be invited to **future exchanges of views** with GRECO: representatives of the Romanian National Office for Crime Prevention and Cooperation for Asset Recovery responsible for operating a GRECO-style internal peer review mechanism focused on the implementation of integrity standards. Further opportunities for international cooperation included a show of interest by the Conference of Ministers of Justice of Ibero-American Countries (COMJIB) for cooperation with GRECO and potentially a request for observer status.

12. Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe had met with Abdesselam ABOUDRAR, Head of the central body for corruption prevention of Morocco (*Instance centrale de Prévention de la Corruption – ICPC*) during a visit to the country in the framework of the South Programme which is funded by the European Union and implemented by the Council of Europe. Mr Abouddrar had taken part in an exchange of views with GRECO (GRECO 57, October 2012) and on the occasion of the Deputy Secretary General’s visit in March this year, she officially invited Morocco to become a party to the Council of Europe’s Criminal and Civil Law Conventions on Corruption (ETS 173 and 174). The South Programme has a component on good governance and the fight against corruption and money-laundering (component 2) and in that context some form of GRECO-style evaluation had been carried out of the anti-corruption policy system in Morocco and a number of results were on the table. Should Morocco accede to GRECO it would be interesting to see how those findings might be combined with an official GRECO evaluation.

13. Liubov SAMOKHINA (Secretariat) informed the plenary of the launch, on 8 April 2014, by the Committee on Rules of Procedure, Immunities and Institutional Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), of the **PACE anti-corruption platform**. The aim of the platform and list of planned activities can be consulted at the following address: [http://website-pace.net/en\\_GB/web/apce/anti-corruption-platform](http://website-pace.net/en_GB/web/apce/anti-corruption-platform). Liaison with GRECO would be ensured, bearing in mind that one of the stated aims of the platform is to press for speedy action to promote Council of Europe instruments and standards and to implement GRECO’s recommendations. It could be noted that a conference-debate on the gender dimensions of corruption was planned for October 2014,

providing a great opportunity for follow-up to be given to GRECO's Prague Conference on that topic (Prague, 13 December 2013).

#### **IV. Gender Dimensions of Corruption – Follow-up to the Prague Conference**

14. Helena LIŠUCHOVÁ, GRECO's Gender Equality Rapporteur expressed her satisfaction at the outcome of the **Conference on Gender Dimensions of Corruption** organised by GRECO under the auspices of the President of the Senate and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Republic in Prague on 13 December 2013. Some very interesting conclusions and ideas had resulted. Participants had found the whole idea of gender and corruption to be relevant for GRECO's work and she had been asked to look for ways to further participate in and support the Council of Europe's Gender Equality Strategy for 2014-2017 adopted in November 2013. To build on the Prague conference, she proposed that Matthias KOPETZKY, member of the Board of the Institute of Internal Audit of Austria (IIA), be invited to a GRECO Plenary meeting later in the year to elaborate on the presentation he had made at the conference of research carried out by the IIA. As part of training on their role, the Council of Europe Gender Equality Rapporteurs had received guidance on gender-related terminology to be shared with their respective committees/bodies to acquaint them with some of the specific concepts and definitions used when discussing gender-related issues – and it was proposed that this also be included on the agenda of a plenary meeting. With regard to external cooperation she and the secretariat had been involved in the preparation of a UNDP survey on men and women in civil service and that collaboration would continue. She also planned to meet with UNODC and to contribute in some way to looking at how a gender specific approach could be incorporated by GRECO member states in the UNCAC review process under Chapter Two on prevention. Finally, at the second meeting of the PACE anti-corruption platform in October 2014 a conference-debate on gender dimensions of corruption would be held. These initiatives would be part of GRECO's contribution to the implementation of the Organisation's Gender Equality Strategy.

15. In response to one of the five objectives of the Council of Europe Strategy – gender mainstreaming - GRECO's discussion on gender and corruption had first looked into whether and to what extent gender issues could be mainstreamed to add value to GRECO's monitoring work. By the end of the year, it was planned to present to GRECO a report analysing the replies received from its members to the questionnaire "Corruption and Gender: Data Questionnaire" (document Greco (2012) 24E). The countries that had already submitted their substantial input via the questionnaire were thanked for their contribution and GRECO urged the others to do so as soon as possible.

16. The President expressed his satisfaction at the leading role GRECO had taken in this field and GRECO welcomed the follow-up to the Prague Conference proposed by its Gender Rapporteur.

#### **V. Fourth Evaluation Round**

Prevention of corruption in respect of members of parliament, judges and prosecutors

##### *Evaluation procedures*

17. The procedure for the detailed examination by the plenary of draft evaluation reports consists in paragraphs previously flagged by the Evaluation Team, the authorities or the Secretariat being read in full by the President and discussed with the participation of the Evaluation Team that carried out the on-site visit and contributed to the drawing up of the draft report. Delegations may also take the floor to open a discussion on any other section. A second reading of revisions made in light of the first is carried out by the plenary before formal adoption of the text.

18. GRECO adopted Fourth Round Evaluation Reports – including formal recommendations to the countries concerned - on **Albania** (Greco Eval IV Rep (2013) 9E), **Belgium** (Greco Eval IV Rep

(2013) 8E) and **Denmark** (Greco Eval IV Rep (2013) 6E). The deadline of 30 September 2015 was set for the submission of Situation Reports on measures taken to implement the recommendations in the three cases.

19. The authorities of Albania, Belgium and Denmark were invited by GRECO to release the above evaluation reports for publication as soon as possible.<sup>1</sup>

## **VI. Third Evaluation Round**

Theme I “Incriminations” / Theme II “Transparency of party funding”

20. In a set of compliance reports examined by the plenary, GRECO pronounced itself on the level of compliance with GRECO recommendations reached by member States. Situation Reports submitted by the authorities of each member State provide the basis for the assessments made. Rapporteurs designated by other member States are associated with the preparation of the draft compliance reports tabled.

### *Compliance procedures*

21. Third Round Compliance Reports on **Austria** (Greco RC-III (2013) 26E) and the **United States of America** (Greco RC-III (2014) 6E) were adopted. The deadline for submission of Situation Reports on further implementation of recommendations was fixed at 30 September 2015 in both cases. The authorities were invited to release the reports for publication as soon as possible.<sup>2</sup>

22. GRECO adopted the Second Third Round Compliance Report on “**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**” (Greco RC-III (2014) 2E) and terminated the procedure in respect of that member. The authorities were invited to release the report for publication as soon as possible.

23. GRECO also terminated the procedure in respect of two other members with the adoption of an Addendum to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Third Round Compliance Report on **Latvia** (Greco RC-III (2014) 3E) and on **Slovenia** (Greco RC-III (2014) 5E). The report on Latvia was released for publication and the authorities of Slovenia were invited to do the same as soon as possible.

### *Rule 32 procedures – non-compliance*

24. The Second Third Round Compliance Report on **Turkey** (Greco RC-III (2013) 27E) adopted by GRECO concluded that the level of compliance with recommendations was “globally unsatisfactory” in the meaning of Rule 31, paragraph 8.3 of the Rules of Procedure. Rule 32 was therefore applied and pursuant to paragraph 2(i) of that rule the authorities of Turkey were requested to provide a report on progress in implementing the pending recommendations by 30 September 2014.

25. The authorities of Turkey were invited to release the above compliance report for publication as soon as possible.

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<sup>1</sup> The Fourth Round Evaluation Report on Denmark was made public on 16 April 2014.

<sup>2</sup> The Third Round Compliance Report on the United States of America was made public on 23 April 2014.

## VII. Joint First and Second Evaluation Rounds

Combined content of the first two evaluation rounds

### *Compliance procedure*

26. GRECO adopted a 4<sup>th</sup> Addendum to the Joint First and Second Round Compliance Report on **Ukraine** (Greco RC-I/II (2009) 1E – 4<sup>th</sup> Addendum) and, having urged the authorities to take determined action with a view to addressing outstanding recommendations, it was requested that, in accordance with Rule 31, paragraph 9.1 of the Rules of Procedure, additional information on implementation be submitted by 31 January 2015 at the latest.

27. The authorities of Ukraine released the above Addendum to the compliance report for publication on 31 March 2014.

## VIII. Publication, translation and availability of adopted reports ([www.coe.int/greco](http://www.coe.int/greco))

28. Following previous decisions aimed at greater visibility of GRECO's work, members were reminded of the action to be taken when publishing an adopted report.<sup>3</sup>

29. The President called on the authorities of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Malta and the Slovak Republic to rapidly authorise the publication of reports addressed to them in October and December 2013<sup>4</sup>. Furthermore, he reiterated the plenary's discontent at the failure of the authorities of Belarus to publish the Joint First and Second Round Evaluation report addressed to the authorities in June 2012. Even though GRECO had, exceptionally, decided to publish a summary of the report in February 2014<sup>5</sup>, he strongly urged Belarus to comply with GRECO's policy of transparency and to publish the entire report without further delay.

## IX. Topical anti-corruption developments/events in member States

### *Experiences of the first countries evaluated within the Fourth Round*

30. In **Estonia**, the Ministry of Justice had first presented GRECO's Fourth Round Evaluation Report to the press and then discussed the findings with representatives of Parliament (Select Committee on the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Act), the judiciary and the prosecution service. Follow-up given so far to the report included a study on post-employment restrictions for parliamentarians; adoption of a new Code of Ethics and accompanying guidelines on its use (including practical examples) for the prosecution service; the Council for the Administration of the Courts had in response to GRECO's report, addressed recommendations to the Supreme Court, Judicial Training Department and Quality Assessment Work Group and the Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice are working actively towards achieving the goals set by GRECO's evaluation report.

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<sup>3</sup> GRECO asks its members to:

- agree a same-day publication date with the Secretariat
- clearly mark both the date of adoption and date of publication on the cover page
- make the national language version available and easily accessible on a domestic website
- notify the Secretariat of the location of the report by communicating the internet link to it
- include a link on the domestic website to the official language versions on GRECO's website.

<sup>4</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> Interim Third Round Compliance Report on Belgium, Interim Third Round Compliance Report on the Czech Republic, 2<sup>nd</sup> Third Round Compliance Report on Malta, Fourth Round Evaluation Report on the Slovak Republic.

<sup>5</sup> Summary of the Joint First and Second Round Evaluation Report on Belarus:

[http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/news/News\(20140203\)Eval1&2Belarus\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/news/News(20140203)Eval1&2Belarus_en.asp)

31. In **Latvia**, the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau (CPCB) had addressed a document presenting the Fourth Round Evaluation Report to the government, parliament, the judiciary and the prosecution service. The Ministry of Justice, the CPCB and the State Chancellery had been tasked by the Government with ensuring follow-up to GRECO's recommendations according to their respective mandates. The report had also been sent to the Parliamentary Commission responsible for the Anti-Corruption Programme 2014-2020. Even before GRECO's evaluation visit the CPCB had designed three concepts for regulating the disclosure of lobbying and had proposed draft legislation. The government had decided that rather than preparing a new law, the CPCB should work on proposing amendments to the current legal framework.

32. Measures had already been taken to ensure public access online to court proceedings and rulings, complaints lodged about the conduct and decisions of prosecutors and related appeals. Legislation to alter the systems of administrative immunity of parliamentarians, judges and prosecutors had been rejected by the Parliament.

33. Efforts to ensure a higher degree of independence for the Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau would be renewed within a State Chancellery working group set up to draft amendments to the law on the CPCB.

34. In **Poland**, the Ministry of Finance had issued recommendations to the tax authorities aimed at improving the scrutiny of all asset declarations. Similar recommendations, addressed to the Prosecution Service, have been issued by the Prosecutor General. Standardisation and modernisation (electronic submission) of the multiple systems currently applicable was also being sought.

35. The question of establishing a definition of conflicts of interest for the professional bodies under review had been looked at closely and currently the idea was to rather provide a set of examples as guidance. A chamber composed of 10 judges within the National Judicial Council had agreed to provide an advisory service to the judiciary – as it plays no role in disciplinary proceedings against judges it was felt that it has the necessary independence in this respect. A similar initiative was being looked into within the prosecution service.

36. The important question of limitation periods with regard to disciplinary procedures against judges and prosecutors was being worked on. For judges current draft legislation did not deal with limitation periods as such but reduced exceptions that allowed for waiving the liability of judges. Draft legislation on the prosecution service aimed to speed up disciplinary proceedings.

37. GRECO's recommendations had been forwarded by the Minister of Justice to Parliament where work was apparently ongoing but only a few concrete measures had been reported on for the moment.

38. The Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (CPC) of **Slovenia** is coordinating the response given to GRECO's recommendations. To facilitate the work Parliament would need to carry out to reach consensus on the integrity measures advocated for by GRECO, the CPC had held meetings with the National Assembly and National Council and provided them with GRECO's findings and recommendations as well as a compilation of pertinent extracts from other fourth round country reports, comparative analysis, good practices, etc. The question of whether a Code of conduct for parliamentarians was needed was a very topical issue.

39. The CPC is able to play a more proactive role in respect of initiatives to address recommendations aimed at the judiciary and prosecution service and sits on the inter-ministerial group set up by the Ministry of Justice to look into legislative changes that might be necessary. As a

result it had been decided that the Judicial Council would design and adopt a Code of Ethics that applies to all judges and would further develop the criteria and guidelines on how they are to be applied in practice for the appointment and promotion of judges. Similar initiatives would be taken for prosecutors.

40. A project-based approach is being applied for the design of a policy for the detection and management of risks and vulnerabilities to corruption within the judiciary and prosecution service. The CPC is working closely with representatives from one court and one prosecution office, designated by the Supreme Court and the Office of the Prosecutor General respectively, designing surveys to gather input from judges and prosecutors on ethical dilemmas they have come across. The results will be used to help in the design of policy, codes of conduct, guidelines and training.

41. In the **United Kingdom** consideration had been given to all of GRECO's Fourth Round recommendations and a number had subsequently been acted on. These recommendations and responses cover responsibility for the conduct of the staff of members of parliament; a reduction in the thresholds for gifts; lobbying; and ethics training. The United Kingdom's Compliance with the recommendations made by GRECO in 2012 will be evaluated in December 2014.

#### *Other News*

42. The representative of **Germany** reported that amendments to legislation that extended criminal liability for active and passive bribery of elected public officials meant that Germany will be in a position to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption, probably in 2014. The amendments which will enter into force on 1 September 2014 will punish corrupt behaviour by and towards public officials beyond what is provided for in provisions on the purchase and sale of votes. The granting or accepting of an undue advantage in return for the mandate holder acting or refraining from acting in the exercise of his/her mandate will be punishable and that offence will be added to the catalogue of predicate offences to money-laundering. This is also a significant step towards ratification of the Council of Europe's Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173) where additional steps will first be needed. The new government is very eager to make progress in that respect.

43. The representative of **Liechtenstein** provided an up-date on implementation measures since the adoption, in October 2013, of GRECO's Joint First and Second Round Compliance Report. The new Professional Trustee Act and the addition to the Law on Persons and Companies entered into force on 1 January 2014. The scope of responsibilities of the independent Financial Market Authority for supervision of trustees and trust companies has thereby been substantially expanded to encompass the granting of licences, monitoring of ongoing compliance with the licencing conditions and enforcement of supervision (including withdrawal of licences).

44. Amendments to the Police Act and the Criminal Code introducing a system for the protection of witnesses had been approved by Parliament two weeks previously. Moreover, the Government had submitted for public consultation proposed revisions to the State Personnel Act which would provide for the protection of whistleblowers and a reporting obligation.

45. In **Malta** a public consultation of all stakeholders – to be concluded by end June 2014 - would be conducted on a Government white paper proposing a Political Party Financing Bill. All of GRECO's related recommendations from the Third Round had been considered in the drafting of the Bill.

46. In **Slovenia**, the resignation, in November 2013, of the Chief Commissioner of the Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (CPC) and his two Deputies had been met by a media, civil society and political storm (cf. the summary report of GRECO 62, document Greco (2013) 18E).



The attention this drew to the list of 15 concrete points of anti-corruption action advocated by the commissioners had led to the adoption by the government just two weeks previously of an action plan specifying the road-map for their implementation by 2015.

47. Fifty-five candidates applied for the position of Chief Commissioner or Deputy. The five-member Selection Committee responsible for screening candidates had – after interview – decided that only 6 of the 30 who met the formal requirements were suitable candidates for the position of Deputy Commissioner and that none were suitable candidates for the position of Chief Commissioner. No written or oral reasons were provided by the Selection Committee. The President of Slovenia, who appoints the commissioners, can only choose from those candidates put forward by the Selection Committee.

48. A second call for candidates for the position of Chief Commissioner was published and 13 applications were received. The Selection Committee decided – after interview – that only one of the 10 who met the formal requirements was a suitable candidate for the position of Chief Commissioner.

49. On 6 March 2014 the President of Slovenia signed the decree appointing the one candidate proposed as Chief Commissioner following the second call for candidates and two of the candidates put forward by the Selection Committee following the first call for candidates as Deputy Commissioners.

50. The ensuing public controversy around the lack of choice offered to the President of Slovenia for the appointment of the Chief Commissioner, the possible motives of the Selection Committee, a legal challenge brought by the main opposition party due to the destruction of the taped interviews of candidates and the Chief Commissioner's previous political affiliations, prompted a heated public debate. When presenting the new Commission to the public, the President of Slovenia expressed doubts that the best candidates had been selected which triggered the immediate resignation of the newly appointed Deputy Chief Commissioners on 10 March 2014 and a new call for candidates was published on 21 March 2014.

51. The President of Slovenia wrote to the Prime Minister and the President of the National Assembly on 14 March 2014 noting that it had become clear from the public debate that previous membership of a political party was a serious impediment to gaining public trust in the impartial and independent supervision and regulation of public bodies. He also noted that no law precludes former members of political parties from applying for such posts and proposed that legislative changes (aligned with constitutional requirements regarding the prohibition of discrimination) be made if necessary.

52. In **Sweden**, a new Act on Transparency in the Financing of Political Parties would enter into force on 1 April 2014. GRECO's Third Round recommendations and the views and comments made during the domestic mandatory referral process had been taken into account. The Act applies to parties participating in elections to the Swedish Parliament or to the European Parliament.

53. This new legislation requires political parties to provide the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency (*Kammarkollegiet*) with an annual income statement of revenue received at central level and information on revenue related to the personal election campaigns of electoral candidates. No revenue report is required if total revenue (excluding public financing) falls below a threshold (currently 22 200 SEK/ca. 2 500 Euros) but the Legal, Financial and Administrative Services Agency must be notified of that fact. The revenue reports and notifications are to be published on the Agency's website. The Act also contains provisions on supervision, administrative sanctions and appeal to the administrative courts.

54. The Act requires that details of the number and amount of anonymous contributions and their nature are included in party revenue reports. Moreover, the 1972 Act on State Financial Support to Political Parties has been amended (effective from 1 April 2014) so that such support is paid only to parties that have not received anonymous donations. It has been decided to set up a committee of enquiry to give further consideration to the question of introducing a general ban on anonymous donations which raises some constitutional issues. The same committee will also further examine the question of extending application of the Act on transparency in the Financing of Political Parties to include parties and electoral candidates in county council and municipal council elections.

55. The representative of **Turkey** reported on amendments (by Law 6524 that entered into force on 27 February 2014) to the 2010 Law on the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors (Law 6087) adopted pursuant to Article 159 of the Constitution which lays down the general framework related to the composition, duties, powers and organisation of the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors (HCJP) and provides that matters such as election to the HCJP, working procedures of its chambers and the structure and duties of its general secretariat are to be established in detail in law.

56. Under the 2014 amendments:

- the President of the HCJP appoints the secretary general's deputies and the chairman and deputy chairman of the HCJP Inspection Board;
- the rapporteur judges who work at the HCJP are appointed by the plenary from among candidates nominated by the first chamber;
- the matters on which the HCJP can issue regulations and circulars are specifically listed – they include admission to the profession (judges and prosecutors), appointments and transfers and disciplinary measures;
- the power to assign members to either of the three chambers is granted to the President of the HCJP (the Minister of Justice) – who takes account of the source of election of each member, i.e. where each comes from;
- the President of the HCJP supervises the functioning of the Inspection Board; the Chair of the Inspection Board is responsible to the President but the President plays no role in the appointment of HCJP inspectors;
- the President of the HCJP has the power to initiate disciplinary investigation proceedings concerning HCJP members whereas the proceedings themselves and final decisions (permission to prosecute) are the responsibility of the plenary.

The mandates of the secretary general, deputy secretary generals, head and deputy heads of the Inspection Board, the inspectors, rapporteur judges and administrative staff terminated on the entry into force of the 2014 amendments but 18 of the 42 rapporteur judges, 57 of the 134 inspectors and 195 of the 270 administrative staff members had been reinstated. The deputy president, heads and members of chambers had been maintained.

57. The law of amendments (Law 6524) was taken to the Constitutional Court by the main opposition party with a demand for its annulment and a stay of execution. At the date of the present plenary meeting the Court had not granted a motion for a stay of execution.

58. The representative of Turkey further reported that the amendments had been made within the framework established by the Constitution and that they do not interfere with the independence and impartiality of the judiciary.

## **X. Fourteenth General Activity Report (2013)**

59. GRECO adopted its Fourteenth General Activity Report (Greco (2014) 1E Final) which outlines the results of its core evaluation and compliance as well as other work in 2013, including details of its external relations. It also presents a thematic article on the Gender Dimensions of Corruption by its Gender Equality Rapporteur, Helena LIŠUCHOVÁ (Head of delegation, Czech Republic) and Anca JURMA (Member of delegation, Romania);

The report would be forwarded to GRECO's Statutory Committee and to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 1, iii of the Statute and GRECO's President would be invited to present the report at the 1203<sup>rd</sup> meeting of the Ministers' Deputies (18 June 2014). It would be made publicly available after that date. Web and print editions were planned. It was hoped that members would maximise its distribution and in particular, translate the thematic article into their national languages and make it available to a broad readership.

## **XI. European Union (EU) participation in GRECO**

GRECO held an exchange of views with Reinhard PRIEBE, Director "Internal Security" of the European Commission. Mr Priebe first referred to the first edition of the EU Anti-Corruption Report that had been published on 3 February 2014. It responded to a clear need for EU-wide attention and action and for a closer look at the nature and extent of corruption and the effectiveness of member States' policies. The report aimed to give a frank assessment of how each member State tackles corruption and how existing laws and policies work in practice. It also calls for improvements and suggests how each member can step up their efforts. The report was written by the European Commission and was not the result of a peer-review process or of any kind of negotiation with member States. The specific value of the input obtained from GRECO reports was highlighted and the EU report also aimed to help carry GRECO's voice further. As follow-up the European Commission intended to put in motion an experience sharing programme involving very intensive engagement with member States to support efforts to act on the suggestions made in the report. Mr Priebe stressed how there was no ambition to compete with other reporting mechanisms, avoiding overlap was not difficult, indeed by coordinating and joining forces the various anti-corruption mechanisms can usefully reinforce each other. GRECO welcomed the European Commission's engagement in the fight against corruption and that the first EU Anti-Corruption Report recognises that the Council of Europe's anti-corruption standards play an important role in terms of setting the reference for assessment, draws extensively on GRECO's findings and aims to promote implementation of GRECO recommendations.

On the question of future participation of the EU in GRECO, working as speedily as possible towards full membership of the EU in GRECO was on the agenda. An impact assessment, looking into the implications of membership, was being conducted by the European Commission in cooperation with other EU institutions and might be finalised mid-year. It was clear nevertheless that the procedures that would have to be followed in order for the European Commission to obtain a mandate for negotiating accession could be heavy and lengthy. GRECO noted the measures taken by the European Commission with satisfaction and expressed the hope that work on a negotiating mandate would proceed swiftly.

In the meantime, the Commission felt it would be highly beneficial to reflect constructively on how to make the best possible use of EU-GRECO technical contacts and exchanges in order to make significant advances in the fight against corruption. GRECO's President felt there was no reason not to facilitate this. The analysis, recommendations and follow-up resulting from GRECO's monitoring were already publicly available and the Council of Europe secretariat regularly shared expertise with the secretariat of the Commission in the framework of established consultation frameworks. Further, closer contacts – possibly by allowing observation of GRECO at work – might be envisaged.

GRECO reiterated its willingness to pursue ad hoc cooperation with the European Commission pending formal accession.

## **XII. Conference (Laxenburg, 10-11 April 2014)**

60. GRECO took note of the state of preparation of the Conference on Strengthening the capacity of parliamentarians, judges and prosecutors to prevent corruption in their own ranks: emerging trends from two years of GRECO Round IV evaluations to be held under the auspices of the Austrian chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. It was being organised jointly with the Ministry of Justice of Austria and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) with additional financial support provided by the Government of Monaco. GRECO's secretariat had been responsible for the conception of the Programme (see Appendix III). IACA would publish the proceedings of the conference.

## **XIII. Adoption of decisions**

61. The decisions of the 63<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Meeting were adopted as they appear in document Greco (2014) 4E.

## **XIV. Forthcoming meetings**

62. The Bureau would hold its 68<sup>th</sup> meeting in Strasbourg on 23 May 2014. GRECO's 64<sup>th</sup> Plenary Meeting would be held in Strasbourg on 16-20 June 2014.

**APPENDIX I**  
**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS / LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS**

**ALBANIA / ALBANIE**

Ms Eridana ÇANO (Head of delegation)  
Chief of Staff, Minister of State on Local Issues

Ms Helena PAPA (Representative + evaluator – Belgium)  
Inspector/Coordinator, Department of Internal Administrative Control and Anti-Corruption (DIACA), Council of Ministers

Ambassador Ardiana HOBDAARI  
Permanent Representative of Albania to the Council of Europe

Ms Fjorida BALLAURI  
Director of Cabinet of the Prosecutor General

**ANDORRA / ANDORRE**

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Deputy Head of Department for Media Law, Constitutional Service of the Federal Chancellery

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Director, Anti-Corruption Department, General Prosecutor's Office

**BELARUS**

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Senior Public Prosecutor, International Legal Department, Prosecutor General's Office

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M. Yves MOINY  
Substitut délégué du procureur général près la Cour d'appel de Bruxelles

M. Eric STAUDT  
Président de la commission d'avis et d'enquête francophone, Conseil Supérieur de la Justice

M. Jeroen CLARISSE  
Conseiller au service juridique de la Chambre des représentants, parlement fédéral

Mme Dominique DASSONVILLE  
Conseiller au service juridique du Sénat, parlement fédéral

**BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA / BOSNIE-HERZEGOVINE**

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**BULGARIA / BULGARIE**

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State Expert, Directorate of International Cooperation and European Affairs, Ministry of Justice

**CROATIA / CROATIE**

Mr Marin MRČELA (**President of GRECO**)

Justice at the Supreme Court

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General Police Directorate, Economic Crime and Corruption Department, Division for Corruption, Ministry of the Interior

**CYPRUS / CHYPRE**

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**CZECH REPUBLIC / REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE**

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Magistrat, Chargé de mission auprès du Directeur des affaires juridiques, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes

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Premier vice-président chargé du service pénal, Tribunal de grande instance de Paris

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**ICELAND / ISLANDE**

**Apologised / excusée**

**IRELAND / IRLANDE**

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Mme Vania MAFFEO  
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**LATVIA / LETTONIE**

Mr Jaroslavs STRELČENOKS (Head of delegation)  
Director, Corruption Prevention and Combating Bureau

**LIECHTENSTEIN**

Mr Patrick RITTER (Chef de délégation)  
Deputy Director, Office for Foreign Affairs

**LITHUANIA / LITUANIE**

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**REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA / REPUBLIQUE DE MOLDOVA**

Mr Alexandru CLADCO  
Prosecutor, Head of Unit for analysis and implementing of ECHR, General Prosecutor's Office

**MONACO**

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M. Jean-Pierre DRENO (évaluateur – Belgique)  
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**MONTENEGRO**

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Special Adviser, Constitutional Department, Parliament *Stortinget*

Mr Jens-Oscar NERGARD (Representative + evaluator – Denmark)  
Senior Adviser, Ministry of Government Administration, Reform and Church Affairs

**POLAND / POLOGNE**

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Judge in European Criminal Law Division, Criminal Law Department, Ministry of Justice

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**RUSSIAN FEDERATION / FEDERATION DE RUSSIE**

Mr Aslan YUSUFOV  
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Mr Pavel VOLCHIKHIN  
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Premier Secrétaire, Ministère des affaires Etrangères

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Chief Project Manager for Corruption Prevention, Commission for the Prevention of Corruption

**SPAIN / ESPAGNE**

Mr Rafael VAILLO RAMOS  
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**SWEDEN / SUEDE**

Mr Andreas KRANTZ  
Deputy Director, Division for Constitutional Law, Ministry of Justice

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**“THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA” / « L'EX-RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE »**

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Judge, Director of the Academy for Judges and Public Prosecutors

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Mr Ekrem ÇETİNTÜRK  
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Ministry of Justice

Mr Ruslan RYABOSHAPKA  
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**UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI**

Ms Fiona SALEM  
Ministry of Justice

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U.S Department of State

Mr Donald CABELL  
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Ms Jane LEY  
Senior Anticorruption Advisor, International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau, U.S Department of State

Mr Raymond HULSER  
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Ms Lisa STEVENSON  
Federal Election Commission

**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON CRIME PROBLEMS (CDPC) / COMITE EUROPEEN POUR LES PROBLEMES CRIMINELS (CDPC)**  
Ms Helena LIŠUCHOVÁ (Head of delegation)  
Acting Head, International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Justice

**EUROPEAN COMMITTEE ON LEGAL CO-OPERATION (CDCJ) / COMITE EUROPEEN DE COOPERATION JURIDIQUE (CDCJ)**  
**Apologised / excusé**

**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE /  
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**  
Mme Anne-Katrin SPECK  
Commission des questions juridiques et des droits de l'homme

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK /  
BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**  
Ms Katherine DELIKOURA – **Apologised / excusée**  
Chief Compliance Officer

#### **OBSERVERS / OBSERVATEURS**

**UNITED NATIONS – UNITED NATIONS OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME (UNODC) /  
NATIONS UNIES – OFFICE DES NATIONS UNIES CONTRE LA DROGUE ET LE CRIME (ONUDC)**  
**Apologised / excusées**

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) /  
ORGANISATION DE COOPERATION ET DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUES (OCDE)**  
**Apologised / excusée**

**INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION ACADEMY /  
L'ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION (IACA)**  
**Apologised / excusée**

**ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS) / ORGANISATION DES ETATS AMERICAINS (OEA)**  
**Apologised / excusée**

#### **EVALUATION TEAMS / EQUIPES D'EVALUATION**

##### **Fourth Round – Evaluation Report / Quatrième Cycle – Rapport d'Evaluation**

##### **Albania / Albanie**

Ms Michelle MIZZI BUONTEMPO – Malta / *Malte*  
Mr Xenophon PAPARRIGOPOULOS – Greece / *Grèce*  
Mr Georgi RUPCHEV – Bulgaria / *Bulgarie*  
Ms Zorana MARKOVIC – Serbia / *Serbie* **Apologised / excusée**

##### **Belgium / Belgique**

Ms Helena PAPA – Albania / *Albanie*  
Mr Gaetano PELELLA – Italy / *Italie* **Apologised / excusé**  
M. Jean-Pierre DRENO – Monaco  
M. Jean-Baptiste PARLOS - France

##### **Denmark / Danemark**

Ms Angelina SARANOVIC – Montenegro / *Monténégro*  
Mr Jens-Oscar NERGÅRD – Norway / *Norvège*  
Ms Alexandra KAPIŠOVSKÁ – Slovak Republic / *République slovaque*  
M. Ernst GNAEGI – Switzerland / *Suisse*

## RAPPORTEURS

### Third Round - Compliance Reports / *Troisième Cycle - Rapports de Conformité*

#### Austria / Autriche

Mr Urvo KLOPETS – Estonia / Estonie  
Mr Daniel PIRES - Portugal

#### United States of America / Etats-Unis d'Amérique

Mr Paulius GRICIUNAS – Lithuania / Lituanie  
Mr Andrew MUNRO – Ireland / Irlande

### Third Round – Second Compliance Reports / *Troisième Cycle – Deuxièmes Rapports de Conformité*

#### Turkey / Turquie

Mr Jens-Oscar NERGÅRD – Norway / Norvège  
Mr Georgi RUPCHEV – Bulgaria / Bulgarie

#### “The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” / “L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine”

Mr Paulius GRICIUNAS – Lithuania / Lituanie  
Mr Vladan JOKSIMOVIC – Serbia / Serbie

### Third Round – Addenda to Compliance Reports / *Troisième Cycle – Addenda aux rapports de conformité*

#### Latvia / Lettonie

Ms Marie TULLIN – Denmark / Danemark  
Mr Václav MLYNÁŘÍK – Czech Republic / République Tchèque

#### Slovenia / Slovénie

Mr Heino KIRCHNER – Germany / Allemagne  
Mr Mika AALTO – Finland / Finlande

### EXCHANGE OF VIEWS WITH THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION / ECHANGE DE VUES AVEC LA COMMISSION EUROPEENNE

Mr Reinhard PRIEBE, Director of Internal Security, DG Home Affairs  
Ms Anabela GAGO, Head of Unit, DG Home Affairs

### COUNCIL OF EUROPE SECRETARIAT / SECRETARIAT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Mr Jan KLEIJSEN, Director of Information Society and Action against Crime, DGI - Human Rights and Rule of Law  
Mr Wolfgang RAU, Executive Secretary of GRECO / *Secrétaire Exécutif du GRECO*  
Ms Elspeth REILLY, Personal Assistant to the Executive Secretary / Assistante Particulière du Secrétaire Exécutif

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Ms Sophie MEUDAL-LEENDERS  
Mr Michael JANSSEN  
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Mme Laure PINCEMAILLE, Assistant / Assistante  
Mme Marie-Rose PREVOST, Assistant / Assistante

#### **Webmaster**

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Mme Marie-Rose PREVOST, GRECO

#### **Interpreters / Interprètes**

Ms Sally BAILEY  
Ms Chloé CHENETIER  
Ms Isabelle MARCHINI

**APPENDIX II**  
**AGENDA**

1.	Opening of the meeting <b>9.30 am</b>	Ouverture de la réunion <b>09h30</b>
2.	Adoption of the agenda	Adoption de l'ordre du jour
3.	Information from the President and the Executive Secretary	Communication du Président et du Secrétaire Exécutif
4.	Topical anti-corruption developments/events in member States	Développements/événements anti-corruption d'actualité dans les Etats membres
5.	<b>First reading</b> Evaluation Report - Fourth Round Albania ..... <b>Monday</b> Belgium ..... <b>Tuesday</b> Denmark ..... <b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Première lecture</b> Rapport d'Evaluation - Quatrième Cycle Albanie ..... <b>Lundi</b> Belgique ..... <b>Mardi</b> Danemark ..... <b>Mercredi</b>
6.	<b>Adoption</b> Compliance Report – Third Round Austria United States of America	<b>Adoption</b> Rapport de Conformité - Troisième Cycle Autriche Etats-Unis d'Amérique
7.	<b>Adoption</b> 2 <sup>nd</sup> Compliance Report - Third Round Turkey "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	<b>Adoption</b> 2 <sup>e</sup> Rapport de Conformité - Troisième Cycle Turquie « L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine »
8.	<b>Adoption</b> Addendum to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Compliance Report - Third Round Latvia Slovenia	<b>Adoption</b> Addendum au 2 <sup>e</sup> Rapport de Conformité - Troisième Cycle Lettonie Slovénie
9.	<b>Adoption</b> 4 <sup>th</sup> Addendum to Compliance Report – Joint First and Second Rounds Ukraine	<b>Adoption</b> 4 <sup>e</sup> Addendum au Rapport de Conformité – Premier et Deuxième Cycles conjoints Ukraine
10.	<b>European Union participation in GRECO – latest developments</b> Exchange of views with Reinhard PRIEBE, Director "Internal Security" - DG Home Affairs, European Commission <b>Wednesday, 2.30 pm</b>	<b>Participation de l'Union européenne au GRECO - développements récents</b> Echange de vues avec Reinhard PRIEBE, Directeur « Sécurité intérieure » - DG Affaires intérieures, Commission européenne <b>Mercredi, 14h30</b>
11.	<b>General Activity Report 2013</b> Adoption (draft approved by Bureau 67)	<b>Rapport général d'activités 2013</b> Adoption (projet approuvé par le Bureau 67)
12.	<b>Prague Conference on Gender Dimensions of Corruption</b> Follow-up	<b>Conférence de Prague sur les Dimensions de Genre dans la Corruption</b> Suites à donner
13.	<b>Conference on Strengthening the capacity of parliamentarians, judges and prosecutors to prevent corruption in their own ranks: emerging trends from two years of GRECO Round IV evaluations</b> Laxenburg (Austria), 10-11 April 2014 State of preparation	<b>Conférence « Renforcer la capacité des parlementaires, des juges et des procureurs à prévenir la corruption dans leurs propres rangs : les tendances qui émergent après deux ans du IV<sup>e</sup> Cycle d'évaluation du GRECO »</b> Laxenburg (Autriche), 10-11 avril 2014 Préparation - état d'avancement

14. <b>Second reading and adoption</b> Evaluation Reports - Fourth Round <b>Albania</b> <b>Belgium</b> <b>Denmark</b>	<b>Friday</b>	<b>Deuxième lecture et adoption</b> Rapports d'évaluation - Quatrième Cycle <b>Albanie</b> <b>Belgique</b> <b>Danemark</b>	<b>Vendredi</b>
15. Miscellaneous		Divers	
16. Adoption of decisions		Adoption des décisions	
17. Dates of next meetings		Dates des prochaines réunions	
18. Close of the meeting	<b><u>1 pm</u></b>	Fin de la réunion	<b><u>13h00</u></b>

# CONFERENCE

## Strengthening the Capacity of Parliamentarians, Judges and Prosecutors to Prevent Corruption in Their Own Ranks

[www.justiz.gv.at](http://www.justiz.gv.at)

The judicial administration is headed by the Federal Minister of Justice, Dr. Wolfgang Brandstetter. The Federal Ministry of Justice reports to the Federal Minister of Justice. The Federal Minister of Justice belongs to the supreme administrative bodies of the Federal State and is a member of the Federal Government. He is responsible for the political management, coordination and supreme supervision of the judicial system (including the penal system), together with all associated service units.

[www.iaca.int](http://www.iaca.int)

The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) is an international organization dedicated to overcoming current shortcomings in knowledge and practice in the field of anti-corruption and seeking to empower professionals for the challenges for tomorrow. Education, professional training, research, technical assistance, international cooperation, and networking lie at the core of its mandate. IACA brings together 54 States Parties and International Organizations and 53 Signatories.

[www.coe.int/greco](http://www.coe.int/greco)

The Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) is a Council of Europe body that aims to improve the capacity of its members to fight corruption by monitoring their compliance with anti-corruption standards. It helps states to identify deficiencies in national anti-corruption policies, prompting the necessary legislative, institutional and practical reforms. Currently it comprises 48 European states and the United States of America.

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” Emerging Trends from Two Years of GRECO Round IV Evaluations

[www.coe.int](http://www.coe.int)

The Council of Europe is the continent's leading human rights organisation. It comprises 47 member states, 28 of which are members of the European Union. All Council of Europe member states have signed up to the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty designed to protect human rights, democracy and the rule of law. The European Court of Human Rights oversees the implementation of the Convention in the member states.

10-11 April 2014

Jointly organised by the Federal Ministry of Justice of Austria, IACA and GRECO

International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)  
Muenchendorfer Strasse 2,  
2361 Laxenburg, Austria



## THURSDAY, 10 APRIL 2014

10:30 > 11:00 Registration

### 11:00 > 12:30 HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT

- ▶ **Moderator:** Mr Martin KREUTNER, Dean and Executive Secretary, International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)
- ▶ **Opening addresses:**
  - Mr Wolfgang BRANDSTETTER, Minister of Justice, Austria
  - Ms Gabriella BATTAINI-DRAGONI, Deputy Secretary General, Council of Europe
  - Mr Bledar ÇUÇI, Minister of State for Local Government, National Anti-Corruption Coordinator, Albania
  - Ms Barbara PRAMMER, President of the Austrian Parliament
  - Ms Margarita POPOVA, Vice President of Bulgaria
  - Ms Sandra ARTUKOVIC KUNST, Deputy Minister of Justice, Croatia
  - Mr Angelo FARRUGIA, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Parliament of Malta
  - Mr Philippe NARMINO, Minister of Justice, President of the State Council, Monaco
  - Mr Marin MRČELA, President, Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), Justice of the Supreme Court, Croatia

12:30 > 14:30 Reception

Hosted by Mr Wolfgang BRANDSTETTER, Minister of Justice, Austria

### 14:30 > 17:30 SESSION I – "POLITICS AND PARLIAMENT"

- ▶ **Moderator:** Mr Philippe POIRIER, Chair holder in legislative studies, Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, Coordinator of the research programme on European governance at the University of Luxembourg
- ▶ **Stocktaking of GRECO's evaluations:** Mr Yves-Marie DOUBLET, Deputy Director, Legal Affairs Department, the National Assembly, France
- ▶ **Panellists:**
  - "Organizational integrity as a necessary complement to personal ethics"  
Ms Jane LEY, Senior Anti-Corruption Advisor, US State Department, former Deputy Director, US Office of Government Ethics
  - "Transparency and Trust: case study Austria"  
Ms Melanie SULLY, Executive Director, Go-Governance Institute
  - Ms Marion BREITSCHOPF, Member of the independent transparency group "My deputies"
  - "Holding a parliamentary mandate: a privilege, not an inalienable right"  
Ms Vita HAJBAN BARBORIC, Chief Project Manager for Corruption Prevention, Commission for the Prevention of Corruption, Slovenia
  - "Professional and Ethical Standards for Parliamentarians in the OSCE Region"  
Mr Marcin WALECKI, Chief of ODHR Democratic Governance and Gender Unit, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)
  - "The ethics of French Parliamentarians"  
Mr Yves-Marie DOUBLET, Deputy Director, Legal Affairs Department, the National Assembly, France

15:50 > Coffee break

18:00 > 20:30 "Heurigenabend" - evening at a Viennese wine tavern

## FRIDAY, 11 APRIL 2014

### 09:30 > 12:30 SESSION II – "JUDGES AND PROSECUTORS"

- ▶ **Moderator:** Mr Jean-Pierre DRENO, Prosecutor General, Monaco, Member of the Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE)
- ▶ **Stocktaking of GRECO's evaluations:** Mr Christian MANQUET, Head of Unit, Directorate for Penal Legislation, Federal Ministry of Justice, Austria, Vice-President of GRECO
- ▶ **Panellists:**

"The contribution of the Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) and the International Association of Judges (IAJ) to the fight against corruption"

Mr Gerhard REISSNER, President of the Austrian Association of Judges, Member and former President of the CCJE, President of the IAJ

"Uniform and transparent procedures for the appointment, promotion and evaluation of judges and prosecutors"

Mr Rainer HORNUNG, First Prosecutor, Director of the German Judicial Academy

"Codes of judicial ethics – example from Croatia"

Mr Duro SESSA, Associate Justice at the Supreme Court of Croatia

"A balanced approach between prevention and repression"

Ms Kitty NOOY, National Programme Manager, Chief District Prosecutor, Prosecution Service Integrity Bureau, the Netherlands

"Polish experience during implementation of GRECO's recommendations related to judges and prosecutors in the Fourth Evaluation Round"

Ms Anita LEWANDOWSKA, Judge, Deputy Director, Department of Courts, Ministry of Justice, Poland

11:00 > Coffee break

### 12:30 > CONCLUSIONS

Mr Yves-Marie DOUBLET, Deputy Director, Legal Affairs Department, the National Assembly, France, the General Rapporteur

### Closing of the conference

Mr Martin KREUTNER, Dean and Executive Secretary, International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA)