

Strasbourg, 27 November 2013

Greco (2013) 14E

61st GRECO Plenary Meeting
(Strasbourg, 14 – 18 October 2013)

SUMMARY REPORT

I. Opening of the meeting

1. The 61st 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. The list of participants appears in [Appendix I](#).

II. Adoption of the Agenda

2. Note was taken that the exchanges of views foreseen with Jean-Claude MIGNON, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) and with Kitty NOOY, Prosecution Service Integrity Bureau (BI-OM) of the Netherlands had been postponed to a forthcoming plenary meeting.

3. Under Miscellaneous (Item 16), GRECO would be provided with information on work in progress within the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ) on a draft Recommendation on Protecting Whistleblowers.

4. The agenda was adopted as it appears in [Appendix II](#).

III. Information

5. GRECO took note of information provided by the **President** and the **Executive Secretary**, with particular reference to the report of the 65th Meeting of the Bureau (Greco (2013) 10E).

6. The Bureau's stated position as regards non-compliance procedures (Item 9 of the Bureau 65 report) was, first, that a maximum duration period of up to 5 years should be envisaged (for the non-compliance procedure itself). Copies were made available to the plenary of a table that mapped the stages and length of non-compliance procedures with a simulation of the dates on which current non-compliance procedures would close if they were to run for either four or five years from the date they were opened.

7. Second, Letters addressed by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to Ministers of Foreign Affairs were a most efficient tool for generating political will for positive action in response to GRECO's recommendations. And, third, active use should be made of the possibility to organise high-level missions. The Bureau would follow ongoing non-compliance procedures closely and propose such missions as appropriate. It had also emphasised that proper publicity should be given to such missions in the country concerned and involve a media component, in particular with a view to triggering public discussion and mobilising political will for addressing pending recommendations.

8. The Bureau had also discussed what should happen if GRECO publishes a declaration of non-compliance to terminate a non-compliance procedure (Rule 32, paragraph 2(iv) of the Rules of Procedure) and had taken the view that GRECO should reserve the right to revisit the issues that were the principle subject of non-compliance (in many current cases that would be the funding of political parties). To continue an unproductive non-compliance procedure in respect of a member State indefinitely was not feasible, but it had to be borne in mind that GRECO's Rules of Procedure state that "GRECO shall comply with the recommendations contained in the evaluation report and implement them fully" (Rule 30, paragraph 1), so leaving the door open for a review of further progress in implementation was appropriate. The format for that type of review could, for example, be a yearly roundtable on action taken by members or the inclusion of a component in a future evaluation round. The Bureau would submit a draft policy decision to that effect to a future plenary meeting for consideration, on the firm understanding that the issue of political party and campaign funding should be kept on GRECO's agenda – even beyond the Third Evaluation Round.

9. The Bureau (Item 12 of the Bureau 65 report) was concerned by the fact that the authorities of Belarus had not yet authorised publication of the Joint First and Second Round Evaluation Report adopted by GRECO more than a year ago. Such a situation had not arisen before. The standing practice whereby GRECO members authorise publication shortly after the adoption of reports served the purpose of ensuring overall transparency of the GRECO process and of facilitating, at domestic level, the implementation of the recommendations by raising awareness of GRECO's findings across society. The Bureau had therefore asked the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to address a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belarus recalling this practice.¹ The plenary was reminded of the fact that GRECO's Rules of Procedure allow GRECO to publish a summary of a report if a country does not authorise publication of the entire report.

10. The plenary was informed that since its last meeting, Kazakhstan had filed a formal request to be invited by the Committee of Ministers to join GRECO. The Committee of Ministers had already decided that they had no objection to issuing such an invitation if the member States of GRECO that are not members of the Council of Europe – Belarus and the United States of America – have no objection. The latter had until 4 December to express their position. If they agreed, the Committee of Ministers' decision would come into effect on 11 December 2013 and then an agreement on the privileges and immunities of GRECO representatives and evaluators between the Council of Europe and Kazakhstan would need to enter into force before the country acceded to GRECO. Kyrgyzstan was said to also be interested in membership.

11. The Bureau (Item 10 of the Bureau 65 report) had discussed the management of the workload for 2014. Priority had to be given to *interim* compliance reports generated by any non-compliance procedures that might arise, in which reporting was more frequent and the timeframe for adoption shorter. Non-compliance procedures had already had an impact on GRECO's work programme and would continue to do so in 2014 to such a degree that GRECO would not have the plenary time or staff resources to maintain at the same time its normal rhythm of evaluation and compliance procedures. Simulations for future programmes of activities were difficult due to the unpredictable outcome of ongoing implementation efforts by member States but it was assumed that GRECO would be able to return to its normal rhythm of work at some stage.

12. The Bureau (Item 11 of the Bureau report) had looked into the question of the processing of additional information asked for in Second Compliance Reports when information is considered "clearly insufficient" in the meaning of Rule 31 revised, paragraph 9 of the Rules of Procedure – though not "globally unsatisfactory" pursuant to Rule 32. The Bureau's view was that such information would be dealt with in an Addendum to the Second Compliance Report which should, in principle, terminate the compliance procedure, unless no proof of significant progress had been provided. Moreover, the (final) Addendum would provide in its conclusions an overview of the final implementation status of each one of the recommendations originally addressed to the country concerned (and not just a record of additional developments since the adoption of the Second Compliance Report). The first two such cases were on the agenda of the present meeting: the Addendum to the Second Third Round Compliance Report on Estonia and on Iceland.

13. Under the auspices of the Austrian Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (14 November 2013 – 6 May 2014), a conference would be organised by the Austrian Ministry of Justice and the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in spring 2014, on Strengthening the capacity of parliamentarians, judges and prosecutors to prevent corruption in their own ranks – emerging trends from 2 years of GRECO Round Four evaluations. It would provide an opportunity to do a "stock-taking" exercise based on the 15 or so Fourth Round evaluation

¹ The letter which was sent, dated 16 October 2013, urged the Government of Belarus to take the necessary steps to comply with the positive transparency policy applied and accepted within GRECO.

reports that will have been adopted. GRECO delegations and other stakeholders from the three professional groups would be invited to participate.

14. The Secretariat had participated in an OECD Forum on Transparency and integrity in lobbying: how to win back trust? (Paris, 27-28 June 2013) at which the OECD launched a new project on party funding – one of a number of initiatives that were being taken by other organisations in that field since GRECO started its work on the transparency of party funding in the Third Evaluation Round. The Forum would be followed by a Policy Dialogue Forum on “Transparency and Integrity in Political Finance: Restoring Trust in Public Decision Making” to be held in Paris on 14 November. Yves-Marie DOUBLET, GRECO’s party funding expert, would report on the outcome of evaluation procedures on that theme and the Executive Secretary would speak on implementation – providing examples of successful implementation as well as difficulties encountered.

15. The Secretariat had also participated in the annual meeting of the OSCE Core Group of Experts on Political Parties (Warsaw, 11-12 July 2013) – at which the value of GRECO’s evaluation reports as roadmaps for future reform was emphasised by, among others, a number of academics present. One of the priorities of the OSCE was the question of third party involvement in political activity – one of the most complex issues GRECO has come across.

16. International IDEA and OSCE/ODIHR would hold a seminar on Political funding for Swedish parliamentary parties (Stockholm, 6 November 2013) – an event that might help the Swedish authorities to advance with the implementation of GRECO’s Third Round recommendations.

17. GRECO took note of information provided by **Delegations** during the course of the meeting.

18. A document was made available outlining the structure and mandate of the recently created Council for Prevention of Corruption (CPC) in **Portugal**. The CPC was the body that would follow GRECO evaluations and coordinate the implementation of recommendations and was primarily responsible for gathering and structuring information related to the prevention of corruption (active and passive), accompanying the public sector for the implementation of preventative legal instruments and administrative measures as well as drawing up legal opinions on domestic and international legal instruments.

19. A questionnaire had been sent to all Heads of Delegation via the Secretariat (e-mail of 11 October 2013) on behalf of Head of Delegation of “**the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**”, Aneta ARNAUDOVSKA. She would highly appreciate receiving input from other delegations on systems and practices used for collecting and processing data (from the judiciary, other institutions, law enforcement agencies involved in the implementation of anti-corruption policy) for the purposes of keeping a record of corruption and related cases and producing statistical reports relevant for monitoring the implementation of anti-corruption policies. Moreover, her authorities intended to invite experts from countries with relevant experience to assist in setting up an appropriate system.

20. The Delegation of **Ukraine** reported on a series of legislative reforms all of which were in response to recommendations addressed to the country by GRECO. In early 2013 a package of four anti-corruption laws had been adopted in which full criminalisation of bribery and liability for corruption offences had been provided for, a mechanism for the verification of asset declarations had been established and the institution(s) responsible for settling issues related to conflicts of interest had been defined. Furthermore, improvements had been made to the confiscation procedure and equivalent confiscation had been provided for and the liability of legal persons for corruption offences committed on their behalf or in their interest had been established. In September, a draft law had been submitted to Parliament that foresaw a prison sentence for all corruption offences in the private sector. It also enhanced guarantees for the protection of

whistleblowers, in particular by making reports of corrupt acts anonymous and by reversing the burden of proof in cases of retaliatory acts by employers. Jurisdiction was expanded to cover foreigners and stateless persons who commit bribery or illicit enrichment offences in complicity with Ukrainian officials, and the element of the “promise” of a bribe had been included in relation to all cases of corruption connected with undue advantage. Finally, the State Anti-Corruption Programme (the action plan for the implementation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy) had been amended to take account of proposals made by civil society organisations, in particular the national chapter of Transparency International (TI) and it had been proposed that civil society organisations should play a greater role in the implementation of the Programme, for example through joint actions with the Ministry of Justice, such as developing manuals for regional anti-corruption programmes and monitoring their implementation.

IV. Fourth Evaluation Round

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

Evaluation procedures

21. 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 Teams that carried out the on-site visits and contributed to the drawing up of the draft reports. Delegations may also take the floor to open a discussion on any other section. Executive Summaries are dealt with once the body of the text has been looked at. A second reading of revisions made in light of the first is carried out by the plenary before formal adoption of the text.

22. GRECO adopted Fourth Round Evaluation Reports – including formal recommendations - on the **Slovak Republic** (Greco Eval IV Rep (2013) 2E) and **Sweden** (Greco Eval IV Rep (2013) 1E). The deadline of 30 April 2015 was set for the submission of Situation Reports on measures taken to implement the recommendations in both cases.

23. Sweden released the above evaluation report for publication on 12 November 2013 and the Slovak Republic was invited to do likewise as soon as possible.

24. The composition of the teams that would be in charge of the Fourth Round evaluations of Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland and Lithuania was approved (document Greco Eval IV (2013) 10).

V. Third Evaluation Round

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

25. In a set of compliance and *interim* 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

26. The Third Round Compliance Report on **Andorra** (Greco RC-III (2013) 12E) was adopted. The deadline for submission of a Situation Report on further implementation of recommendations was fixed at 30 April 2015. The report was released for publication on 22 November 2013.

27. GRECO adopted an Addendum to the Second Third Round Compliance Reports on **Estonia** (Greco RC-III (2013) 10E) and on **Iceland** (Greco RC-III (2013) 2E) and closed the Third Round compliance procedure in respect of both countries. Both reports were released for publication by the national authorities on 18 October 2013.

Rule 32 procedures – non-compliance

28. In Third Round Compliance Reports on **Bosnia and Herzegovina** (Greco (RC-III (2013) 16E) and **Switzerland** (Greco RC-III (2013) 17E) GRECO concluded that the level of compliance with its 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 both countries were requested to provide a report on progress in implementing the recommendations by 30 April 2014. The report on Switzerland was released for publication on 21 November 2013.

29. Having examined the *Interim* Third Round Compliance Report on **Portugal** (Greco RC-III (2013) 18E), GRECO decided to discontinue the application of Rule 32 and requested that the Head of Delegation of Portugal submit additional information on the implementation of recommendations by 31 July 2014. The report was released for publication on 24 October 2013

30. In the 2nd *Interim* Third Round Compliance Reports on **Belgium** (Greco RC-III (2013) 19E), **Denmark** (Greco RC-III (2013) 11E) and **Germany** (Greco RC-III (2013) 15E) GRECO concluded that the level of compliance with its recommendations remained “globally unsatisfactory” in the meaning of Rule 31, paragraph 8.3. Therefore, pursuant to Rule 32, paragraph 2(i) the Heads of Delegation of the three countries were asked to report again on progress in implementing the recommendations by 31 July 2014. Pursuant to paragraph 2 (ii) c) of the same Rule, GRECO invited the Secretary General of the Council of Europe to send letters – with copies to the President of the Statutory Committee - to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Denmark and Germany on the need to take determined action with a view to achieving tangible progress as soon as possible.

31. A 3rd *Interim* Third Round Compliance Report was adopted in respect of the **Slovak Republic** (Greco RC-III (2013) 21E) in which GRECO concluded that the level of compliance with GRECO’s recommendations remained “globally unsatisfactory” in the meaning of Rule 31, paragraph 8.3. Pursuant to Rule 32, paragraph 2(i) the Head of the Delegation was asked to report again on progress in implementing the recommendations by 31 July 2014. Pursuant to Rule 32, paragraph 2(ii)a), GRECO’s President was instructed to send a letter to the Head of Delegation of the Slovak Republic – with copy to the President of the Statutory Committee – underlining the need to take determined action with a view to achieving tangible progress as soon as possible.²

32. The authorities of Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark, Germany and the Slovak Republic have been invited to authorise the publication of the above reports as soon as possible.

VI. Joint First and Second Evaluation Rounds

Combined content of the first two evaluation rounds

Compliance procedures

33. GRECO adopted the Joint First and Second Round Compliance Report on **Liechtenstein** (Greco RC-I/II (2011) 1E) and fixed the deadline for providing additional information on the implementation of recommendations at 30 April 2015.

² The letter was sent on 30 October 2013.

34. The authorities of Liechtenstein released the above report for publication on 31 October 2013.

VII. Publication, translation and availability of adopted reports (www.coe.int/greco)

35. 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.³

VIII. Recommendation 2019 (2013) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe "Corruption as a threat to the rule of law"

36. The Committee of Ministers (1176th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies) had invited GRECO to comment on this recommendation from the Parliamentary Assembly. Robert NEILL, the Representative of PACE in GRECO reported on the general support there was for GRECO's work from all political groups. He hoped GRECO would find the report accompanying the recommendation of interest and welcomed GRECO's comments on the recommendation.

37. GRECO adopted comments on the recommendation (Greco (2013) 11E Final) welcoming the Assembly's commitment to actively contribute to the fight against corruption. The Assembly's call to the Committee of Ministers to address a recommendation to Council of Europe member States urging them to implement GRECO recommendations was particularly appreciated. It felt that more is needed to generate the requisite political will to prevent and fight corruption and to close the gap between law and regulations and their effective implementation in practice.

38. The Secretariat was instructed to forward GRECO's comments to the Committee of Ministers.

IX. Corruption and Gender

39. Note was taken of the concept and draft programme (Greco (2013) 12E) for the **Conference "Gender Dimensions of Corruption"** that would be 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. GRECO's **Gender Rapporteur**, Helena LISUCHOVA (Czech Republic) thanked the following countries for their replies to the questionnaire on corruption and gender distributed in 2012 : Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Republic of Moldova, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", the Russian Federation and Turkey. All other member States were reminded to send response as the data collected was being used as background for preparing the conference. Delegations were invited to send proposals for further speakers to the Secretariat. National initiatives that might be of particular relevance to the conference included: Austria – that would perhaps be the first country to integrate a gender dimension into its next anti-corruption strategy; Azerbaijan – where a survey on men and women in public service had been carried out; Iceland – where a report on the banking crisis had highlighted gender aspects of the problem and Ukraine – a survey on corruption in the education system had been carried out. The conference would serve to raise awareness and to look at what might be done in the future. Information on a joint survey on men and women in civil service to be carried out by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and GRECO would also be shared.

³ 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.

40. GRECO's modest initiatives on gender and corruption had already helped to contribute to the United Nations agenda and it was expected that the proceedings of the Prague conference would provide additional input. On 13 March 2013, the United Nations Human Rights Council had held a panel discussion on the negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights which included a gender dimension and the secretariat had replied to a questionnaire prepared by the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council which would contribute to the preparation of the panel's report due to be published in June 2014.

41. The President warmly thanked the authorities of the Czech Republic for their support to the conference which would be held in the Wallenstein Palace in Prague.

X. Tour de table – situation as regards ratification of the Council of Europe's anti-corruption treaties and withdrawal of declarations and reservations

42. The President invited Delegations of countries that had not yet ratified the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173), the Additional Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 191) or the Civil Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 174) to inform the plenary of their intentions in that regard – including any potential obstacles to ratification. Countries that still had declarations/reservations filed with respect to one or other of those treaties were asked to inform the plenary of any obstacles there might be to their withdrawal.

Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173) and its Additional Protocol (ETS 191)

43. **Andorra** intended to ratify ETS 191 by end December 2013. A draft proposing ratification of ETS 191 would be sent to the Government of the **Czech Republic** to be formed following the October 2013 elections. It was hoped that the process would be finalised in 2014. Few – but important – amendments to the Criminal Code (notably with respect to the criminalisation of bribery of parliamentarians) were still needed before **Germany** could ratify ETS 173 and 191. The draft Act for ratifying ETS 191 would be submitted to the Parliament of **Hungary** end 2013/early 2014. **Turkey** was likely to be in a position to ratify ETS 191 in a few months' time. Recent legislative amendments meant that **Malta** was likely to ratify ETS 191 very shortly. The Ministry of Foreign affairs of **Portugal** would soon forward a proposal to ratify ETS 191 to the Council of Ministers. In the **Russian Federation** the last stage of the roadmap for ratification of ETS 191 should be reached in May 2014. **San Marino** did not yet plan to ratify ETS 173 as priority was being given to implementation of the Joint First and Second Round recommendations issued by GRECO. When work on the Third Round Evaluation of San Marino is started the Criminal Code would be reviewed and ratification of ETS 173 would most probably be on the agenda.

44. **Finland** planned to incorporate trading in influence into its Criminal Code in 2014 and would then be in a position to withdraw its reservation to ETS 173, Article 12 (trading in influence). **Greece** intended to withdraw its reservation to ETS 173, Article 26 (mutual assistance) by May 2014. **Hungary** had explicitly criminalised foreign passive bribery in the private sector and would not renew its reservation to ETS 173, Article 8 after 1 July 2014. ETS 173 would enter into force in respect of **Italy** on 1 October 2013. In the light of the comprehensive anti-corruption law – Law 190 – adopted in November 2012, **Italy** had filed reservations to Articles 4 (bribery of members of domestic public assemblies), 5 (bribery of foreign public officials), 6 (bribery of members of foreign public assemblies), 7 (active bribery in the private sector), 8 (passive bribery in the private sector) and 12 (trading in influence). It would be necessary to assess how Law 190 works in practice before giving thought to the withdrawal of those reservations. The nature of Italy's reservations to ETS 173 meant that it was not yet possible to consider ratification of ETS 191. **Switzerland** did not intend to withdraw the declarations made with regard to ETS 173 and ETS 191 nor its reservations to ETS 173,

Articles 12 (trading in influence) and 17, paragraph 1, b and c (jurisdiction) for the reasons detailed in the Third Round Compliance Report on Switzerland adopted at the present meeting (Greco RC-III (2013) 17E, paragraphs 13-16 and 21-30).

Civil Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 174)

45. **Andorra** would let the plenary know as soon as possible if there were plans to ratify. In **Germany**, before ratification, legislative amendments concerning whistleblowers, related to Article 9 (protection of employees) would be needed. In **Luxembourg** there was in principle no obstacle to ratification and the Ministry of Justice would be looking into the question. **Switzerland** could not yet ratify as legislation on civil liability did not comply with the minimal prescription requirement under Article 7 (limitation periods) that was an important provision of ETS 174. Appropriate legislative amendments were now being envisaged. In the **Russian Federation** the various stages of the roadmap for ratification should be completed sometime in 2015.

46. GRECO urged those member States who have not done so to ratify the three treaties and withdraw any declarations and reservations promptly. Full details of signatures, ratifications, declarations and reservations are available on the website of the Treaty Office of the Council of Europe:

http://www.conventions.coe.int/?pg=/Treaty/MenuTraites_en.asp

XI. Election of a Bureau member – Fourth Evaluation Round

47. Following the departure of Edmond DUNGA (Albania) a seat had been vacated on the Bureau. As no candidate had come forward or been proposed, elections to the vacant seat were postponed.

XII. Miscellaneous

48. The plenary took note of the **draft Recommendation on Protecting Whistleblowers** (CDCJ-BU(2013)8 – Extract) that was under preparation within the European Committee on Legal Cooperation (CDCJ). The intention of the text was to encourage the adoption of national frameworks in Council of Europe member States for the protection of whistleblowers based on a set of common principles.

49. The CDCJ was fully aware of GRECO's previous work on whistleblower protection. The issue of whether monitoring should be foreseen was yet to be decided in the CDCJ but some experts – including the CDCJ's consultant on the text who was a former Head of the Delegation of the United Kingdom in GRECO - believed that GRECO would be the appropriate body to approach in that regard. The Secretariat of the CDCJ had asked the Executive Secretary of GRECO what GRECO's reaction to such a request might be. It was his opinion that public interest disclosure – in connection with corruption – was an important component of GRECO's work and that there might often be an underlying corruption element in a large number of the cases revealed through such reporting.

50. In response to issues raised by delegations related to the scope of GRECO's remit, the Executive Secretary stressed that it was clear from GRECO's Statute, Rules of Procedure and practice to-date that there was no bar on revisiting issues that had previously been looked at in earlier evaluation rounds. Moreover, in the face of changes in society, the effective prevention and fight against corruption couldn't be ensured by a time-barred approach to monitoring. A reading of the 20 Guiding Principles for the fight against Corruption (Committee of Ministers Resolution (97) 24) in conjunction with the Council of Europe's Programme of Action against Corruption of 1997 and the

Civil Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 174) clearly provided for the issue of whistleblowing being within GRECO's remit.

51. GRECO decided that should the issue of possible future monitoring of the implementation of the recommendation be agreed on by the CDCJ, it was prepared to discuss with the CDCJ how it might contribute – in that context, GRECO would need to bear in mind the scope of its mandate as established by Articles 1 and 2 of its Statute. In its discussions on the text, the plenary stressed that the CDCJ might wish to invite comments from GRECO delegations concerning the draft.

XIII. Adoption of decisions

52. The decisions of the 61st Plenary Meeting were adopted as they appear in document Greco (2013) 13E.

XIV. Forthcoming meetings

53. The **Conference “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, would be held in Prague on 13 December 2013.

54. The Bureau would hold its 66th meeting in Strasbourg on 8 November 2013. GRECO's 62nd Plenary Meeting would be held in Strasbourg on 2-6 December 2013.

APPENDIX I
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ALBANIA / ALBANIE
Apologised / excusée

ANDORRA / ANDORRE

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BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

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Mr Tomislav CURIC
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Mr Georgi RUPCHEV (Head of delegation)
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CROATIA / CROATIE

Mr Marin MRČELA (**President of GRECO**)
Justice at the Supreme Court, ZAGREB

Mr Dražen JELENIĆ (Head of delegation + evaluator – Slovak Republic)
Deputy State Attorney General, ZAGREB

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« L'EX-RÉPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACÉDOINE »

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Mr Robert SIVERS

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Mr Andrii KUKHARUK

Supervisor, Anticorruption Policy Development Unit, Anticorruption Legislation and Legislation on Judiciary Department

Ministry of Justice, KYIV

UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

Apologised / excusé

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA / ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Apologised / excusés

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

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

**PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE /
ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**
Mr Robert NEILL (United Kingdom)
Member of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights

**COUNCIL OF EUROPE DEVELOPMENT BANK /
BANQUE DE DEVELOPPEMENT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE**
Apologised / *excusée*

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*

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L'ACADEMIE INTERNATIONALE DE LUTTE CONTRE LA CORRUPTION (IACA)**
Mr Martin KREUTNER
Dean - Executive Secretary of the Assembly of Parties, International Anti-Corruption Academy, LAXENBURG, Austria

Ms Elisabeth TÄUBL
International Anti-Corruption Academy, LAXENBURG, Austria

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

Slovak Republic / République Slovaque

Mr Joseph E. GANGLOFF – United States of America / *Etats-Unis d'Amérique*
Mr Ömer Faruk GENCKAYA – Turkey / *Turquie*
Ms Gabriele BAJONS – Austria / *Autriche*
Mr Dražen JELENIĆ – Croatia / *Croatie*

Apologised / excusé

Sweden / Suède

Ms Birgit THOSTRUP CHRISTENSEN – Denmark / *Danemark* /
Mme Dominique DASSONVILLE – Belgium / *Belgique*
Mr Zoltán PÉTER – Hungary / *Hongrie*
Mr José Manuel Igreja MATOS – Portugal

Apologised / excusée

RAPPORTEURS

Joint First and Second Rounds - Compliance Report / *Premier et Deuxième Cycles conjoints - Rapport de Conformité*

Liechtenstein

Mr Helgi Magnùs GUNNARSSON – Iceland / *Islande*
Ms Panagiota VATIKALOU – Greece / *Grèce*

Third Round - Compliance Report / *Troisième Cycle - Rapport de Conformité*

Andorra / Andorre

Christian MANQUET – Austria / *Autriche* (Th. I)
Jean-Christophe GEISER – Switzerland / *Suisse* (Th. II)

Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnie-Herzégovine

Ms Lara LANFRANCO – Malta / *Malte* (Th. I)
Ms Vita HABJAN BARBORIC – Slovenia / *Slovénie* (Th. II)

Switzerland / Suisse

Ms Cornelia VICLEANSCHI – Republic of Moldova / *République de Moldova* (Th. I)
Mr Paul HIERNARD – France (Th. II)

Third Round - Addendum to the Second Compliance Report / *Troisième Cycle - Addendum au Deuxième rapport de conformité*

Estonia / Estonie

Mr Robert LEVENTHAL – United States of America / *Etats-Unis d'Amérique* (Th. I) - **Apologised / excusé**
Ms Viktória SOÓS – Hungary / *Hongrie* (Th. II)

Iceland / Islande

M. Dražen JELENIĆ – Slovenia / *Slovénie* (Th. I)

Third Round - Interim Compliance Report / *Troisième Cycle - Rapport de conformité intérimaire*

Belgium / Belgique

Ms Clàudia CORNELLA DURANY – Andorra / *Andorre* (Th. I)
Ms Doris WOLTZ - Luxembourg (Th. II)

Denmark / Danemark

Ms Helena PAPA – Albania / *Albanie* (Th. I) - **Apologised / excusée**
Mr Don O'FLOINN – Netherlands / *Pays-Bas* (Th. II)

Germany / Allemagne

Mr Aslan YUSUFOV – Russian Federation / *Fédération de Russie* (Th. I)
Mr Christian MANQUET – Austria / *Autriche* (Th. II)

Portugal

Mr Don O'FLOINN – Netherlands / *Pays-Bas* (Th. I)
Mr Thierry PERRIQUET - Monaco (Th. II)

Slovak Republic / République slovaque

Mr Christian MANQUET – Austria / *Autriche* (Th. I)
Ms Inese TERINKA – Latvia / *Lettonie*

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

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Ms Elspeth REILLY, Personal Assistant to the Executive Secretary / Assistante Particulière du Secrétaire Exécutif

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Mme Marie-Rose PREVOST, GRECO

Interpreters / Interprètes

M Grégoire DEVICTOR

Mme Isabelle MARCHINI

Mme Julia TANNER (14-17/10)

Mme Sally BAILEY-RAVET (18/10)

APPENDIX II

61st GRECO PLENARY MEETING

Strasbourg, 14-18 October 2013
Council of Europe, Agora - room G03

AGENDA

61^{ème} REUNION PLENIERE DU GRECO

Strasbourg, 14-18 octobre 2013
Conseil de l'Europe, Agora - salle G03

ORDRE DU JOUR

1.	Opening of the meeting 9.30 am	Ouverture de la réunion 09h30
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.	Tour de table Situation as regards ratification of the Council of Europe's anti-corruption instruments (ETS nos. 173, 174 and 191) and withdrawal of declarations and reservations	Tour de table Situation quant à la ratification des instruments anti-corruption du Conseil de l'Europe (STE n° 173, 174 et 191) et au retrait des déclarations et réserves
5.	First reading Evaluation Report - Fourth Round Slovak Republic Monday Sweden Tuesday	Première lecture Rapport d'Evaluation - Quatrième Cycle République Slovaque Lundi Suède Mardi
6.	Adoption Compliance Report - Joint First and Second Rounds Liechtenstein	Adoption Rapport de Conformité - Premier et Deuxième Cycles Conjoints Liechtenstein
7.	Adoption Compliance Report - Third Round Andorra Bosnia and Herzegovina Switzerland	Adoption Rapport de Conformité - Troisième Cycle Andorre Bosnie-Herzégovine Suisse
8.	Adoption Addendum to 2 nd Compliance Report - Third Round Estonia Iceland	Adoption Addendum au 2 ^e Rapport de Conformité - Troisième Cycle Estonie Islande
9.	Adoption <i>Interim</i> Compliance Report - Third Round Belgium Denmark Germany Portugal Slovak Republic	Adoption Rapport de Conformité <i>intérimaire</i> - Troisième Cycle Belgique Danemark Allemagne Portugal République Slovaque
10.	Parliamentary Assembly Recommendation 2019 (2013) "Corruption as a threat to the rule of law" Adoption of comments (approved by Bureau 65)	Recommandation de l'Assemblée parlementaire 2019 (2013) « La corruption : une menace à la prééminence du droit » Adoption de commentaires (approuvés par le Bureau 65)
11.	Composition of evaluation teams Fourth Round evaluations – Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania	Composition d'équipes d'évaluation Evaluations du Quatrième Cycle – Azerbaïdjan, Bulgarie, Allemagne, Irlande, Lituanie

	(Bureau 65 proposals)		(propositions du Bureau 65)
12.	Election of a Bureau member	Postponed	Election d'un membre du Bureau
			Reporté
13.	Second reading and adoption		Deuxième lecture et adoption
	Evaluation Reports - Fourth Round		Rapports d'évaluation - Quatrième Cycle
	Slovak Republic	Friday	République Slovaque
	Sweden	Friday	Suède
			Vendredi
			Vendredi
14.	Miscellaneous		Divers
15.	Adoption of decisions		Adoption des décisions
16.	Dates of next meetings		Dates des prochaines réunions
17.	Close of the meeting	<u>1 pm</u>	Fin de la réunion
			<u>13h00</u>