



Using risk assessment methodology to measure corruption risks, to design effective counter measures, and to build integrity in Law enforcement bodies

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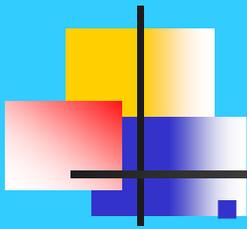
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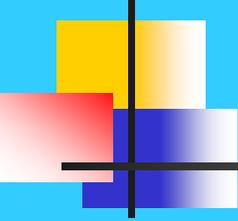
The Commission for Prevention of Corruption

- Independent state body;
- Established by the Prevention of Corruption Act (ZPKor);
- The chairman, deputy chairman, and other members of the Commission are appointed by the National Assembly (term of office is six years);
- The Commission of the National assembly has direct supervision of the performance of tasks of the Commission;
- Three main sectors within Commission are: Sector for Conflict of Interests, Sector for Prevention and Sector for Integrity;
- The Sector for Integrity is in charge of the methodology of risk assessment implementation and monitoring in public administration;



The integrity plan = risk management plan

- Strategic tool for prevention of corruption
- Risk assessment as being part of it represents the systematic approach for analysis of vulnerabilities in institutions
- Combines the system of effectiveness of rules and regulations in practice (e.g. RIA model) and the system of quality
- One of the fundamentals of the Slovenian national strategy in the fight against corruption
- The Prevention of the Corruption Act in the Republic of Slovenia (2004) defines the integrity plan as *“measures of legal and practical nature, which eliminate and prevent the possibilities for the occurrence and development of corruption in a body.”*
- Public and local community bodies adopt the integrity plan and mould the plans within the time limits, defined with the guidelines from the article 43 of the ZPKor, and inform the Commission about it.

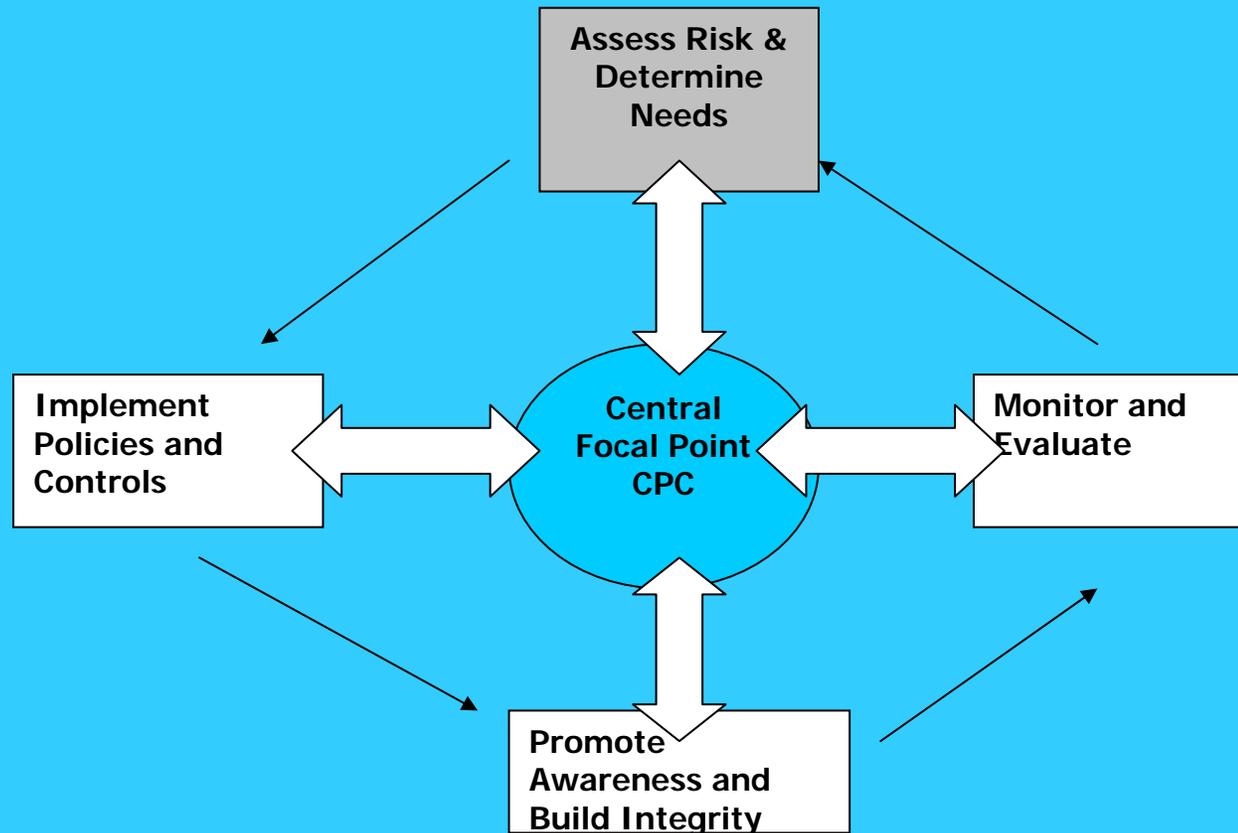
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- Over 216 institutions with 330 persons^[1] were trained. A special seminar for the preparation of the integrity plans was organized for the representatives of the courts.
 - Where is this methodology used
 - public bodies 500 - local community bodies 210- various CoE countries

Methodology will be published in the 'EU Catalogue on Best practices in the field of integrity, anti corruption and administrative measures against organised crime' in early 2008.

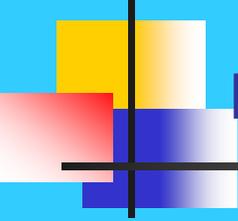
European Commission (OLAF) will implement it at the EU and National Member States level (Brussels, 16 November, VP Kallas, Moldova and Slovenia good expamples).

^[1] 'Train the trainer' technique.

The Integrity plan cycle



(c) Commission for the Prevention of the Corruption



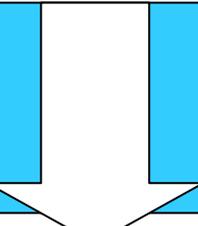
Risk Assessment Practices and Related Benefits

Process

4 phases

Critical Success Factors

- Obtain highest level of management support and involvement
- Designate project/working groups/their competences
- Define procedures
- Involve business and technical experts
- Limit scope of individual assessments
- Document and maintain results/ongoing assessments

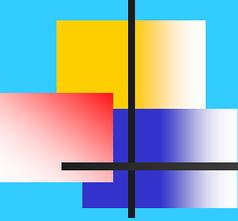


Benefits

- Assurance that the greatest risks and vulnerabilities have been identified and addressed
- Increased understanding of vulnerabilities and risks
- Mechanism for reaching consensus
- Support for needed controls
- Increases the preventative mechanism
- Increases the efficacy, quality, respect, trust
- Increases the INTEGRITY and TRANSPARENCY of institution
- Decreases COSTS of fraud and corruption

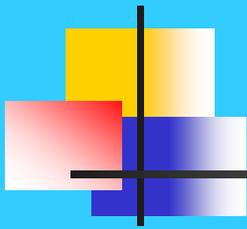
Tools

- Tables
- Questionnaires
- Interviews
- Standard report formats
- Software to facilitate documentation and analysis
- Register of risks and controls



Phases of the integrity plan

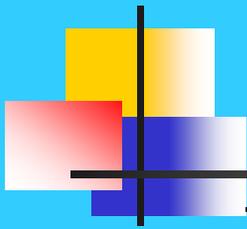
- the preparation phase,
- identification of threats and vulnerable activities,
- identification of existing preventative measures and controls and evaluation of those,
- report development and an action plan for responding to recommendations resulting from the vulnerability assessment (introduction of new measures and controls).



The project groups as focal points of institutions

The project/working group consists of:

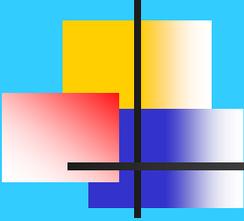
- 5 to 7 people depending on the size of institution;
- Individuals have specialised knowledge of the institution's assets and operations;
- Team members are employees, on occasion the team includes outside consultants
- Institution' leadership select the project group with the approval from the central focal point, Commission for prevention of corruption;



Steps involved according to phases

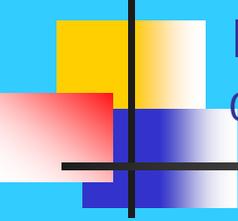
The preparation phase

- The leadership of institution accepts the project/risk assessment plan
- It nominates the project/working group and sends notification in writing to the Commission for prevention of corruption (CPC); leader of the pr. group coordinates activities with the CPC
- The project group develops a risk assessment execution plan (covers legal background, assessment objectives and methodology based on the guidelines CPC designed), specifying key tasks and their carriers, a timetable and deadlines for tasks' execution
- The project group collects all necessary documentation (information about the legal framework of the organisation, about organisational structure and functions, about the work processes, list of functions, job descriptions, and members of staff, business plans, audit reports...)



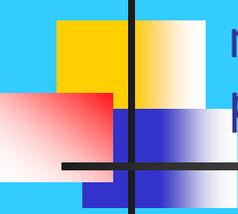
Identification of threats and vulnerable activities

- Collecting, analysing, and creating of list of threats and vulnerabilities (history of system threats, data from intelligence agencies, mass media, reports from audit comments, security requirements)
- Filling out the questionnaires (carefully designed) - analysis
- Conducting interviews – analysis
- Setting up of the severity and probability levels for all threats and vulnerabilities ('risk index') = list of potential vulnerabilities
- Development of the software program that captures information on vulnerabilities, list of the control mechanism, status quo



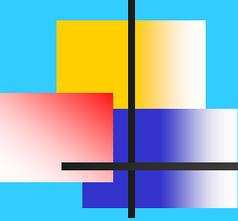
Identification and evaluation of existing preventative measures and controls phase

- Reviewing documentation collected during the preparation phase - analysis
- Review of the internal rules and standards
- Critical analysis of the existing situation and existing preventative mechanisms – current control and planned control mechanisms list
- Application to the software



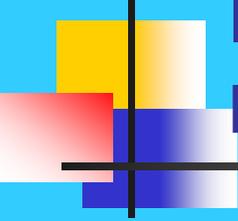
Report development and an action plan for responding to recommendations resulting from the vulnerability assessment phase (introduction of new measures and controls)

- Improvement recommendations
- Improvement priorities, deadlines and assignment of the responsibility for the implementation of the recommendation, maintenance requirements
- The leadership adopts the integrity plan = risk management plan and follows its implementation
- Final report development
- Set up of monitoring system



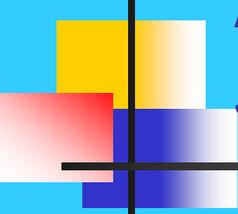
Final report contents

- Highlights the most risky/vulnerable activities,
- with the priority of correction/improvement,
- type of improvement,
- deadlines,
- and who (according to systematisation) is to oversee its implementation.



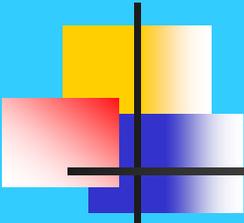
Further Quantitative methodology process as part of the integrity plans in RS

- Commission for prevention of corruption monitors the implementation of the previously approved improvement recommendations and creates a progress monitoring (does risk management contribute to achieving outcomes).
- Additionally, as a central focal point creates a software mechanism that quantitatively assess institutional risks in Slovenia.
- Once this is achieved, it publishes the register of risks and vulnerabilities, recommendations to the Parliament through its reports, and the general integrity level in the Republic of Slovenia.



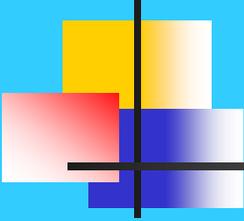
Few most occurring vulnerabilities - Slovenia

- issuing of variety of licences, permits (construction licences, visas),
- public procurement procedure (building, services, IT equipment),
- assignment of funds to the businesses,
- business subsidies,
- public administration employment tenders,
- privatisation of the state property,
- state property sale,
- lobbying,
- financing of the political parties, etc.



Conclusion

- Strong and serious societal action of promoting anticorruption behaviour is urgent - facing challenges, need to set priorities and key issues.
- The objective of each efficient strategy against corruption is the creation and establishment of an environment for preventing corruption respectively developing of a national system of organisational integrity
- Integrity plans or risk management methodologies present a way of modernising public administration;
- It requires strong commitment from upper administration and collaboration between cross functional units.
- In light of current EU and national legislations, it is imperative to recognise it as must part of the strategic planning.
- Also, it is important to note that this process has no finish line. While a risk assessment – the process of identifying and quantifying risks- might take place on an infrequent basis (e.g. annually), the risk management process or integrity building as ongoing process should be ingrained into the institution's culture to be most effective.



Thank you for the attention!

**The Republic of Slovenia
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