

Procedure file

Basic information	
INI - Own-initiative procedure	2003/2154(INI) Procedure completed
Policy against corruption: instruments and recommendations	
Subject	
7.30.30 Action to combat crime	
7.40.04 Judicial cooperation in criminal matters	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	LIBE Citizens' Freedoms and Rights, Justice and Home Affairs		10/07/2003
		ELDR RUTELLI Francesco	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	CONT Budgetary Control		07/08/2003
		PPE-DE THEATO Diemut R.	
	JURI Legal Affairs and Internal Market		07/07/2003
		PSE MILLER Bill	
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Justice and Consumers		

Key events			
28/05/2003	Non-legislative basic document published	COM(2003)0317	Summary
04/09/2003	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
04/11/2003	Vote in committee		Summary
04/11/2003	Committee report tabled for plenary	A5-0367/2003	
04/12/2003	Decision by Parliament	T5-0542/2003	Summary
04/12/2003	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information	
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Procedure subtype	Initiative
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Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	LIBE/5/19865

Documentation gateway					
Non-legislative basic document		COM(2003)0317	28/05/2003	EC	Summary
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A5-0367/2003	04/11/2003	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T5-0542/2003 OJ C 089 14.04.2004, p. 0032-0110 E	04/12/2003	EP	Summary

Policy against corruption: instruments and recommendations

PURPOSE : to put forward a comprehensive plan for the fight against corruption. **CONTENT** : this paper sets out the principles of fighting corruption at EU level. The Commission regards combating corruption as a political priority. The Communication sets out an overview of what has been achieved at EU level, and indicates what needs to be improved to give fresh impetus to the fight against corruption. It also seeks to identify possible areas where the EU might be an appropriate actor to take future initiatives in the fight against corruption. It is the Commission's firm intention to reduce corruption at all levels in a coherent way within the EU institutions, in EU Member States and outside the EU, i.e. political corruption, corrupt activities committed by and collusively with organised crime groups, private-to-private and so-called petty corruption. The objectives and purposes of combating corruption at EU level need to be put clearly and coherently in the context of other policy objectives resulting from the EC Treaty. These include sound decision making, fair competition, effective functioning of the internal market, protection of the financial interests of the EC, external aid and assistance, open, free and fair international trade. There must be a comprehensive framework to ensuring complementarity between the different areas. The Commission points out that duplicating similar activities can bind unnecessary resources and be counterproductive. It holds the view that, at this stage of policy development, mainly those measures should be strengthened at EU level, which are not already substantively covered, or not with the same degree of mandatory character as EU instruments, by international organisations. This goes in particular for initiatives of the United Nations, the OECD and the Council of Europe, where the EU has been playing a leading role and should continue to do so. The paper sets out the core elements of the future EU policy on corruption: - a strong political commitment against all forms of corruption should come from the highest level of EU institutions; - the implementation of existing anti-corruption instruments should be closely monitored and strengthened for the time being through the accession of the European Community to one or both Conventions on Corruption of the Council of Europe and the participation in its monitoring mechanism GRECO; - EU Member States should develop and improve investigative tools and allocate more specialised staff to the fight against corruption; - Member States and EU institutions and bodies should enhance efforts to combat corruption damaging the financial interests of the European Community; - common integrity standards in public administrations across the EU such as the Common Assessment Framework of EU Heads of Civil Service and Public Administration should be further developed at EU level; - Member States and the Commission should support the private sector in its efforts to raise integrity and corporate responsibility; - the fight against political corruption and illicit financing of social partner entities and other interest groups needs to be strengthened at EU and Member States level; - in their permanent dialogue with acceding, candidate and other third countries, the Member States and the Commission should systematically include corruption-related issues and further assist these countries in their efforts to set-up and implement national anti-corruption policies on the basis of ten general principles, which are set out in this paper; - the EU should continue making the fight against corruption an integral part of its external and trade policy.?

Policy against corruption: instruments and recommendations

The committee adopted the own-initiative report drawn up by Francesco RUTELLI (ELDR, I) in response to a Commission paper on EU policy to fight corruption. Stressing that the entry into force of the European arrest warrant on 1 January 2004 highlighted the need for an EU definition of corruption, the committee made a series of recommendations for tackling the problem in general. MEPs urged the EU Member States and the accession countries to sign and swiftly ratify the recently-negotiated UN Convention against corruption. They also wanted the Member States to ratify all outstanding international conventions in this field without further delay, and encouraged the Commission to adopt a policy of 'naming and shaming' of those Member States which had not lived up to their undertakings to ratify. In addition, the Commission was urged to fill any gaps not covered by existing international conventions and bring forward proposals designed to achieve a measure of legal coordination at EU level as a sign of the Union's determination to introduce and enforce an anti-corruption culture at all levels of political, public and private life. The committee also emphasised that the accession countries and Member States should make equivalent efforts in the fight against corruption and should establish specialist anti-corruption bodies. It said that Eurojust and Europol should be the appropriate bodies for ensuring judicial and police cooperation between national authorities and should be strengthened. MEPs also hoped that the office of the independent European Public Prosecutor would be set up as soon as possible with powers to investigate and prosecute crimes. The report stressed that media pluralism and freedom of information were essential factors in the fight against corruption. The Commission was urged to ensure that these principles were fully respected by the Member States and to submit a directive on the protection of media pluralism. MEPs also called on the Commission to draw up rules for ensuring transparency in political party funding and election expenditure. Moreover, they wanted to see greater transparency in politics, with a public register of financial and other interests for all office-holders at EU, national, regional and local level. Member States were asked to intensify their anti-corruption policies by adopting stringent measures to punish the falsification of accounts, tax evasion and money laundering. Lastly, the report said that successful prosecutions against corruption should be more widely publicised as a dissuasive measure and as a means of raising public awareness.?

Policy against corruption: instruments and recommendations

The European Parliament adopted a resolution based on the own-initiative report drafted by Francesco RUTELLI (ELDR, Italy) on fighting corruption. (Please see the summary dated 04/11/03). The vote was adopted with 455 votes in favour, 12 against with 42 abstentions. Parliament also deplored the fact that the criminalisation of passive bribery of international public officials, illegal funding of political parties and effective monitoring of the Convention are not sufficiently covered by the draft UN Convention> It asked Member States, the candidate countries and the Commission to make clear statements at the conference organised for the signing of the UN Convention in Madrid, allowing for the inclusion of these issues. Parliament went on to ask the Commission to prepare proposals for the introduction of rules and codes of good practice aimed at preventing and avoiding conflict of interest for public authorities whose activities are susceptible to private-sector interests (in such areas as media ownership, award of public concessions, etc), and to draw up guidelines on conflict of interest, along the lines of those set out by the OECD. On the question of preventing corruption, Member States must adopt stringent measures to punish the falsification of accounts, tax evasion and money laundering> Parliament felt that corruption can be prevented by ensuring proper transparency in decision-making procedures and efficient, effective and economically sound administration. Finally, Parliament asked the Commission to renew its efforts to continue the negotiations in the WTO with a view, notably, to concluding the agreements on transparency in customs procedures and in the rules on public contracts, as an instrument in the fight against corruption in international trade.?