

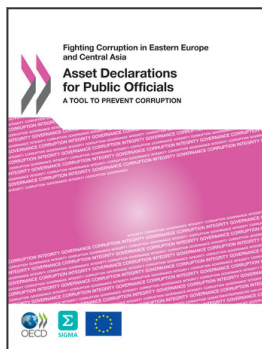
Foreword

Corruption is a key threat to good governance, democratic processes and fair business competition. Fighting corruption and promoting good public governance are among the main priorities of the OECD. In addressing corruption and good governance, the OECD takes a multidisciplinary approach which includes fighting bribery of foreign public officials, combating corruption in fiscal policy, public and private sector governance and development aid and export credits. The OECD is a leader in setting and promoting anti-corruption standards and good governance principles. It ensures their implementation through peer reviews and monitoring of member states and by providing policy-makers with analysis and recommendations. It also helps non-members to improve their domestic anti-corruption and good governance efforts by fostering sharing of experience and analysis and through regional programmes.

The Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ACN) is one such regional anti-corruption programme. Over the past decade, the ACN (www.oecd.org/corruption/acn) has been the main vehicle for sharing OECD experience and promoting anti-corruption programmes in this region. Countries participating in the ACN have been introducing and reforming their asset declarations systems over the past years, and continue to face challenges in ensuring the effectiveness of these systems.

The SIGMA – Support for Improvement in Governance and Management – programme is a joint initiative of the OECD and the European Union, principally financed by the EU. SIGMA (www.sigmaxweb.org) provides assistance in a broad range of public governance and management areas, including public integrity. SIGMA currently works with EU candidate countries, potential candidates, and European Neighbourhood Partners.

The report was prepared jointly by the ACN and SIGMA. It provides a systematic analysis of existing practices in the area of asset declarations in Eastern Europe and Central Asia and in some OECD countries in Western Europe and North America, and presents policy recommendations on the key elements of asset declaration systems. These recommendations will be useful for national governments and international organisations engaged in development, reform and assessment of asset declarations systems at country level.



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Asset Declarations for Public Officials
A Tool to Prevent Corruption

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