

# NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

People sometimes confuse corruption with incompetence and slowness of public administration. Citizens in Croatia trying to explain the various problems encountered in the use of state administrative services, so one possible explanation is the assumption that someone somewhere is corrupt. Therefore, too many things called 'corruption'. Organizations and society can function only with a certain degree of depersonalized, implicit trust. We rely on the fact that others abide by the rules - we have confidence in them. However, some members of society - or organization - can behave opportunistically and decide to take advantage of the confidence in their own interest. They abuse the power they were assigned to, in order to satisfy their own interests. This is corruption.

The aim of this paper is to systematize the process of national documents regulating the area of combating corruption in Croatia.

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the significance and the results of the national documents application to the perception of corruption in Croatia.

The main assumption is, "It is possible to reduce corruption with the promotion of zero tolerance to corruption".

During the manufacture of paper, descriptive (descriptive) analytical, genetic, comparative, mathematical, synthesis of the analyzed results and graphical methods were used. The paper is divided into five chapters. The first is an introduction to the work where the defined objective, purpose and hypothesis of the paper, then these are the methods, techniques, and structure of work. In the second chapter, entitled Corruption, the paper covers four thematic units: defining the concept, types, causes and consequences of that measure corruption. In the third chapter, which is the title of national anti-corruption measures, we will discuss Anti-Corruption Strategy, Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, and National Strategy for creating an enabling environment for civil society development, anti-corruption program for companies with majority state-owned enterprises and institutions responsible for combating corruption at national and local level. The fourth chapter is entitled Combating corruption in Croatia, followed by, before the list of literature, a conclusion that makes the fifth chapter. After the conclusion and a list of literature, there is a list of images.

## 2. CORRUPTION

Corruption exists since there is a national organization of human society, and its presence throughout history until today confirms that corruption is inherent in all government arrangements regardless of the political system, regional or religious affiliation. It is impossible to eradicate corruption, but it can be combated against by political will, legal norms and promoting anti-corruption worldview. Corruption is a hidden phenomenon and therefore the presence of corruption cannot be accurately measured, and there is no unique notion to which

are corruption offenses. Another problem is the unequal treatment of its corruption and the legality of certain forms of criminal law in the world.



Figure 1 - Education of the public

### 3. NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES

For an effective fight against corruption, repression is not enough. Modern trends in combating corruption are increasingly turning to prevention to recognize the risks of corruption, they are trying to remove those using preventive measures, and timely adoption of the law, institution building and awareness of citizens and the media is trying to forestall and prevent corruption.

The Republic of Croatia in March 2002 began to think strategically about the fight against corruption by adopting the National Program for the Fight against Corruption with an Action Plan. Since the first national program was not carried out satisfactorily, in 2006 was adopted new National Anti-Corruption 2006-2008. During the implementation of the National Program began building of the institutional framework of government bodies with a mandate to specialize in fighting various forms of corruption.

During the final year of the National Program for Combating Corruption 2006-2008, the Government has decided to draw up long-term strategy and accompanying action plan.

Strategic documents in Croatia:

1. Anti-Corruption Strategy adopted by the Croatian Parliament 19.06.2008, NN 75/08.
2. Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, adopted by the Government 26.06.2008
3. Revised Action Plan of the Anti-Corruption Strategy, adopted by the Government 18.03.2010
4. National strategy for creating an enabling environment for civil society 2006-2011
5. Anti-corruption program for companies with majority state ownership for the period 2010-2012, adopted by the Government 26.11.2009

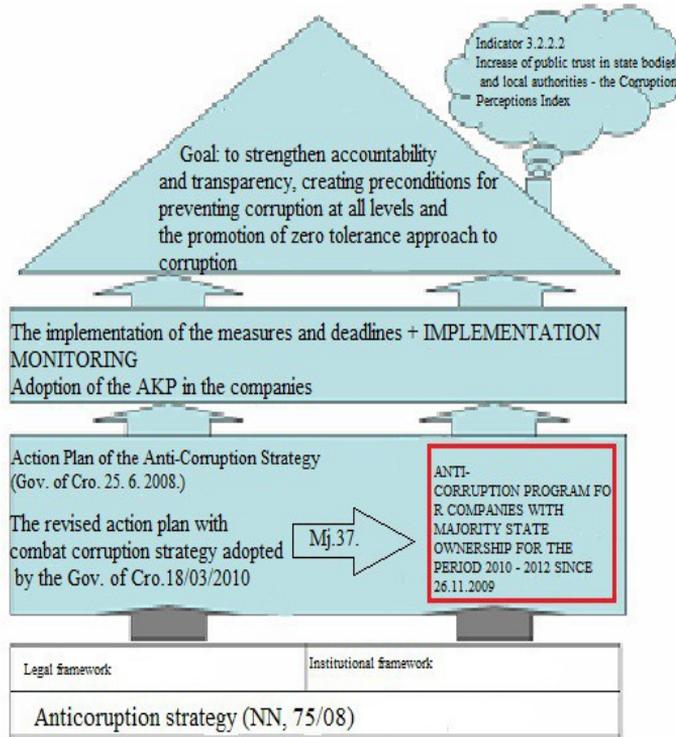
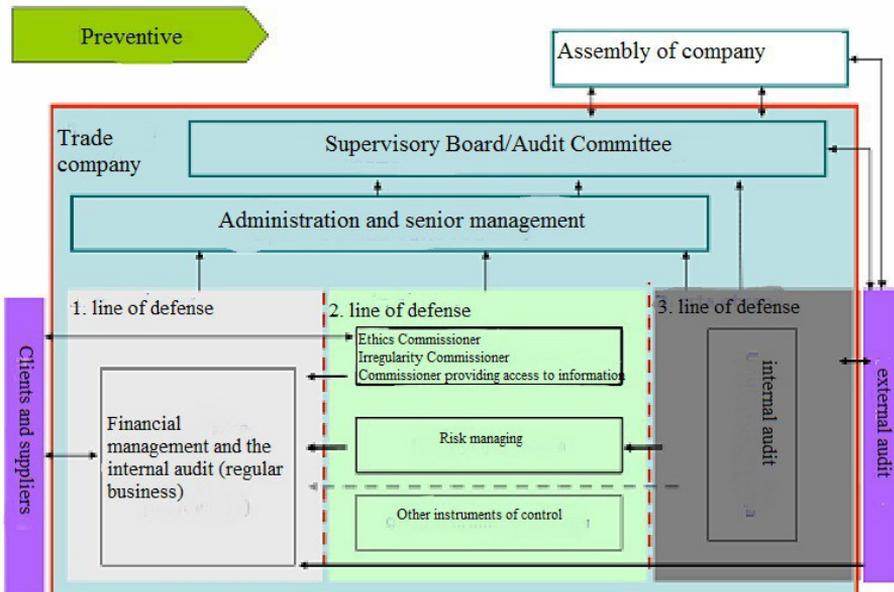


Figure 2 - Schematic representation of a system to combat corruption



Figure

3 - Preventing corruption - individuals and bodies within and outside companies

#### 4. FIGHTING CORRUPTION IN THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

Three issues are crucial for the assessment of the ability of the Croatian society to resist corruption, and the worst is an attitude that assumes that all are corrupted and that there is no point fighting.

The first question is *whether there is corruption and how it is perceived*, and secondly – *how much the corruption is widespread and in which areas is the most abundant and most harmful?* When the famous answer to the first two questions can be concluded with a third, which is the basis for all activities that await Croatian society - *What you should do more to fight corruption?*

It is through the answers to these three questions we can trace the relationship of Croatian society towards corruption in the past 20 years of Croatian independence.

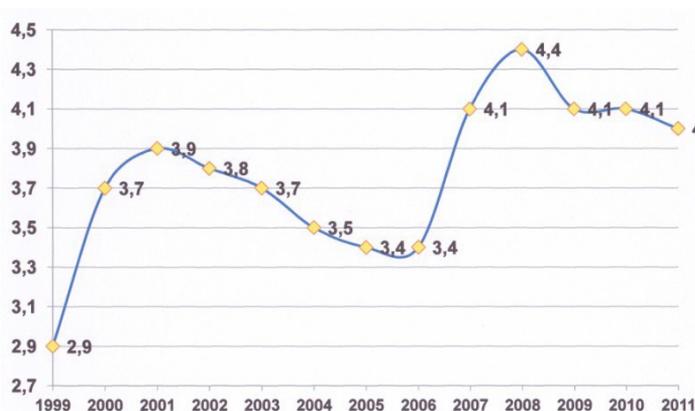


Figure 4 - CPI - corruption perception index - Croatia through the years

#### 5. RESUME

Today, Croatia is still not a country of knowledge, sufficient justice and responsible governance. Corruption, crime, and the fact laws does not implement does not allow citizens an equal chance. In recession, rising unemployment and lack of liquidity growth and corruption risks and the need to express a stronger political will and deeds, and enhance the activities of all holders of the Strategy and Action Plan for the prevention, early detection and rapid processing of any corrupt conduct.

The move towards decentralization, public accountability and democratic forms of government at the local level is gaining momentum. In this context, clearly are recognized huge losses caused by corruption, which specifically warns the World Bank, and the urgent need to put an end to abuses by local authorities. In Croatia, it is urgent to take action, measures and establishment of a body that would be responsible for today's strategies on combating corruption in the local and regional government.

Croatian way to combat corruption, although was primarily motivated by the needs and initiated preparations for joining the EU, is a good but slow, and now it is necessary to focus on the local level. Therefore, we suggest as a possible guideline the subject to continued processing of the seminar "Preventing and combating corruption in the local and regional democracy in Croatia."

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