Outline

- Current situation
- Anticorruption Efforts
- Achievements to date
- Causes (general and specific)
- Consequences (National and beyond)
- Conclusion
- Recommendations
Concerned with corruption (64%)
The level of corruption is high (57%)
Corruption will be growing (54%)

International research: CPI 2011
Anticorruption Efforts

- Political Measures
- Legislative Measures
- International Community Support
- Civil Society Contribution

Legislative Efforts

- Anticorruption Department within the Prosecutor’s Office (2004)
- Law on Fight Against Corruption (2005)
- Joined the UN Convention Against Corruption (2006)
- Establishment of Anticorruption Agency (2007)
- National Anticorruption Council (2010)
- Law on Accountability Chamber (2011)
Achievements to date

- Eradication of warlords
- World Bank’s Doing Business Report
  (top 10 reformers: 2010-2011)
- TALCO and Barki Tojik Audit
- One-stop shop system
- Legal sanctions

National Survey: General Causes

- Political
  Transition in Governance System
- Economic
  Economic Reforms
  Privatization
- Social
  Cultural, Social and Psychological Peculiarities
National Survey: Specific Causes

Most Corrupt Services

Higher Education System
Traffic Police
Medical services
Most Corrupt Sectors

Consequences: national

- Less/No Investment
- Less Donor Assistance
- Political Instability
- Security Threat
- Loss of Public Trust in Government
Consequences: regional and beyond

Recommendations

- To develop realistic programs taking into account the available resources
- To ensure monitoring and evaluation of anticorruption efforts
- To communicate the reforms to the public in a proper way
- To strengthen anticorruption efforts in the Tajik-Afghan border