



INTEGRITY REVIEW OF THAILAND

Key recommendations and the way forward

Janos Bertok
Head of Public Sector Integrity Division
Directorate for Public Governance



Supporting coherent and effective integrity policies

- Engaged with OPDC and PACC in the entire project cycle with inputs from NACC and other bodies
- Promote knowledge transfer – 4 secondees (3 OPDC officials and 1 PACC official) in the OECD
- Provide in-depth analysis on selected integrity issues in Thailand – “**system**” and “**culture of integrity**”
 - Institutional coordination
 - Managing conflict of interest and asset disclosure
 - Public ethics
 - Whistleblower protection



OECD Recommendation: coherent strategy and practice





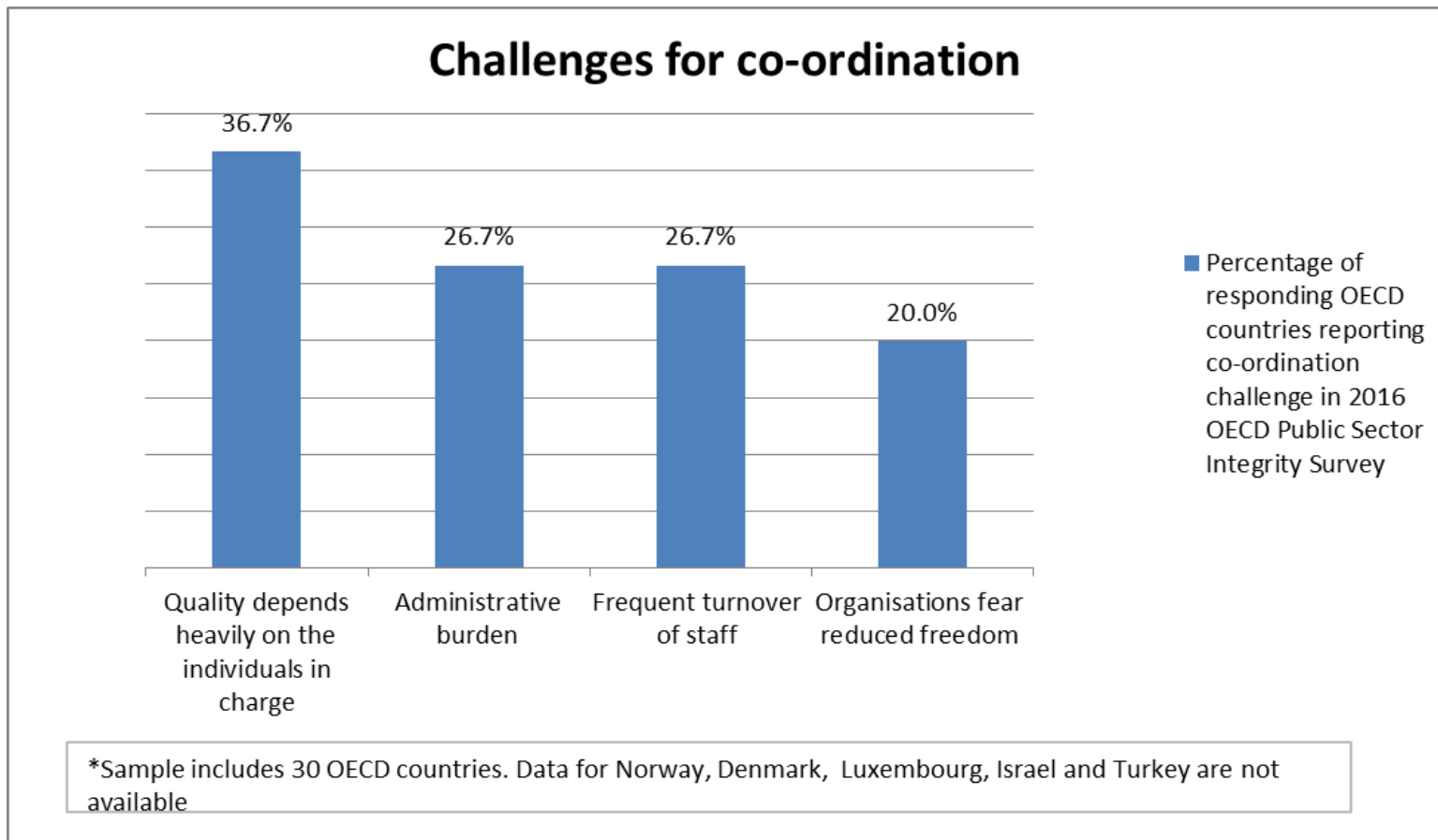
Towards a coherent integrity **system**: Selected key recommendations

- Develop a coherent integrity system based on clear co-ordination and mandates
- Provide a risk-based approach to managing conflict of interest
- Invest on online technologies to support a robust asset disclosure system for submission, verification and audit, and subsequent publication



Addressing the common challenges for co-ordination

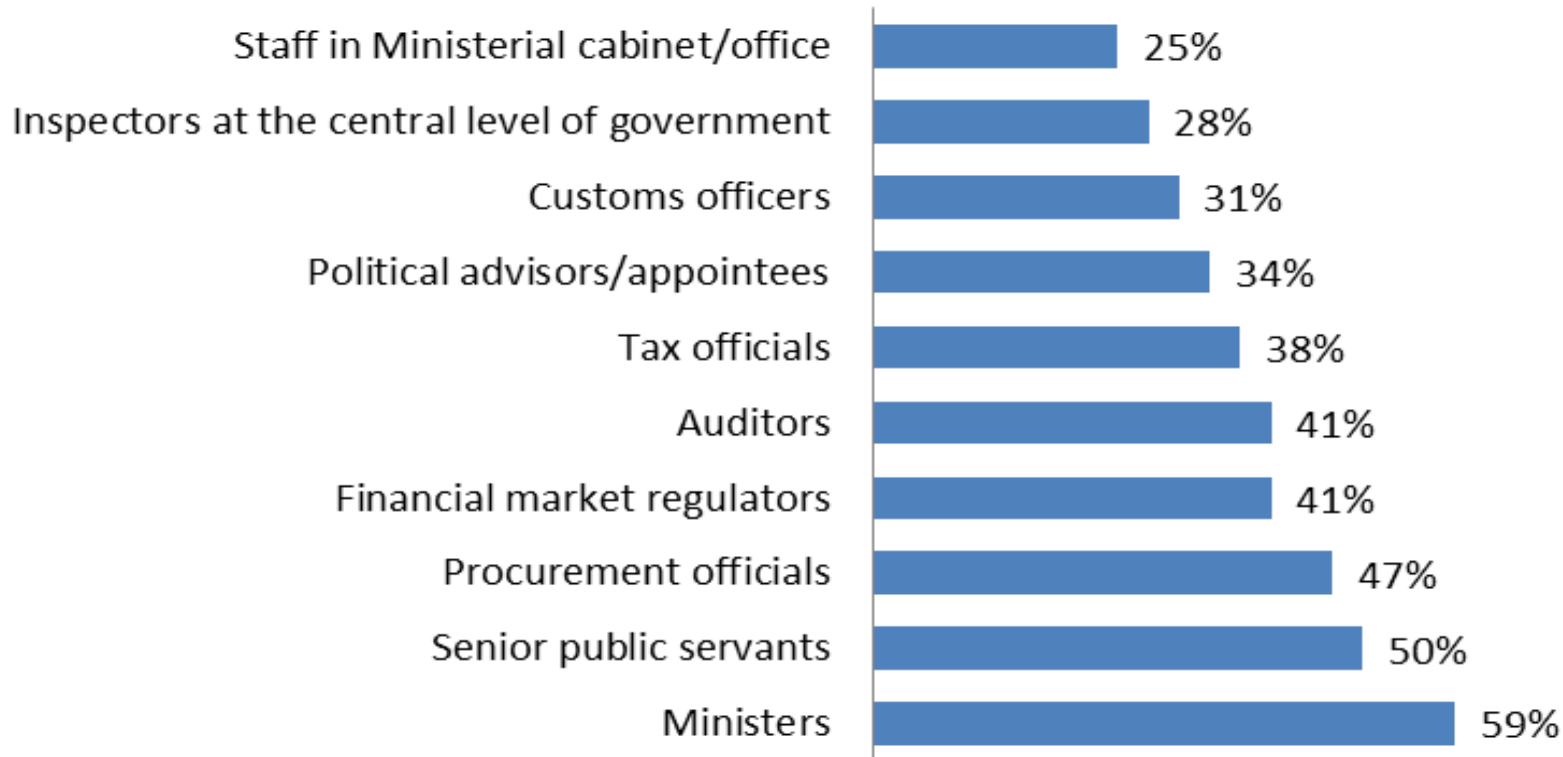
- Strengthen the operational capacity of the Anti-Corruption Operation Centres (ACOCs)





Developing a risk-based approach to managing conflict of interest

- Develop specific guidance for at-risk categories of public officials due to the nature of their work





Strengthening an asset disclosure system with online technologies

Potential benefits of online system include;

- Electronic filing saves time for both filers and agency staff
- Electronic submission facilitates compliance checks
- Software can automatically calculate and flag numerical imbalances and identify suspicious patterns
- Electronic filing makes it easier to cross-check declared information with other databases or to share the information with other agencies



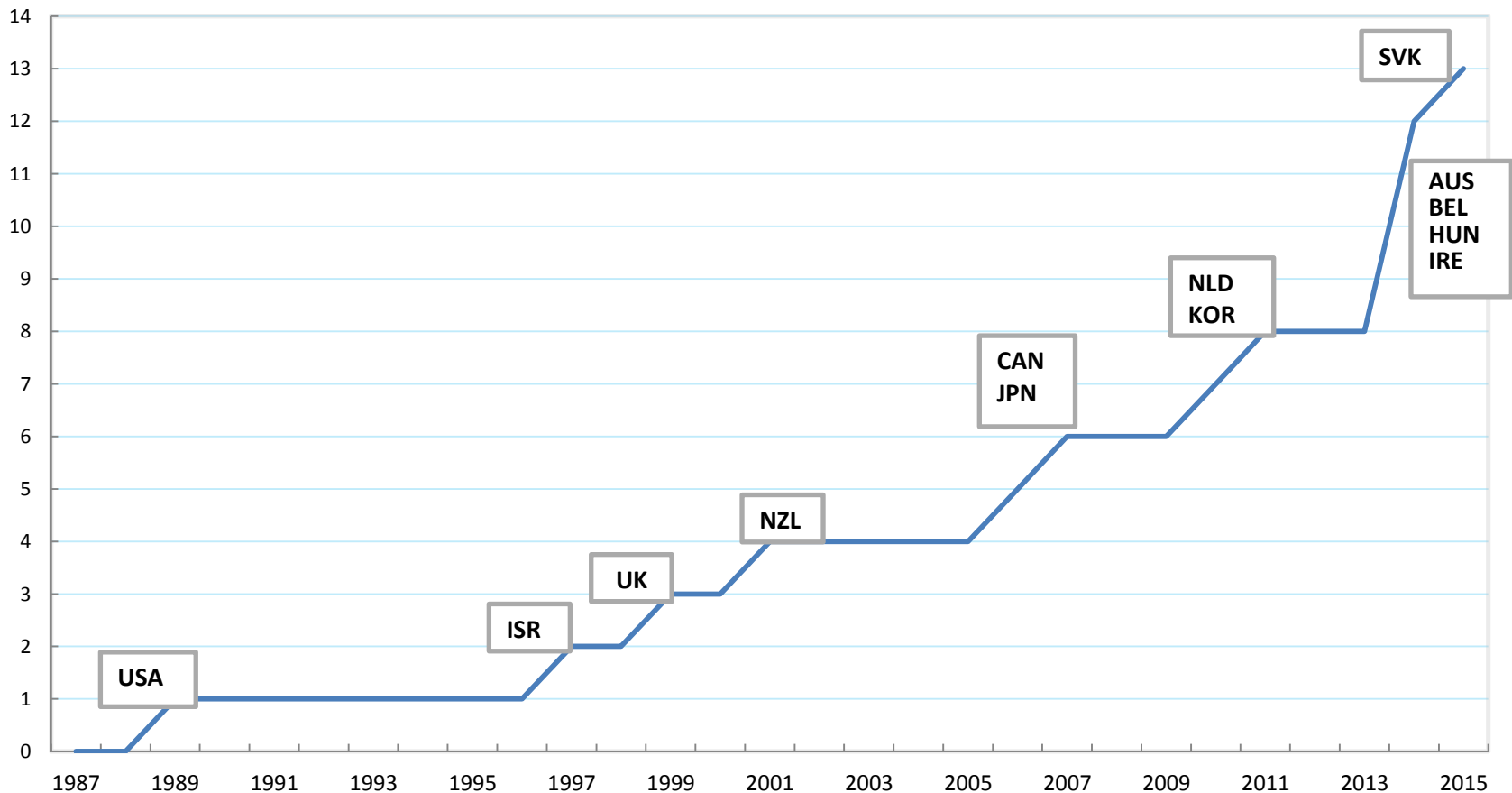
Cultivating a **culture** of integrity: Selected key recommendations

- Provide comprehensive training on the Code of Professional Ethics for Civil Servants and monitor its implementation
- Support an open organisational culture where integrity concerns are openly discussed through an effective whistle blower protection
- Ensure a dedicated WBP law to provide a broad scope, multiple reporting channels, and clear criteria for reporting and protection



Creating an open environment for raising ethical concerns through a WBP law

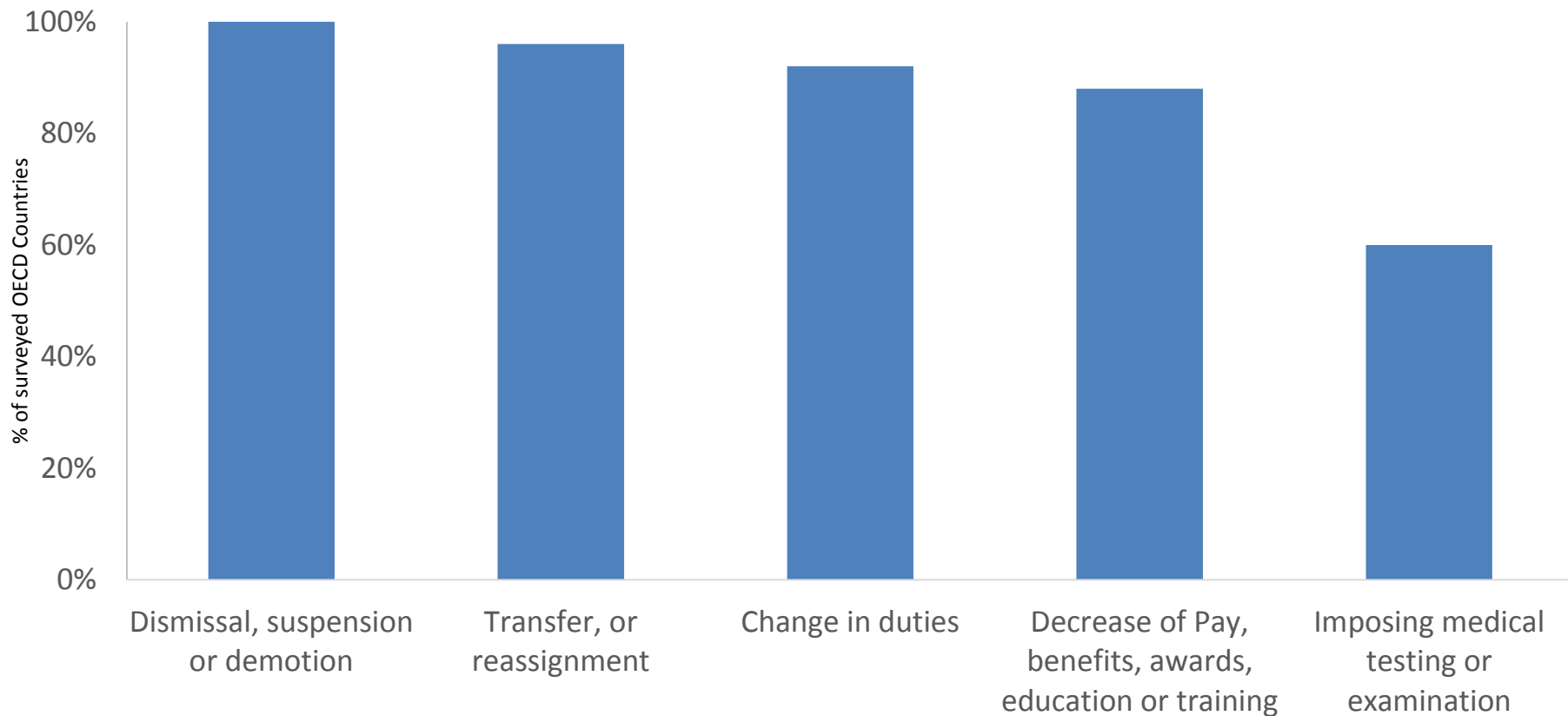
- Need to clearly define the scope, type of retaliation, reporting channels, etc.





Defining reprisals that require WBP

- Clear definition of reprisals increases certainty about protection





The way forward under the Thailand country programme

- Implementation support for the IR recommendations
 - Capacity building workshops
 - Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the recommendations
- Enlarge the scope of the Review in the following issues;
 - Internal control and risk management
 - Disciplinary mechanisms
 - Auditing and the role of SAIs
 - Public procurement, etc



Thank you for your attention

For more information on OECD experience on public integrity

www.oecd.org/gov/ethics

