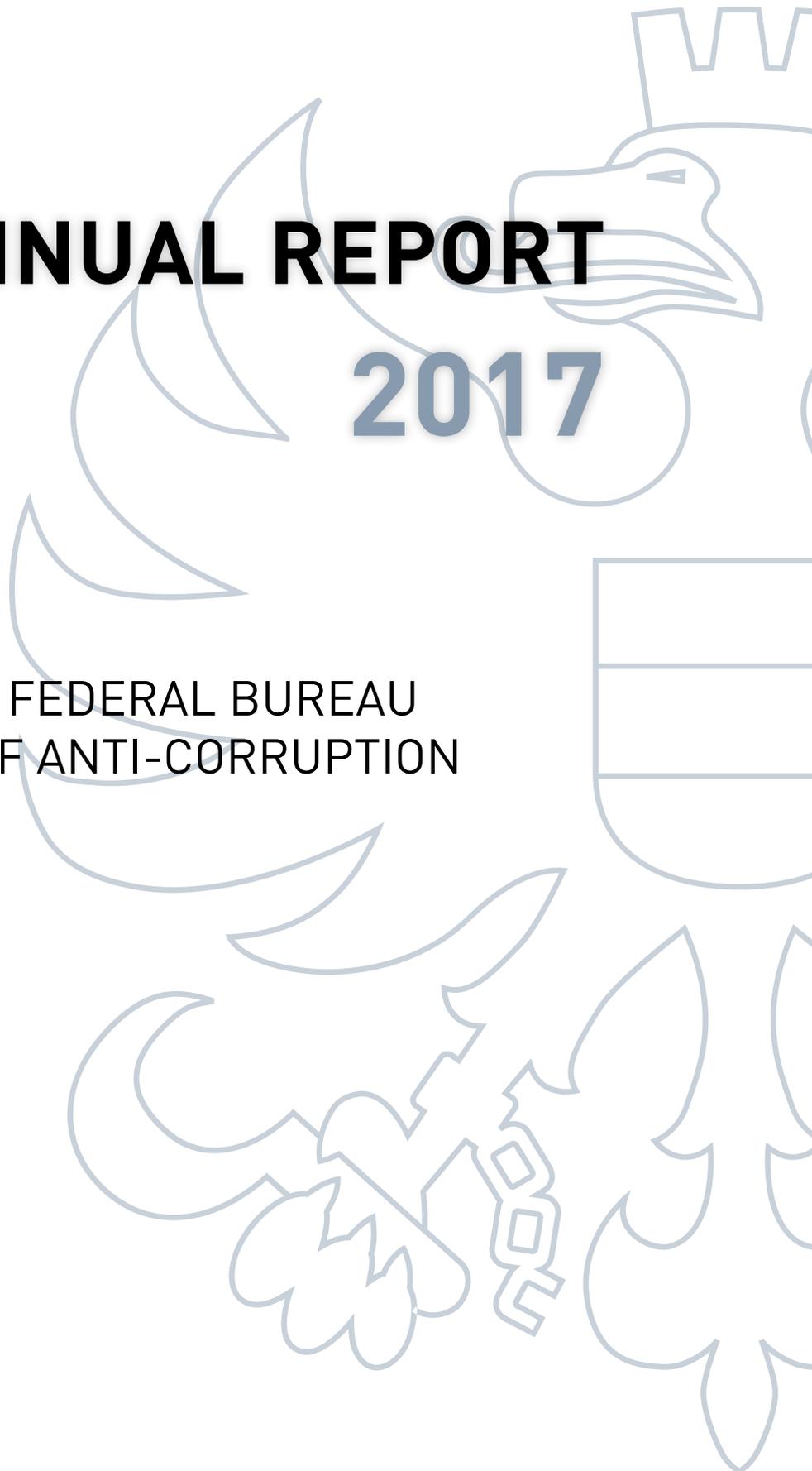




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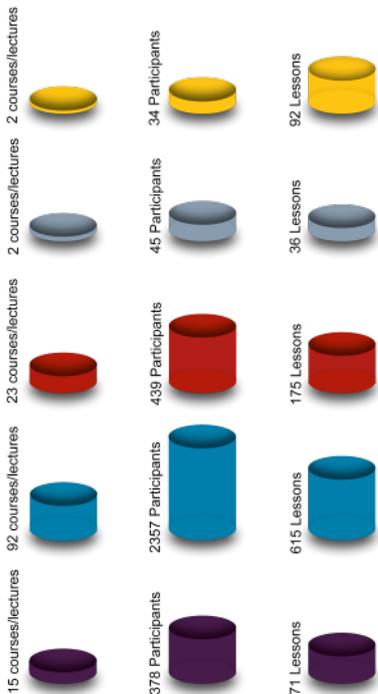
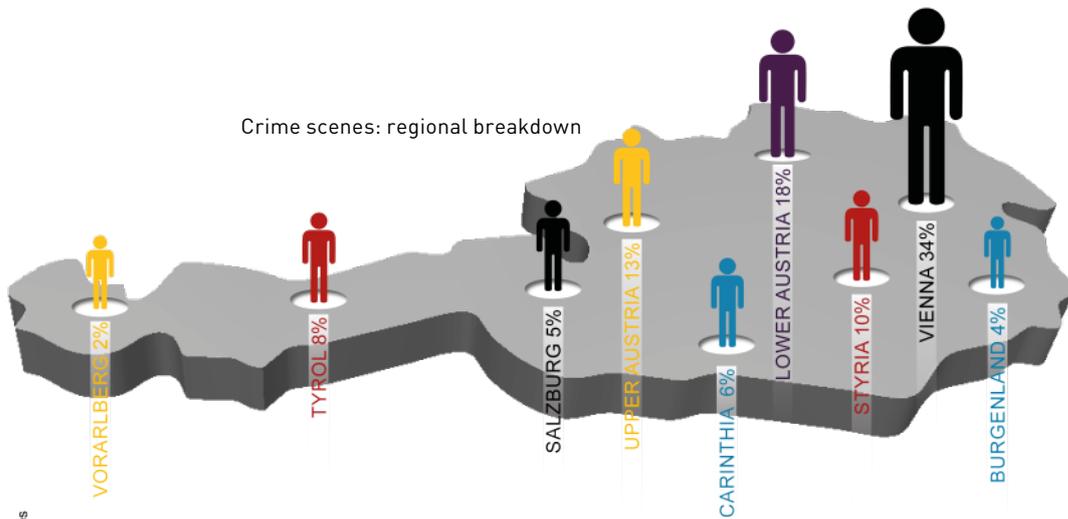
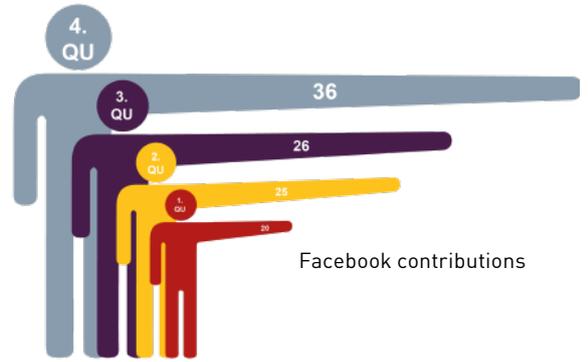
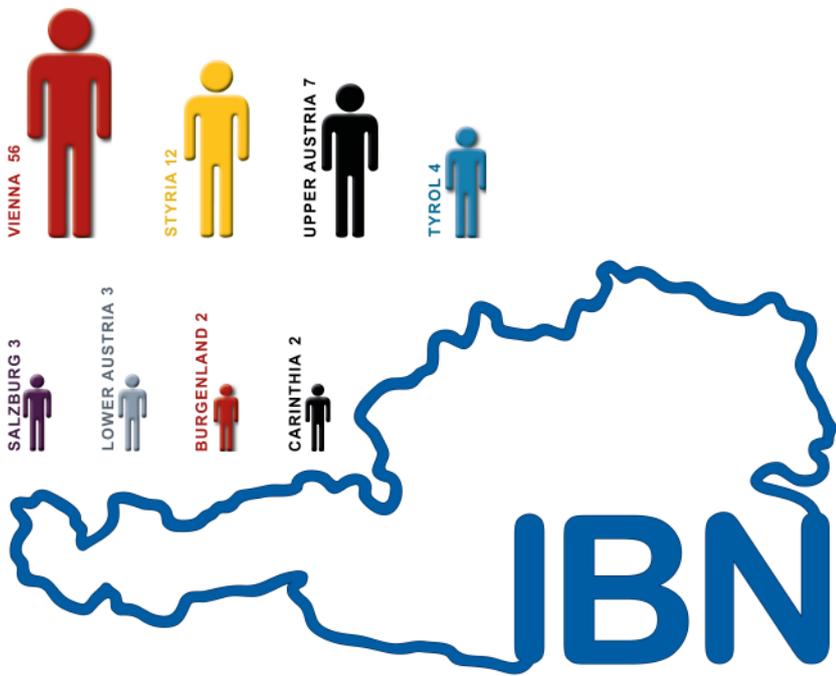
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF ANTI-CORRUPTION



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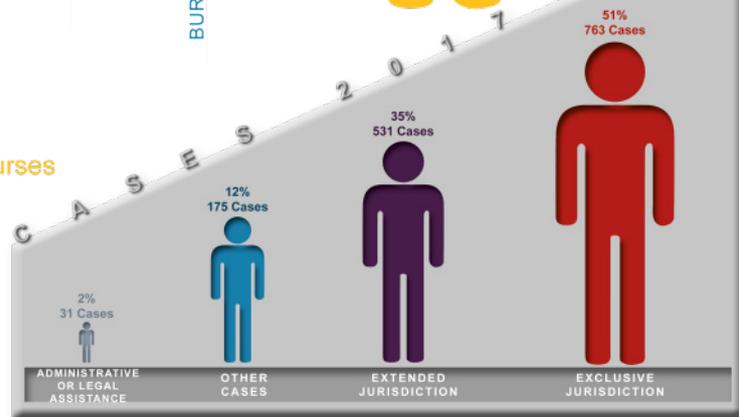
The BAK's advanced training courses

NIO courses

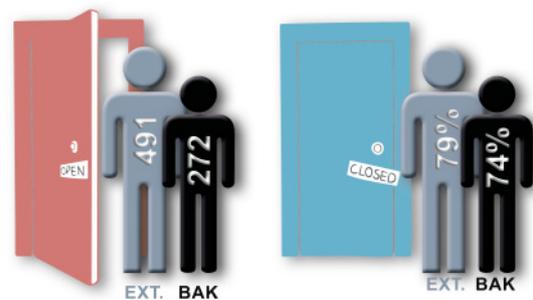
Various lectures at Mol

Lectures at Federal Police Academy (SIAK)

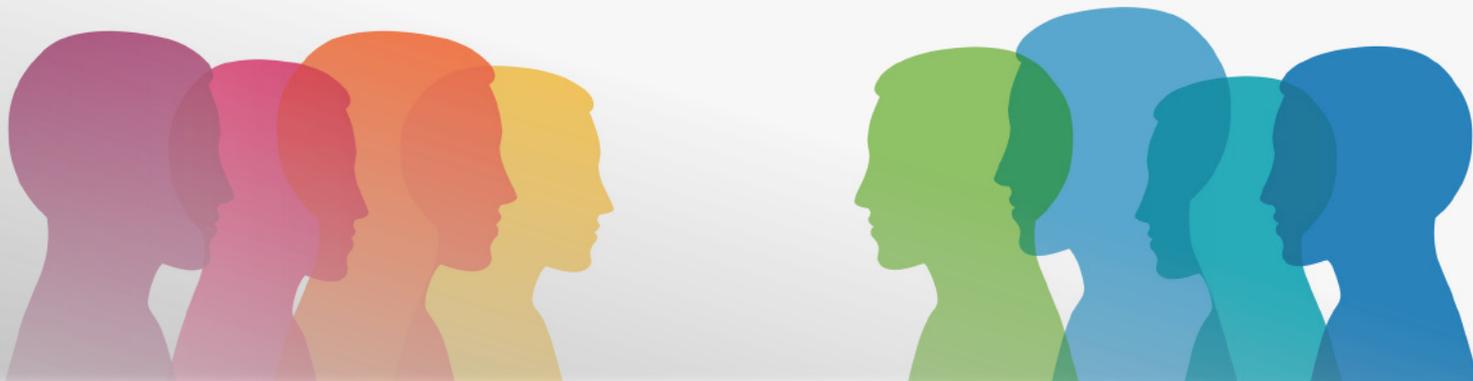
Other lectures (public administration)



Cases 2017



THE BAK 2017



The BAK

- a brief outline

The Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) was established on 1 January 2010 and is based in Vienna. It has nationwide jurisdiction in the prevention of and fight against corruption. The BAK operates in close cooperation with the Austrian Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for Combating

Economic Crime and Corruption (WKStA), and is also in charge of all matters concerning security police and criminal police cooperation with foreign and international anti-corruption institutions.

The BAK and its organizational structure

The BAK is an institution of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior. Organizationally speaking, it is not under the umbrella of the Directorate-General for Public Security but pertains to Directorate-

General IV (Services and Supervision), and thus reports directly to Director-General IV (see section 1 of the Federal Law on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption [BAK-G]).

According to the current organizational chart, the BAK is divided into three departments. Department 1 and 2 are subdivided into three units, Department 3 is subdivided into four units.

THE BAK'S CONTACT OFFICE

The Single Point of Contact (SPOC) is the main contact office of the BAK. The SPOC receives reports, allegations, complaints, etc. that may be relevant to criminal investigations. The SPOC examines whether the BAK has jurisdiction in any particular case and whether instant measures have to be taken, and distributes the cases. Additionally, the SPOC is responsible for security matters at the BAK.

RESOURCES, SUPPORT AND LEGAL AFFAIRS

Department 1 provides the entire support for the Federal Bureau. Its responsibilities range from human resources, budget and fleet management, controlling, logistics, media analyses and public relations to IT infrastructure management, preservation of evidence in the field of IT, analysis of data and visualization, statistical analysis of the BAK's activities, various legal services for the BAK as well as implementation and supervision of the BAK's compliance management system (CMS). Due to heavy workload caused by IT seizures, the forensics team was extended in 2017. Also, one person serving in the

alternative service (Zivildienst) has been assisting in the field of IT.

PREVENTION, EDUCATION, BASIC RESEARCH AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Department 2 is responsible for, inter alia, prevention and basic research. This includes preventive activities in the entire civil service, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS), implementation of studies, as well as scientific exchange and support for and supervision of external projects.

Another area of responsibility of Department 2 is education, which includes, in particular, the servicing of the Austrian-wide Network of Integrity Officers (NIO) as well as the organization of trainings and awareness-raising events for the Federal Ministry of the Interior and other public authorities.

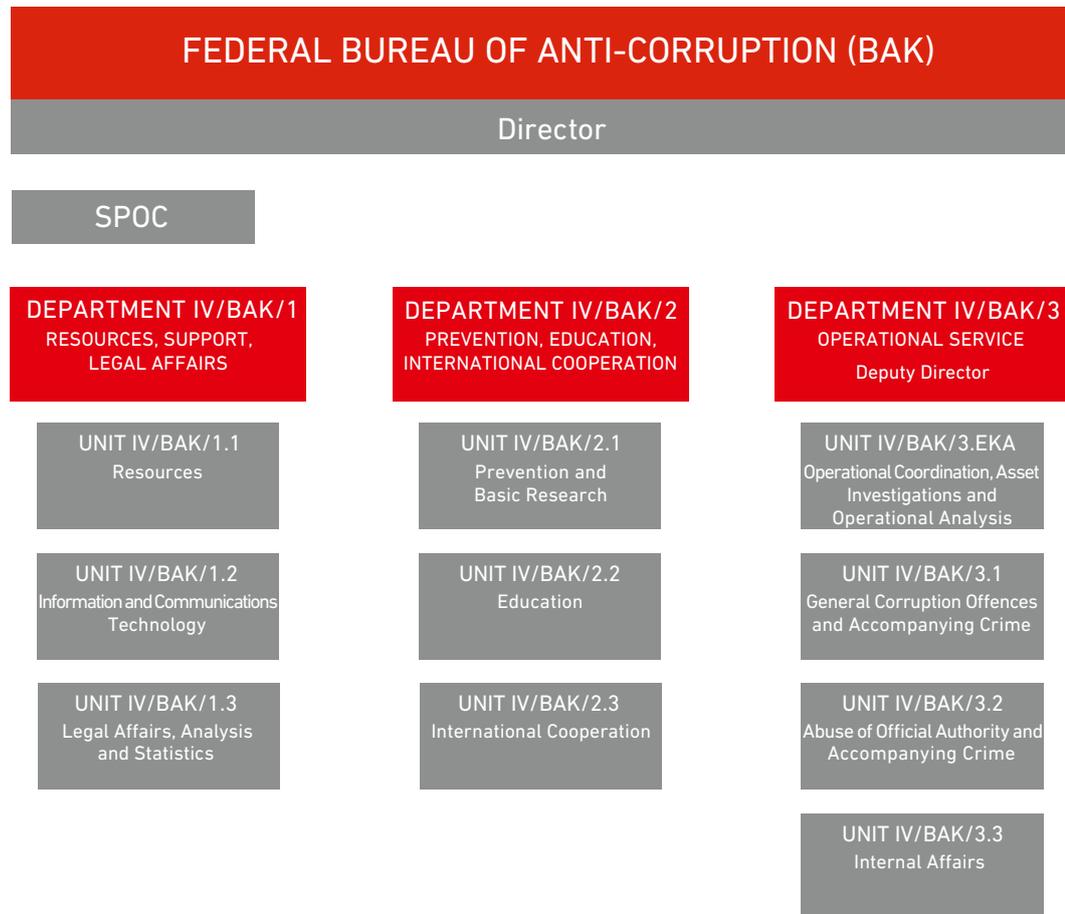
Furthermore, Department 2 is responsible for international cooperation, i.e., inter alia, the promotion of bilateral exchange and cooperation with various European or international anti-corruption bodies and institutions. Mr. Andreas Wieselthaler, Director of BAK, is President of the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC) and European contact-point network against corruption (EACN). The BAK's international cooperation unit functions as EPAC/EACN Secretariat. Due to Austria holding the Presidency of the European Council between July and December 2018, two additional staff members joined the unit.

The BAK's activities in the field of education are supported in each regional police directorate by "corruption prevention officers" (CPOs). In coordination with the BAK, they give lectures and carry out advanced training courses in their respective region on issues related to corruption prevention. Thus, they contribute to saving resources (less travel expenses).

security police investigations and criminal investigations in the fields of corruption offences, abuse of official authority and internal affairs. Unit "General Corruption Offences and Accompanying Crime" comprises four investigation teams, units "Abuse of Official Authority and Accompanying Crime" and "Internal Affairs" include two investigation teams each. Unit "Operational Coordination, Asset Investigations and Operational Analysis" (EKA) is responsible for the coordination of operations, operational case analysis and asset recovery.

OPERATIONAL SERVICE

Department 3 is responsible for operational matters at the BAK, i.e.



The BAK and its legal basis

The Federal Act on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK-G) entered into force on 1 January 2010 and constitutes the BAK's legal basis.

Lastly, by Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) I No. 101/2017 (amendments to EU Police Cooperation Act, and Act on the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK-G)), an amendment was made of § 4 paragraph 1 BAK-G to correspond to the stipulation of § 153 Austrian Penal Code amended by the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 2015 (BGBl. I No. 112/2015). Also, further specifications were added, in particular with regard to international cooperation and prevention work.

JURISDICTION IN MATTERS OF SECURITY AND CRIMINAL POLICE INVESTIGATION

Section 4 paragraph 1 BAK-G defines the BAK's tasks. Pursuant to this section (§), the BAK has nationwide jurisdiction in matters of security and criminal police investigation concerning the following criminal offences:

1. Abuse of official authority (§ 302 of the Austrian Penal Code (StGB), Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No. 60/1974),
2. Corruptibility (§ 304 StGB),
3. Acceptance of an advantage (§ 305 StGB),

4. Acceptance of an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence (§ 306 StGB),

5. Bribery (§ 307 StGB),

6. Offering an advantage (§ 307a StGB),

7. Offering an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence (§ 307b StGB),

8. Illicit intervention (§ 308 StGB),

8a. Breach of official secrecy (§ 310 StGB),

8b. Breach of § 18 of the Information Management Act, Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) I No. 102/2014,

9. Breach of trust due to abuse of an official function or due to involvement of an office holder (§ 153 paragraph 3, § 313, or in conjunction with § 74 paragraph 1 no. 4a StGB),

10. Acceptance of gifts by persons holding a position of power (§ 153a StGB),

11. Agreements restricting competition in procurement procedures (§ 168b StGB) as well as serious fraud (§ 147 StGB) and commercial fraud (§ 148 StGB) on the basis of such agreement,

12. Acceptance of gifts and bribery of employees or agents (§ 309 StGB),

13. Money laundering (§ 165 StGB), if the assets arise from offences 1 to 8, 9, 11 (second and third case) or 12; criminal associations or organizations (§§ 278 and 278a StGB), if their purpose is to commit offences 1 to 9 or 11 (second and third case),

14. Acts punishable pursuant to the StGB as well as to other laws relevant to criminal law, if they are related to offences 1 to 13 and are subject to prosecution by the BAK upon written order by a court or public prosecutor's office,

15. Acts punishable pursuant to the StGB as well as to laws relevant to criminal law concerning public employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, to the extent that they shall be prosecuted by the BAK upon written order by a court or public prosecutor's office.

In the cases defined in § 4 paragraph 1 (11-13) BAK-G, the BAK, pursuant to § 28 paragraph 1 sentence 2 Austrian Penal Code (StGB), may only be the authority in charge if the above mentioned criminal offences are relevant for determining the extent of the punishment.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

International cooperation by the BAK is explicitly laid down in § 4 paragraph 2 BAK-G: the BAK is responsible for cooperation in investigations within the framework of international police cooperation and administrative assistance in the cases referred to in § 4 paragraph 1. Furthermore, the BAK is responsible for cooperation with foreign authorities and international institutions in the field of prevention of and fight against corruption in general, and, in particular, exchange of experiences in this area.

CORRUPTION PREVENTION ACTIVITIES

As regards prevention of corruption, § 4 paragraph 3 BAK-G stipulates that the BAK shall analyse corruption phenomena, gather information on preventing and combating them and develop appropriate preventive measures.

In this context, the BAK is responsible for strengthening the willingness and abilities of individuals as well as territorial communities or authorities to obtain knowledge about measures for the prevention of corruption and promotion of integrity and develop awareness of these issues accordingly.

DUTY TO REPORT, RIGHT TO REPORT

Furthermore, § 5 BAK-G provides for the duty to report and right to report. Without prejudice to their duties to report defined by the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure (StPO) of 1975, Federal Law Gazette (BGBl.) No. 631/1975, law enforcement authorities or departments receiving notice of a criminal offence defined in § 4 paragraph 1 (1-15), must report the offence in writing as soon as possible to the BAK (duty to report). Federal employees must not be prevented from reporting allegations or suspicious circumstances concerning § 4 paragraph 1 (1-15) directly to the BAK without going through official channels (right to report).

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AUTHORITIES AND DEPARTMENTS

The law (§ 6 BAK-G) also regulates cooperation with other authorities and departments. For reasons of expediency, the BAK may assign certain investigations to other law enforcement authorities and departments (§ 6 paragraph 2 BAK-G); or, the BAK may transfer investigations to

other competent law enforcement authorities and departments if there is no particular public interest regarding the importance of the criminal offence or of the person investigated (§ 6 paragraph 3 BAK-G).

LEGAL PROTECTION

The Commission for Legal Protection was established as a special form of legal protection. It is an independent body not bound by instructions and subject to official secrecy. It consists of the Legal Protection Officer defined in § 91a of the Austrian Security Police Act (SPG) as well as of two additional members. The Commission is to investigate allegations concerning the activities of the BAK that are not manifestly unfounded if the persons concerned do not have a legal remedy at their disposal. The Commission for Legal Protection presents an annual report on the performance of its functions to the Federal Minister of the Interior. Moreover, the Commission may address recommendations to the Federal Minister of the Interior or the Director of BAK (§§ 8 and 9 BAK-G).

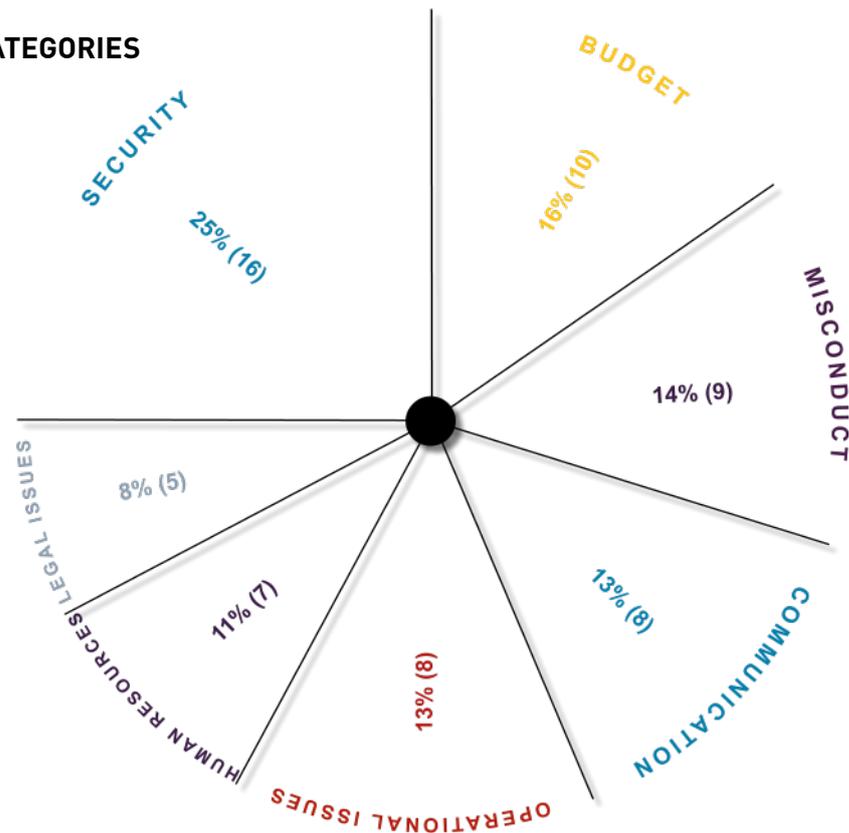
The BAK and its compliance management system

In June 2016, the BAK established its own compliance management system (CMS), and is continuously enhancing its features. Since the implementation of the CMS and, in parallel, introduction of a risk management system, annual risk evaluations have been carried out. The CMS mainly contains compliance measures, which were developed on the basis of a comprehensive risk analysis and with participation of the entire staff, including senior officials.

RISK MANAGEMENT

By 1 January 2018, the BAK had identified 63 risks, according to the risk categories shown in the chart.

RISK CATEGORIES



To tackle these risks, new measures are being drawn up during the annual evaluations. Currently, there are a total of 168 measures designed to minimize risks at the BAK.

COMPLIANCE ACTIVITY REPORT

In February 2018, the BAK published its first compliance activity report. The report describes how the CMS was implemented at the BAK, how it is continuously being enhanced, and how it fulfils its functions. Also, the report presents already implemented and future compliance measures. The report is drawn up in a way that makes it easy for other organisations to use it as a model for the development of their own measures and introduction of their own compliance management system.

COMPLIANCE AWARD

On 28 September 2017, the BAK entered its CMS in the competition to win the

Compliance Award in the category "Compliance Management System of the Year". The Austrian Compliance Award is the country's first award for excellent achievements in compliance practice. What counts to win the price is the effectiveness and actual preventive effect of the CMS. In the category "Compliance Management System of the Year", a total of twelve projects were submitted, three of which were nominated. The BAK CMS was among the three nominations. It thus proved to be able to keep up excellently with other systems, even systems of large and renowned companies.

VALUE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Value management is a crucial part of the BAK CMS, mainly focusing on the continuous development of the BAK's mission statement.

The BAK and its mission statement

Seven years ago, the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) started a project to survey individual attitudes and values of its employees on the basis of dialogue and thus to formulate the BAK's core values. Several workshops were held to integrate all employees

and senior officials into the value management process. This approach places a particular focus on the sense of responsibility to oneself and others as well as on increasing the "intrinsic" willingness to act.

MOTIVATION

The monopoly on the use of force empowers the police to encroach on fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual more quickly and seriously than any other organization. It is exactly this circumstance that makes citizens, with good reason, take a very critical look at the conduct and work of this organization and have high expectations as to correct behaviour and action. Prevention starts long before the misconduct itself, namely on the way there. The search for reasons and structural failure is indispensable for prevention work. The BAK regards its legal mandate to prevent corruption both as individual and organization-centred measure. In order to be able to promote values, it is first necessary to be aware of one's own values (sense of values). As a second step, these values and those of others have to be reflected upon and questioned.

FIVE CORE VALUES

The "values box" is the key element of the methodology used for surveying the core values. All employees had to link each value to their personal everyday work by writing down five positive and five negative practical examples. Subsequently, they had to discuss and analyse the values within their team. The five core values – objectivity, honesty, discretion outside the BAK, openness inside the BAK, and loyalty – were the result of this process. These principles must be observed at all times so that they finally become routine. Values should never be imposed; they have to be jointly developed, discussed and challenged.

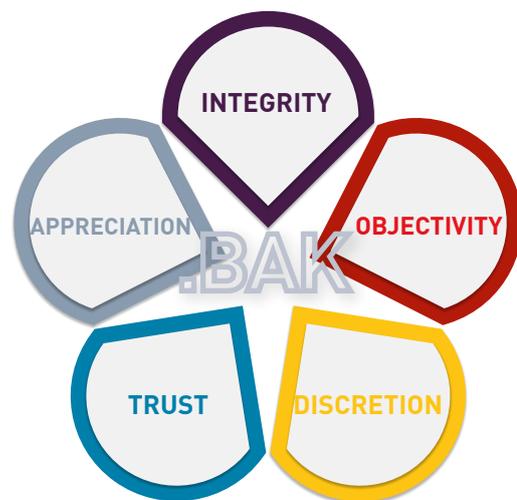
CHANGE IN PERSPECTIVE

Changes can only happen on the basis of the individual's understanding and insight. For this reason, the change in perspective – with the help of Edward de Bono's "Six Thinking Hats" – was used methodically in the BAK's value process. Slipping into given roles and discussing specific values enabled employees to better understand other people's actions and patterns of behaviour.

RESULT: FIVE NEW BAK VALUES

After the evaluation, five new BAK core values were enshrined in the BAK's mission statement: integrity, objectivity, discretion, trust and appreciation.

Still, the system can only work if every cogwheel moves smoothly. Values take shape through actions. Guiding senior officials and staff in a deliberate and structured manner towards a uniform concept of goals, methods and values for their organization is an important prerequisite for a successful and continuous value process.



The BAK and the Mol's Code of Conduct

“Our Values. Our Approach.” – Code of Conduct of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior (Mol)

The Code of Conduct (CoC) is intended to assist Mol staff with their daily duty routine. It contains binding rules for staff behaviour regarding contact with citizens, colleagues and superiors. Its purpose is to help avoiding misconduct and protecting individuals from consequences pursuant to civil service law and penal law any misconduct might entail. We understand the Code of Conduct as oath to legally and humanely correct behaviour, taken by the entire police and administrative enforcement staff.

In 2010, the first Mol Code of Conduct was published on account of international recommendations. It was developed on the basis of the code of conduct on corruption prevention issued by the Federal Chancellery, entitled “The responsibility lies with me”.

EVALUATION OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN 2016

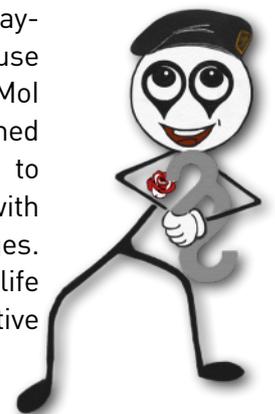
In 2016, the BAK and the Mol Compliance Office together evaluated the Mol Code of Conduct (CoC). They emailed questionnaires containing open response options to approximately 40 staff members including all corruption prevention officers (CPOs) and integrity officers. The survey reaped a high yield; therefore, it was possible to show exactly how Mol staff viewed the content of the Code of Conduct and the way the CoC was being communicated. As regards

the content of the Mol Code of Conduct, to sum up the results of the survey, Mol staff basically wished for an abbreviated, poignant version of the Code of Conduct, containing concrete instructions on how to act, and many case examples. They also noted that current topics such as correct handling of social media were missing. The Code of Conduct brochure proved to be a great success; it was thus considered useful to keep it up. However, a number of respondents also requested an additional short version in folder format.

UPDATE OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT IN 2017

Since May 2017, the updated Mol Code of Conduct has been available on the Mol Intranet and in paper form. It is also available to the public on the Internet at <http://www.Mol.gv.at/Downloads/start.aspx>.

A Code of Conduct folder was also drawn up. It complements the brochure by offering assistance to staff in their day-to-day professional life. It is already in use as training material. On top of that, Mol and BAK published a compactly designed “Code of Conduct to go”, intending to inform about its core elements with targeted appeals and brief messages. Descriptions are hands-on, true to life and easy to understand. Its attractive design ensures recognition value.



THE BAK AND ITS COMPLIANCE AND CORRUPTION PREVENTION ADVISORY SERVICES





The BAK and its compliance and corruption prevention advisory services

Corruption prevention advisory services are at the core of the BAK's prevention work. Advisory programmes are based on comprehensive risk analyses. Their goal is to avoid damage caused by any corruption or abuse of official authority, to develop tailor-made and targeted prevention measures designed to contribute to a corruption-free organizational culture and to increase the ability of employees to act correctly.

In 2017, the BAK added a new type of advisory services to its gamut: compliance advisory services.

Corruption prevention and compliance do have a similar intention, that is, avoidance of corruption. The emphasis of corruption prevention, as the BAK understands it, lies on the very avoidance of corruption or abuse of official authority. However, compliance efforts exceed the scope of corruption offences, they aim at the prevention of undesired behaviour by staff members in general.

Additionally, the goals of compliance advisory programmes include the implementation of compliance

management systems (CMS), in order to attain compliance in any given organization. The BAK counsels organizations according to their particular needs and means, be it with regard to the comprehensive establishment of such a system, or the implementation or optimization of individual parts thereof. The approach is all about „helping clients to help themselves“ and assuming their responsibility. Compliance must grow from the organisation itself, so that the entire organisation stands behind the concept and actually implements it.

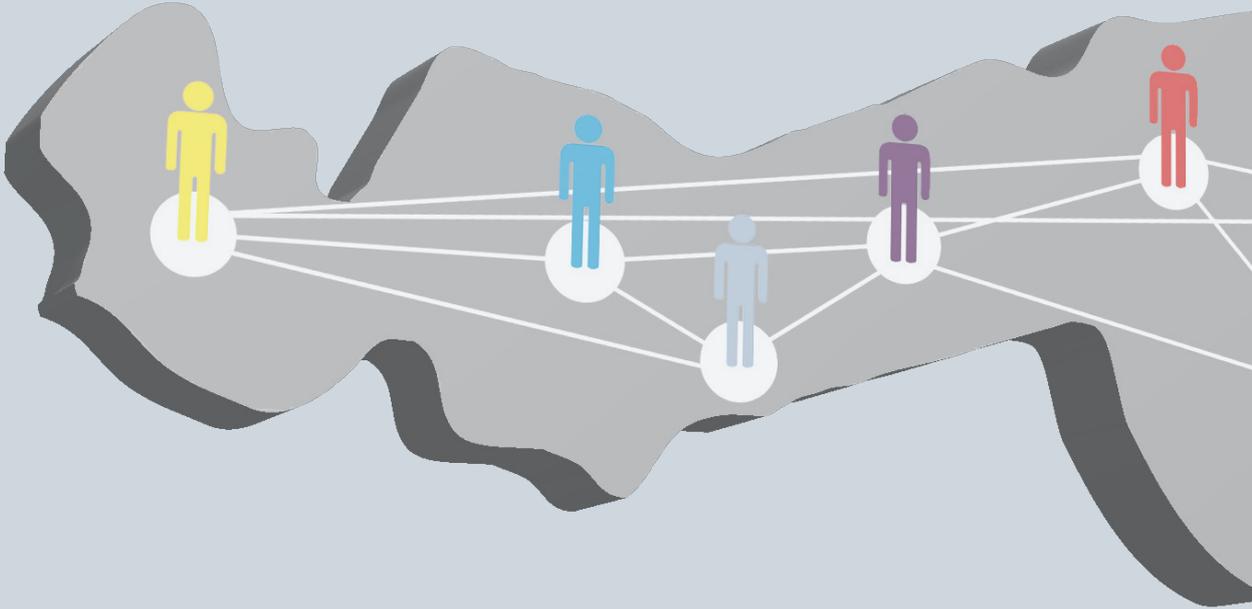
The BAK was providing compliance or corruption prevention advisory services for the Austrian Federal Office

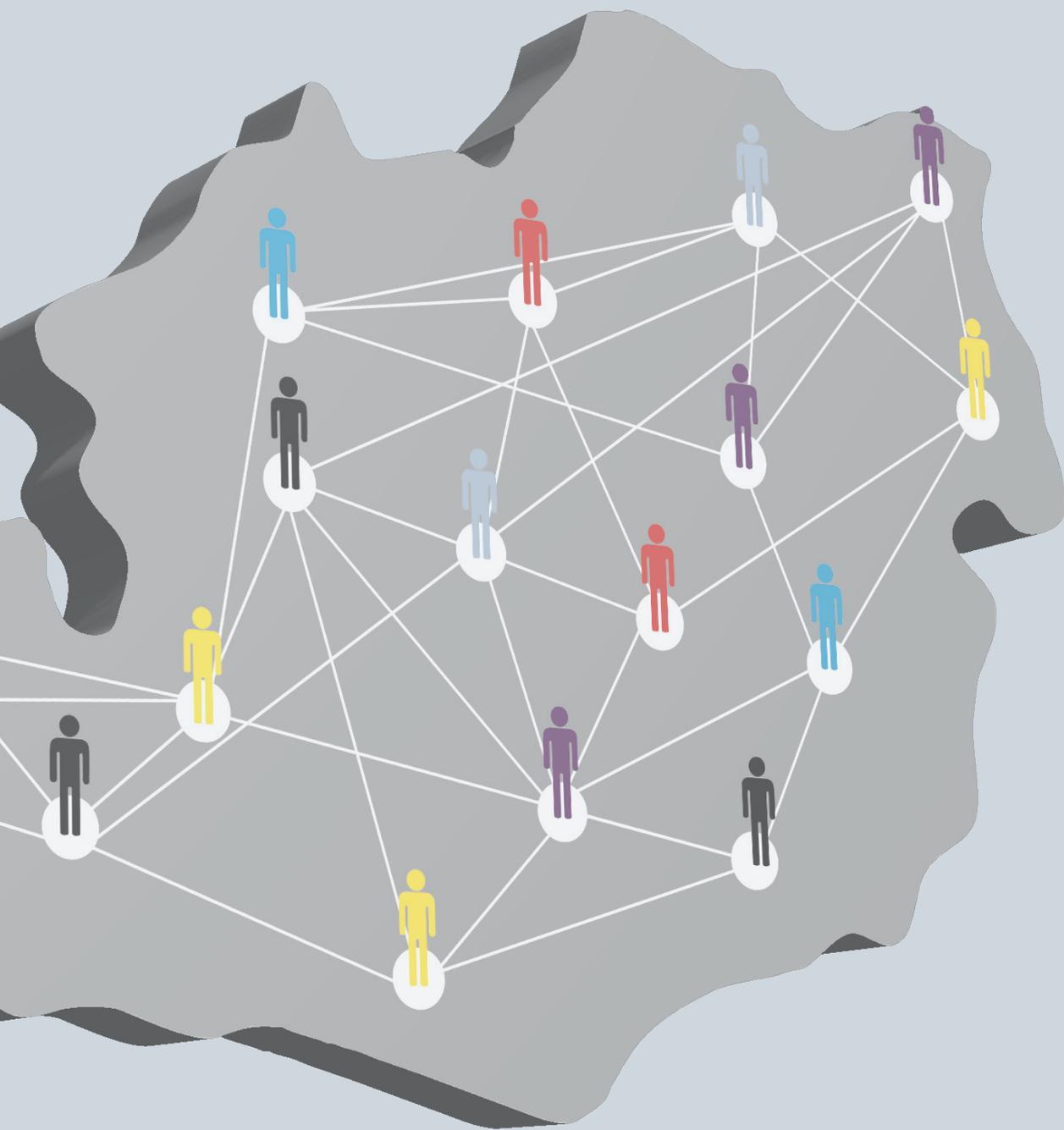
for Immigration and Asylum (BFA), the Office of the Tyrolean Regional Government and the Vienna Hospital Association, and on the subject of “Extremism in the workplace”.

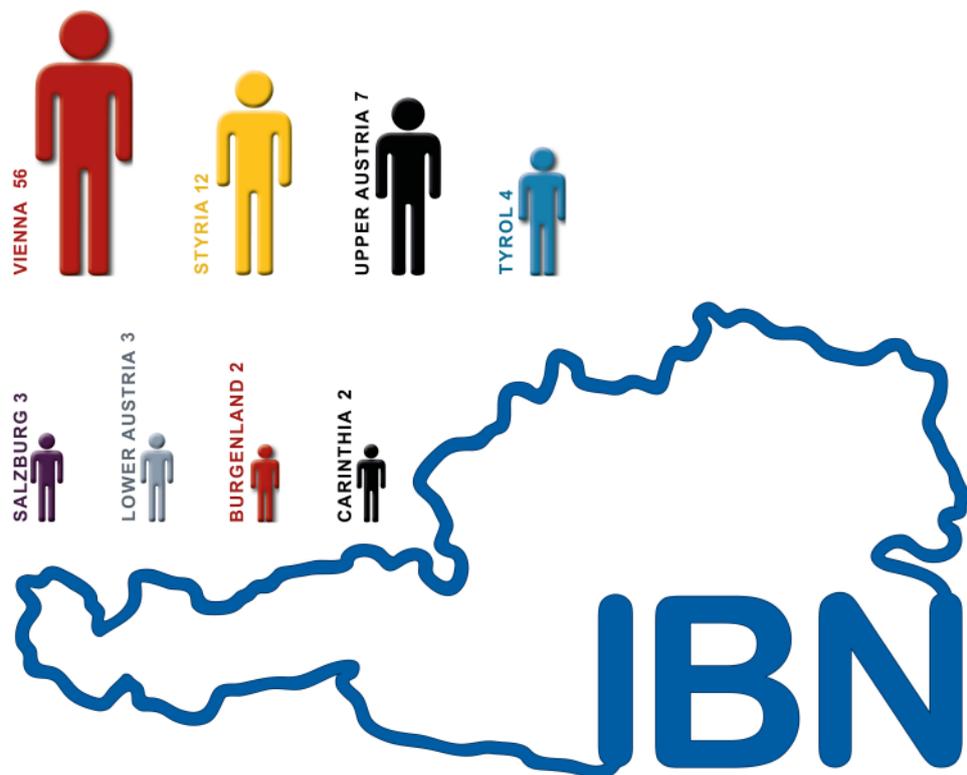
HANDBOOK ON COMPLIANCE ADVISORY SERVICES

The BAK conducts counselling based on the “Handbook on Compliance Advisory Services”. The Handbook, written for the organizations requesting such services, describes the different stages, quality standards and goals as well as the BAK’s expectations for the organization, and is undergoing updates continuously.

THE BAK'S NATIONWIDE INTERCONNECTION







The BAK's nationwide interconnection

Activities by the Network of Integrity Officers (NIO) in 2017

In 2016, the BAK established the Network of Integrity Officers, intending to further enhance the concept of integrity in Austria. To this end, the BAK trained 89 staff members from all walks of civil service life in Austria to become integrity officers. In particular, there are four basic training programmes to become experts in issues of promotion of integrity, corruption prevention and compliance. Currently, participants in the Network are from all federal ministries, regions, municipalities, various different universities, public undertakings, the Austrian Association of Cities and Towns, and the Court of Audit.

Integrity officers' tasks include:

- serving as contact for inquiries regarding promotion of integrity, corruption prevention and compliance, for staff including senior officials;
- advising senior officials regarding the development and implementation of specific measures for corruption prevention (such as compliance programmes, codes of conduct, ethics guidelines, specific training and advanced training programmes, development and implementation of corruption risk analysis);

- contributing to surveillance and assessment of indicators pointing to corruption and risk factors;
- functioning as multipliers in the awareness-raising process within authorities and departments – this includes seminars and anti-corruption trainings and other awareness-raising measures (such as contributing to training and advanced training measures for corruption prevention and integrity promotion, drawing up information notes and entire information campaigns), and
- providing information and advice to staff.

THIRD AND FOURTH NIO BASIC TRAINING COURSES

In spring and autumn 2017, the BAK arranged basic training courses for a total of 45 new integrity officers of various branches of Austrian administration. As in previous trainings of this kind, these courses included lessons on the phenomenon of corruption, corruption prevention, compliance, risk management, criminal law, and civil service law. In addition, the third course featured a two-hour lesson held by the Public Prosecutor's Office for Combating Economic Crime and Corruption (WKStA).

FOLLOW-UP MEETINGS

Basic training programmes provide participants with knowledge and networking opportunities; the NIO follow-up meetings organized by the BAK feature different contents every time and provide NIO members with important opportunities to exchange experiences and best practices.

On 21 February 2017, due to great demand, the BAK arranged the second follow-up event on risk management in the field of compliance.

In October 2017, the third follow-up meeting took place. This time, the topic was value management; the focus was on the creation and implementation of a value-based corporate culture through targeted value management measures.

FIRST NIO ANNUAL MEETING

The NIO annual meetings are designed as get-togethers of all integrity officers who attended different basic training programmes, to meet in person and thus increase readiness to cooperate in the Network. To this end, the meetings feature an interactive design and adequate social programme. On 19 and 20 September 2017 in Schärding am Inn, Austria, participants in the first large annual meeting worked in groups to identify approaches and best practices

for various different issues relevant to compliance, such as over-indebtedness of staff members or strategies to react to invitations. Almost half of the total number of integrity officers gathered in Schärding at the BAK's invitation.

SERVICE AND SUPPORT FOR INTEGRITY OFFICERS

Trainings and informational events for officials on the risks related to corruption count among the most elementary tools of corruption prevention in the public sector. According to international standards, NIO is designed to coordinate nationwide training and advanced training measures in the fields of integrity promotion, corruption prevention and compliance, and to set consistent standards. To this end, in 2017, the BAK's NIO team assisted a group of integrity officers in preparing and planning training events, and provided adequate training material and

presentation slides on the NIO online platform.

NIO WEBSITE

The Network of Integrity Officers has an appealing website. Its objective is to provide interested members of civil society and other stakeholders with current information on the Network's activities, and to feed public discourse by placing messages, e.g. in social networks. Since 2017, various reports on Network activities have been published as well as best practices proposed by Network members from various fields of administration.

NIO is co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



IBN



THE BAK AND ITS ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION





The BAK and its activities in the field of education

Anti-Corruption Workshops, Anti-Corruption Events

The BAK offers two kinds of anti-corruption training for schools: Anti-Corruption Workshops and Anti-Corruption Events.

Anti-Corruption Workshops take place on the premises of the respective school or of the BAK, in the traditional school setting, or, on certain grounds, in a different setting. A whole gamut of different teaching methods employed during the workshops is designed to inspire the target group to take a critical look at the topics of corruption, corruption prevention and integrity promotion. Additionally, students are given the assignment to elaborate on some of these subjects themselves so that they have as many light bulb moments as possible and can use what

they have learnt in their everyday and professional lives. For example, during the “Corruption Scale” exercise they are to rate images showing corrupt and non-corrupt actions according to their understanding on a scale ranging from “corruption” to “no corruption”, and to discuss their decisions.

They also learn about offences related to corruption, investigation and criminal proceedings, and the daily work routine of police investigators at the BAK. One BAK investigator is available to answer the students’ questions and to describe his/her investigation work to them. Highlight of any workshop taking place at the BAK is the visit to the interrogation room.

At an Anti-Corruption Event, on the other hand, several classes can take part simultaneously. With a definite purpose in mind, they take leave from the traditional classroom setting where usually, students of the same age are being taught in classrooms. Classroom doors open and the event takes place on entire school premises. After a brief joint introduction, the students form small teams and rotate through a total of eight stations featuring different content on the topics of corruption prevention and integrity promotion. When dividing the students into groups, the BAK attaches importance to mixing classes and grades. In doing so, students improve their social skills, as they have to take leadership responsibility and work in teams.

At the station “Cinema”, students watch a short film about investigations in a corruption case; among other things, they learn the background story of how an alien police officer took bribes and issued residence permits illegally.

The station “Tower of Power” features building blocks with the school’s mission statement on them. The students’ task is to rank the blocks according to importance by lifting them with a crane and a braided cord, and stacking them on top of each other in the correct order. This exercise requires careful planning, skill and, most of all, teamwork.

At the station “International”, young people learn to think outside the box, that is, outside Austrian borders; they receive information about the Corruption Perceptions Index and anti-corruption strategies in other countries.

Each Anti-Corruption Workshop or Anti-Corruption Event is preceded by an intensive preparation phase involving teachers. After each Workshop or Event, there is a follow-up support phase where the content can be discussed and reflected on. Post-event discussions surrounding the topic make students think and raise their awareness of the fact that it is them who are to shape the future and take up an active part in the fight against corruption.

The follow-up support phase is concluded by the “Letter to Yourself” method, where students are asked to write a declaration of self-commitment. After a few years have passed, the BAK sends them their letters. This concept is designed to ensure sustainability. Teachers may opt to attend an advanced training workshop specifically for teachers, designed to sensitize them with regard to their role as office holders.

In February 2017, approximately 120 young people participated in the first Anti-Corruption Event for students at “Bundeshandelsakademie (HAK) und Bundeshandelsschule (HAS)” (secondary vocational business college and secondary business school; see <http://www.bhakwien10.at/?content=EdTwin-CZ%20Kooperation>) in Vienna’s 10th district.

In June 2017, students of class 3CK HAK PLUS of “Vienna Business School Schönborngasse” participated in an Anti-Corruption Workshop at the BAK.

Numerous anti-corruption activities have been booked in the field of education for 2018.



“CORRECT OR CORRUPT?” Mobile Application

New media are the tools of choice when striving to reach civil society, young people in particular, and attempting to raise their awareness of anti-corruption issues. Mobile applications are a preferred medium to obtain and exchange information, particularly for the target group of adolescents and young adults.

The Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) thus developed an app prototype in cooperation with Höhere Technische Lehranstalt or HTL (secondary technical school) in Mistelbach, Lower Austria. The aim of the app is to sensitize young people to matters regarding corruption, ethics and integrity.

School students were intensely involved in the app’s development process, for the app to turn out as target-group-oriented as possible. Programming and conceptual preparatory work was carried out by student teams as part of their final exams.

The app features twelve character levels, to be explored and completed one after the other in a fun and playful way. Each character confronts the user with 10 to 15 different situations, with three

possible solutions each, one of which the player will choose. The app puts users in everyday dilemma situations with regard to corruption or ethically correct behaviour. Once the player has made a decision, this choice has an impact on future decisions, which illustrates, among other things, the problem of structural corruption. Depending on decisions made, the app user wins a certain amount of points. Upon successful completion of one character, the player unlocks the next level. The following hierarchy of characters (levels) is available: high school student – university student – insurance agent – teacher – athlete – car mechanic – bar owner – police officer – civil servant at a district authority – doctor – bank clerk – politician.

A 45-second animated promotion video was also produced. Its aim is to adequately introduce “CORRECT OR CORRUPT?” to the target group in social networks and social media, and to inform potential users on download portals about the app’s functionalities and content. The app is now available for free at Apple and Google Play Stores (since mid-December 2017).

CORRECT OR CORRUPT?



“fit4compliance – Finde deine WERTE”, the game about values

„fit4compliance – Finde deine WERTE“ (i.e. „find your values“), the game about values, is primarily aimed at teenagers, since the development of moral concepts and personality is not yet completed in adolescence. However, the game turned out to be entertaining for young-at-heart adults, too.

“fit4compliance – Finde deine WERTE” is all about critically discussing personal values and prevailing moral attitudes, developing an understanding of what is right and what is wrong, and reinforcing positive moral concepts such as integrity.

The players’ task is to find solutions to dilemma situations, taken from the everyday life of young people. For this purpose, players need to put on glasses of different colours, symbolizing different perspectives or points of view. For example, yellow glasses stand for an optimistic way of thinking, for a person always finding positive solutions. The player wearing black glasses, on the other end of the spectrum, would always project worst case scenarios and heavily criticize each and every thing.

The game covers a total of six characters; the players need to “get in character”, argue from the specifically prescribed point of view, and thus reach completely different solutions – which do not necessarily need to stand the test of reality. This leads to lively discussions revealing

a wide variety of possible perspectives. When discussion time is up, players must choose, as quickly as possible, five values seemingly appropriate for the particular dilemma situation – for example, honesty, cooperativeness, or solidarity. Then, players discuss the values they ticked and the reasons for their decisions. The game proposes solutions for “correct” answers; each player receives one point for a correct answer. The positions are changed so that each player wears each pair of glasses at least one time, and also takes up the role of game master once. In the end, the player with the most points wins the game.

The game contributes to successful values education in a fun and playful way since it makes players stop and think about values. It makes them understand which particular value is of importance to whom and for what reason.

In 2018, a game publisher will produce the game for the BAK. The BAK is currently working on a police version for police basic training.



THE BAK AND ITS TRAINING MEASURES





The BAK and its training measures

In the reporting period, 134 lectures (989 lessons) on preventing and combating corruption were offered to approximately 3,250 participants.

Compared to 2016, this means another increase in the number of lectures given by the BAK and its corruption prevention officers (CPOs).

Thus, since the establishment of the BAK, the Bureau's employees have provided training to approximately 24,000 persons.

The BAK gave a total of 92 lectures (equivalent to about 600 teaching units) in all basic training courses offered by the Austrian Federal Police Academy

(SIAK). These lectures were attended by 2,357 persons.

The most important target group (1,646 participants in 66 lectures) were police trainees, e.g. from border police. 11 lectures attended by 374 officers were given as part of the training for future police sergeants. The BAK carried out one lecture each for the "Strategic Security Management" Master's degree programme and the "Police Leadership" Bachelor's degree programme. 31 senior officials took part in these two courses.

8 lessons for 182 employees of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior (Mol) were given within the framework

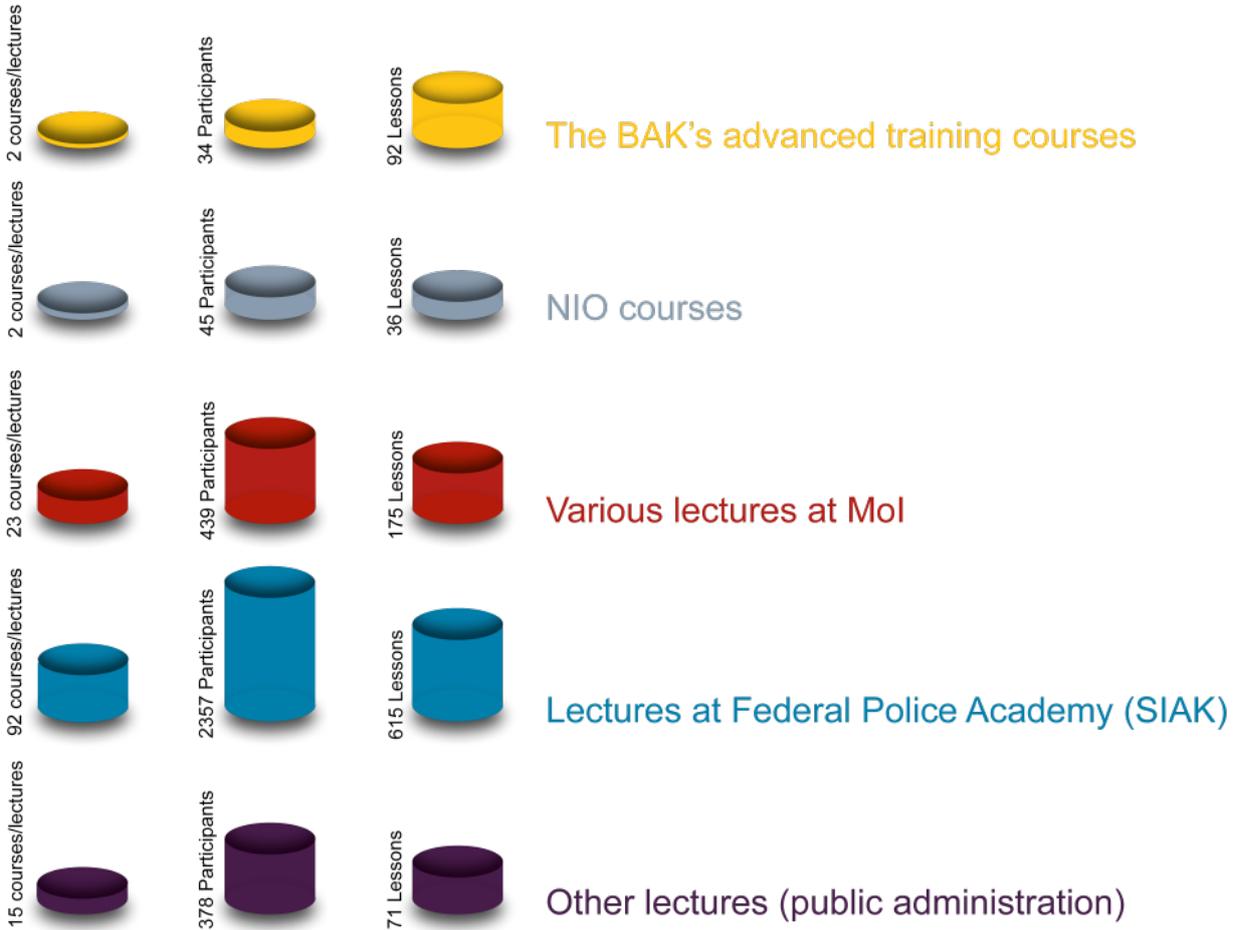
of the basic training courses for administrative staff of all grades.

8 training and information events for different target groups of the Mol (FRONTEX, liaison officers, document advisors, etc.) reached another 134 persons.

378 persons from various fields of the civil service (e.g. Austrian Federal Ministry of Transport, Innovation and Technology; Patent Office; Vienna City Administration; Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and

Water Management; etc.) participated in 15 training and information events dealing with the phenomenon of corruption as well as offences of corruption and abuse of official authority.

For the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA), the BAK trained, in particular, new administrative employees of grade "A2" (highest level of education completed: upper secondary diploma). In 2017, 124 BFA staff members attended these A2 basic and advanced training courses at the Federal Police Academy (SIAK).



22nd and 23rd BAK advanced training courses

In spring and autumn 2017, the BAK held two advanced training courses (duration: two weeks each) for 47 staff members from different branches of the Mol. The courses took place from 3 to 7 and 24 to 28 April, as well as from 2 to 6 and 16 to 20 October.

Both BAK advanced training courses

were co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



Corruption prevention officers' spring conference from 19 to 21 June 2017

This year's spring conference of corruption prevention officers (CPOs), counting about 20 participants, took place in the Region of Salzburg from 19 to 21 June 2017.

Its main focus was on networking between long-serving corruption prevention officers and staff newly introduced to the CPO personnel pool. Furthermore, the CPO-specific training concept for police basic training was amended during a workshop led by an educationalist. Lectures included the topics, "Communication and conflict management in teaching situations" and "Offences of corruption and abuse of official authority – hands-on expert knowledge from the perspectives of the Public Prosecutor's Office and the BAK's Operational Service".

These periodic conferences are primarily meant for networking and information exchange purposes among CPOs and for imparting the latest expert knowledge. The CPOs' task is to pass on that knowledge during the lectures they hold, in particular in the framework of police basic training.

This conference was co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



Corruption prevention officers' autumn conference to include compliance officers of the Mol and of the regional police directorates

This year's corruption prevention officers' autumn conference from 20 to 23 November 2017 saw the continuation and increase of networking with regional police directorates' compliance officers (COs) and the Mol's Chief Compliance Officer (CCO). The conference's aims included smooth cooperation between CCO, COs, CPOs and the BAK, determination of the correct distribution of tasks between these entities, as well as identification and use of synergies.

Emphasis was placed on the new decree on donations and sponsoring, event management, and the compliance

measure entitled "over-indebtedness". The CCO held lectures on these topics as well as group work activities and workshops for participants to apply the acquired knowledge.

This conference was co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



Cooperation agreement with the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA)

DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BFA TRAINING COURSE FOR QUALITY CONTROLLERS

As part of the cooperation agreement between the BAK and the BFA on the implementation of prevention and training measures, a training course for academic staff members serving as quality controllers in the BFA was held from 13 to 17 March 2017.

The BAK's prevention team introduced participants to the psychological background and reasons of corruption. Furthermore, the development of a compliance management system (CMS) as well as the functioning of risk management was explained. A representative of the disciplinary committee gave a lecture on criminal law provisions relevant to corruption and provided case examples for illustration purposes. The course also focused on the different forms and manifestations

of corruption. Last but not least, the basic principles of data protection and compliance were outlined.

TRAINING MEASURES FOR BFA EMPLOYEES

An essential element of the cooperation agreement with the BFA is to deliver training to BFA employees all over Austria, i.e. a target group of 1,500 persons. The BAK was only able to prepare and carry out these courses with the support of the corruption prevention officers (CPOs) in the respective regional police directorates. The BFA quality controllers, previously trained by the BAK, also played a key role in the planning and implementation of these training measures. In 2017, the BAK offered 13 courses (of 8 teaching units each) on offences of corruption and abuse of official authority. 271 employees of all grades already completed this training.



Lecture given by the BAK at the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention

The main topic of the 22nd German Congress on Crime Prevention, which took place in Hanover in June, was "Prevention and Integration". This two-day congress on crime prevention is the largest event of its kind in Europe and is organized by the non-profit association „German Congress on Crime Prevention (GCOCP)" (in German: Deutscher Präventionstag – DPT). The BAK (Unit "Prevention and Basic Research") had applied by submitting a paper on corruption prevention advisory activities in Austrian public administration. The programme advisory board accepted the paper and thus invited the BAK to the Congress.

Within the discussion group "International Forum", a representative of

the BAK gave a lecture on the BAK's approach of identifying corruption risks in public administration entities at an early stage, as well as of comprehensively analysing these risks and deriving tailor-made recommendations from the findings obtained.

Moreover, she explained how entities of various fields of public administration, by drawing on the results of systematic (corruption) risk analysis, can be assisted in implementing concrete measures to prevent corruption. The lecture also included a presentation of the methods used and the diverse effects of specific prevention measures applied.



The BAK's interactive learning objects as educational measure

Since the beginning of 2017, interactive learning objects have been used to support the efficient transfer of knowledge about corruption prevention and criminal law on corruption. On the virtual campus of the Austrian Federal Police Academy (SIAK), e-learning tools were first applied for police basic training and the project "Security Partnership – Joining Forces for Security in Austria". Due to the positive

experience with these tools and the need for nationwide training for BFA employees, an e-learning tool has also been used for BFA-related training from the second half of 2017. Therefore, the BAK is already applying interactive learning objects in three different fields of training. Within a relatively short period of time, the e-learning tools have reached a large number of employees.

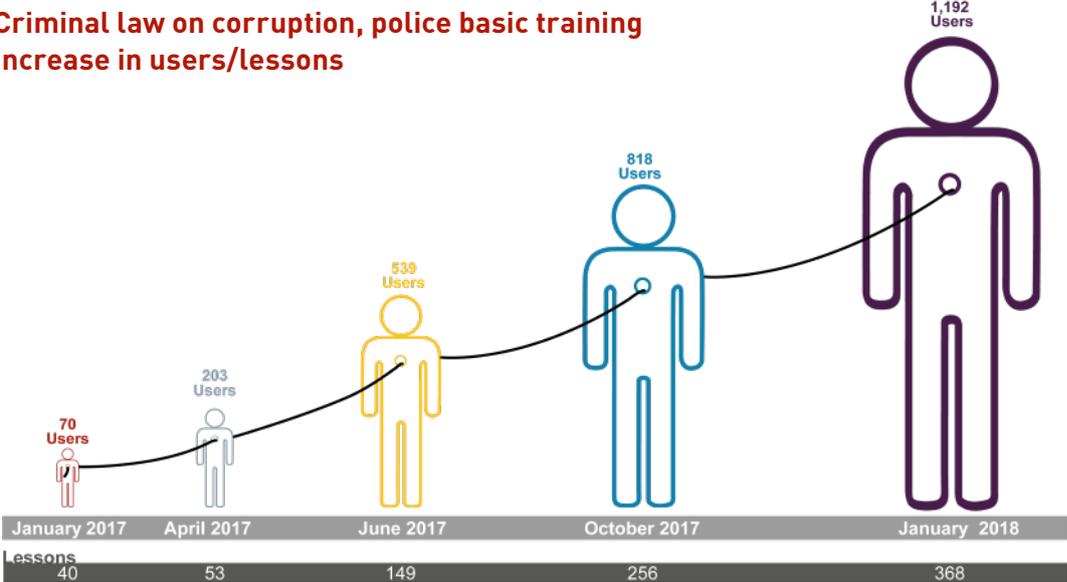
Criminal law on corruption – e-learning tools

January 2018

	Criminal law on corruption Police basic training	Criminal law on corruption BFA	Criminal law on corruption "Joining Forces for Security"
Lessons	368	628	1,134
Users	1,192	1,289	1,443
Lessons/user (average)	0.31 lessons	0.49 lessons	0.79 lessons
Lessons/week (average)	7.08 lessons	24.15 lessons	21.81 lessons
Certificates (graduates)	1,061	1,220	1,273
Completion rate	89 %	95 %	88 %

E-learning module “Criminal law on corruption” for police basic training

Criminal law on corruption, police basic training Increase in users/lessons



The starting point for the introduction of the e-learning module “Criminal law on corruption” was the reform of the curriculum for police basic training, which was implemented at the end of 2016. According to this curriculum, the BAK is responsible for the teaching content of the subject “Offences of corruption and abuse of official authority”.

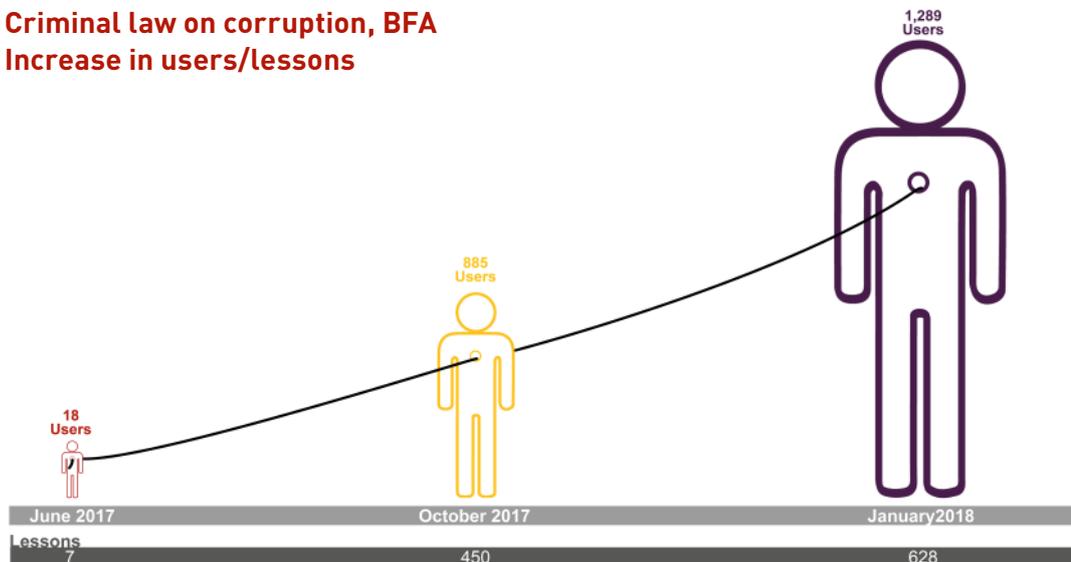
The e-learning module does not only serve as an interactive learning object aimed at effectively preparing for the period of attendance at basic training, but it is also a valuable reference tool for the theoretical part of criminal law on corruption. On the basis of numerous examples, various corruption

phenomena are described. By completing this specialized module, the future law enforcement officers are expected to achieve a uniform level of knowledge. The certificate of completion is a prerequisite for continuing police basic training.

The management of organizational measures and the evaluation of efficiency are implemented with the support of the SIAK’s training centres. Even before the period of attendance, the participants in the basic training courses have to acquire a certificate confirming the completion of the obligatory e-learning preparation phase. During the reporting period, 1,061 police trainees completed this training and added the certificate to their training passports.

E-learning module “Criminal law on corruption” for the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA)

Criminal law on corruption, BFA Increase in users/lessons



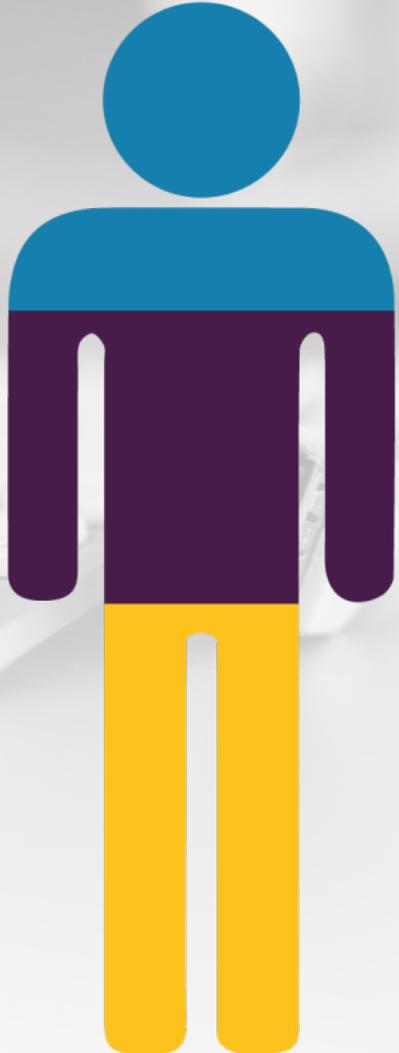
The signing of the “Cooperation agreement on compliance advisory services and awareness-raising measures for the BFA” was the starting point for creating the e-learning module “Criminal law on corruption” for the BFA. This interactive learning object is one of the four pillars of the comprehensive concept for awareness-raising measures in the BFA and was specifically developed and implemented for the BFA.

In addition to the theoretical part on criminal law, the BAK’s Unit 2.2 prepared case examples relevant to criminal law on corruption for basic compliance

training and as support for compliance trainers. Among the topics covered were bribery in asylum procedures, acceptance of advantages when cooperating with interpreters, and disclosure of personal data in asylum procedures.

The BFA’s course participants have to complete this e-learning module, i.e. obtain a certificate, before being trained by the BAK or CPOs.

The outstanding success of this module is reflected in the fact that from February to December 2017, it was already completed by 1,220 BFA employees.



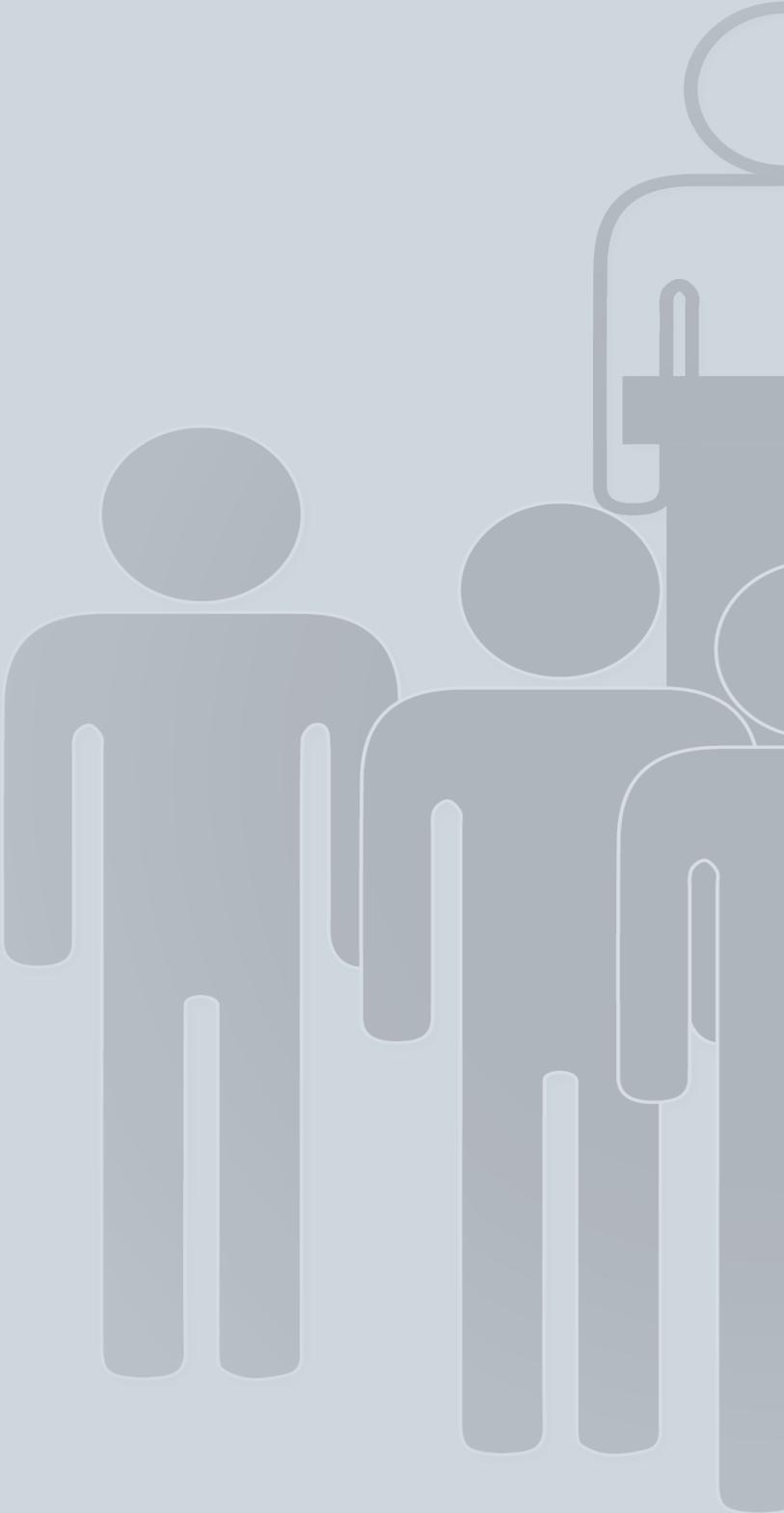
2,130 LESSONS

3,924 USERS

**3,554
CERTIFICATES
(GRADUATES)**

**Criminal law on corruption –
e-learning tools 2017**

THE BAK AND ITS EVENTS







The BAK and its events

11th Austrian Anti-Corruption Day on “Aspects of liability and prevention strategies in the civil service”

On 7 and 8 June 2017, the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) carried out its annual Anti-Corruption Day in Illmitz in the Region of Burgenland. This year’s title was “Aspects of liability and prevention strategies in the civil service”.

Why do people become corrupt? Which kind of liability applies for damage caused by corrupt behaviour? How can corruption be prevented beforehand? These were the key questions discussed on the basis of presentations given by renowned experts. The event was attended by around 120 representatives of public administration.

“The well-functioning Austrian administration, always willing to tackle new challenges, is one of the best in the world. However, I would like to emphasize that also in our country, compliance is an important tool for further improvement.” These were the opening words of the Director of BAK, Andreas Wieselthaler.

Günter Stahl from the Institute for International Business of the Vienna University of Economics and Business strived to explore the principal character traits leading to corrupt behaviour among persons in managerial positions. Eckart Ratz,



President of the Austrian Supreme Court, focused on the question of when exactly supposedly corrupt behaviour is a punishable offence and referred to various published decisions of the Supreme Court on cases of corruption and abuse of official authority. Subsequently, Wolfgang Peschorn, President of the Austrian Federal Attorney's Office, explained essential elements of the Liability of Public Bodies Act, the Public Officers Liability Act, and the Employees' Liability Act. Fritz Zeder, Head of Department in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice, provided an insight into key aspects of the Act on Corporate Criminal Liability.

The panel discussion in the evening dealt with fake news as well as alternative and "perceived" facts. How can you tell the difference between a lie and the truth, and what happens if this is not possible anymore? The moderator posed these and other questions to the five panellists.

At the beginning of the second day, Angelika Schäffer (BAK) and Frank Heber (Hanover University of Applied Sciences and Arts) presented the research study „Attitudes to corruption in Austria" conducted by the BAK and Hanover University of Applied Sciences and Arts.

Oliver Landwehr, expert of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), answered questions about the second evaluation cycle within the framework of the UN Convention

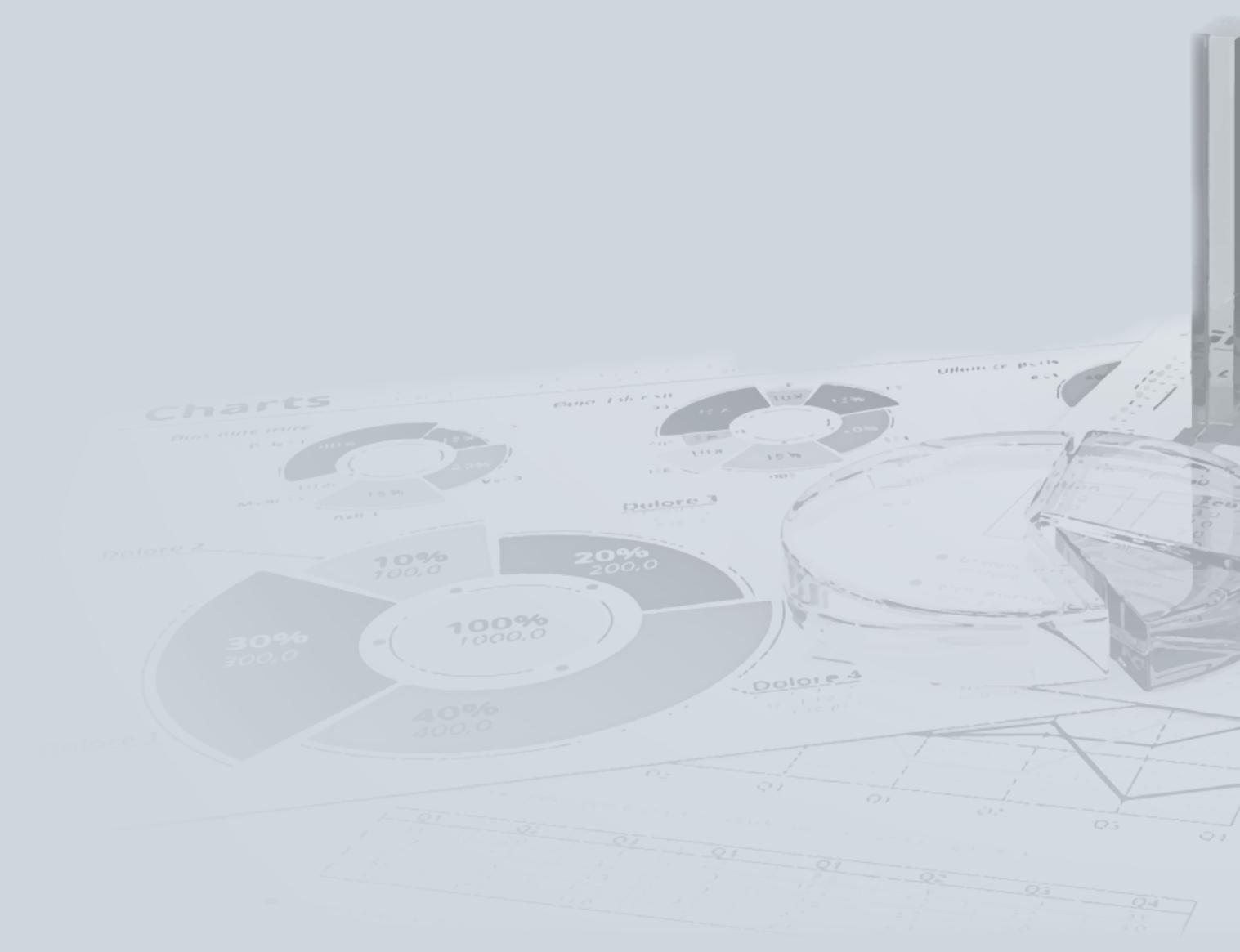
against Corruption (UNCAC). Maria Ulmer, Head of Department in the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy, described the development of the federal guideline for the establishment of compliance management systems (CMS). Rene Wenk from the Austrian Court of Audit presented a guideline used by the Court of Audit for controlling the corruption prevention systems of the Austrian Federal Chancellery, the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, the Austrian Federal Ministry of Education and the Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management. Martina Koger, Head of Department in the BAK, moderating this two-day symposium, explained the historical development of risk management systems (RMS) and outlined the efforts to implement these systems in the civil service. The BAK's risk management system was put into practice in 2015.

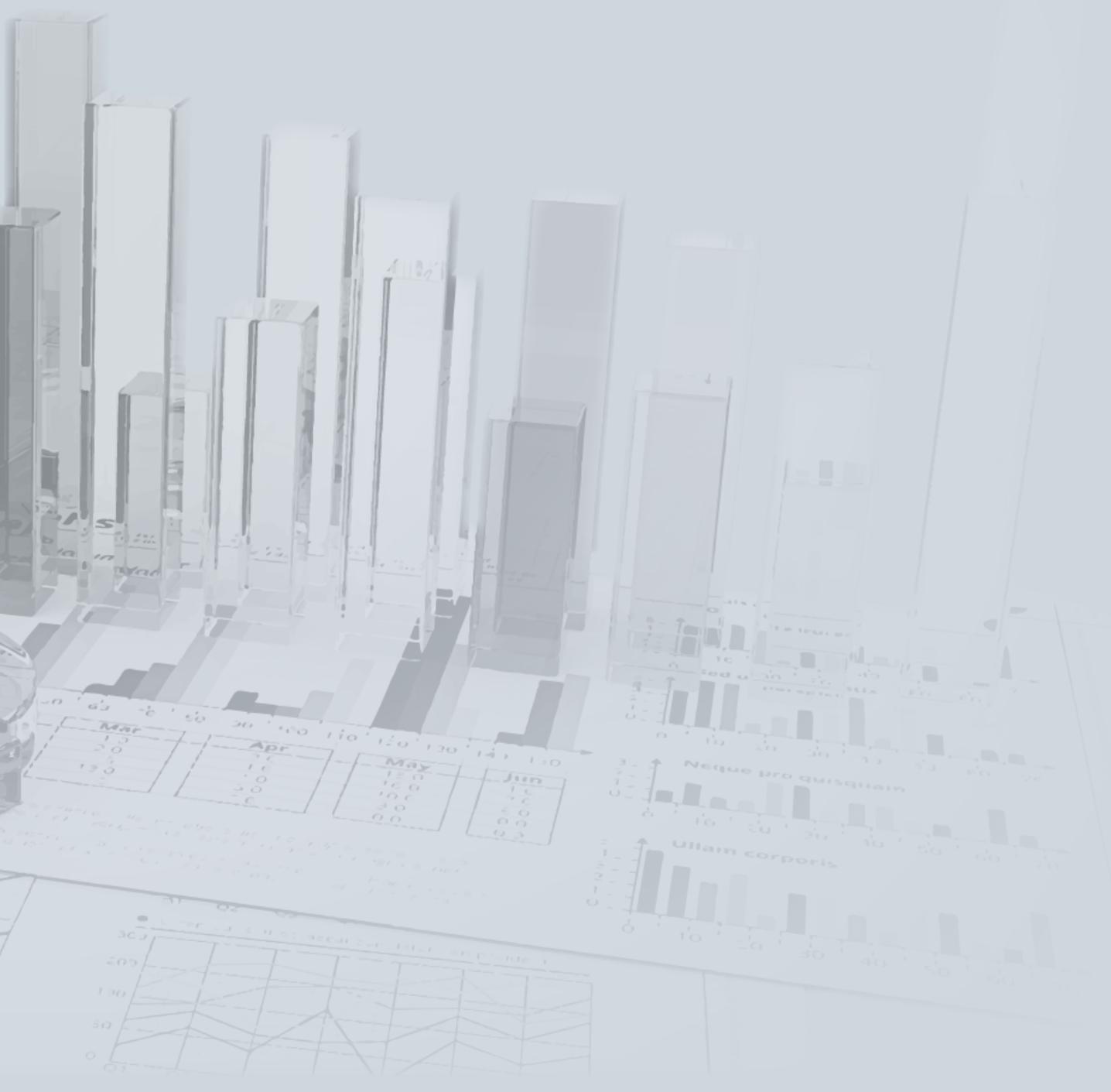
At the end of the event, Bernd Novotny (BAK), prevention expert, provided a review and outlook on the Network of Integrity Officers (NIO) and informed about the integrity platform, established in 2016, and the website www.integritaet.info, which went online at the beginning of 2017.

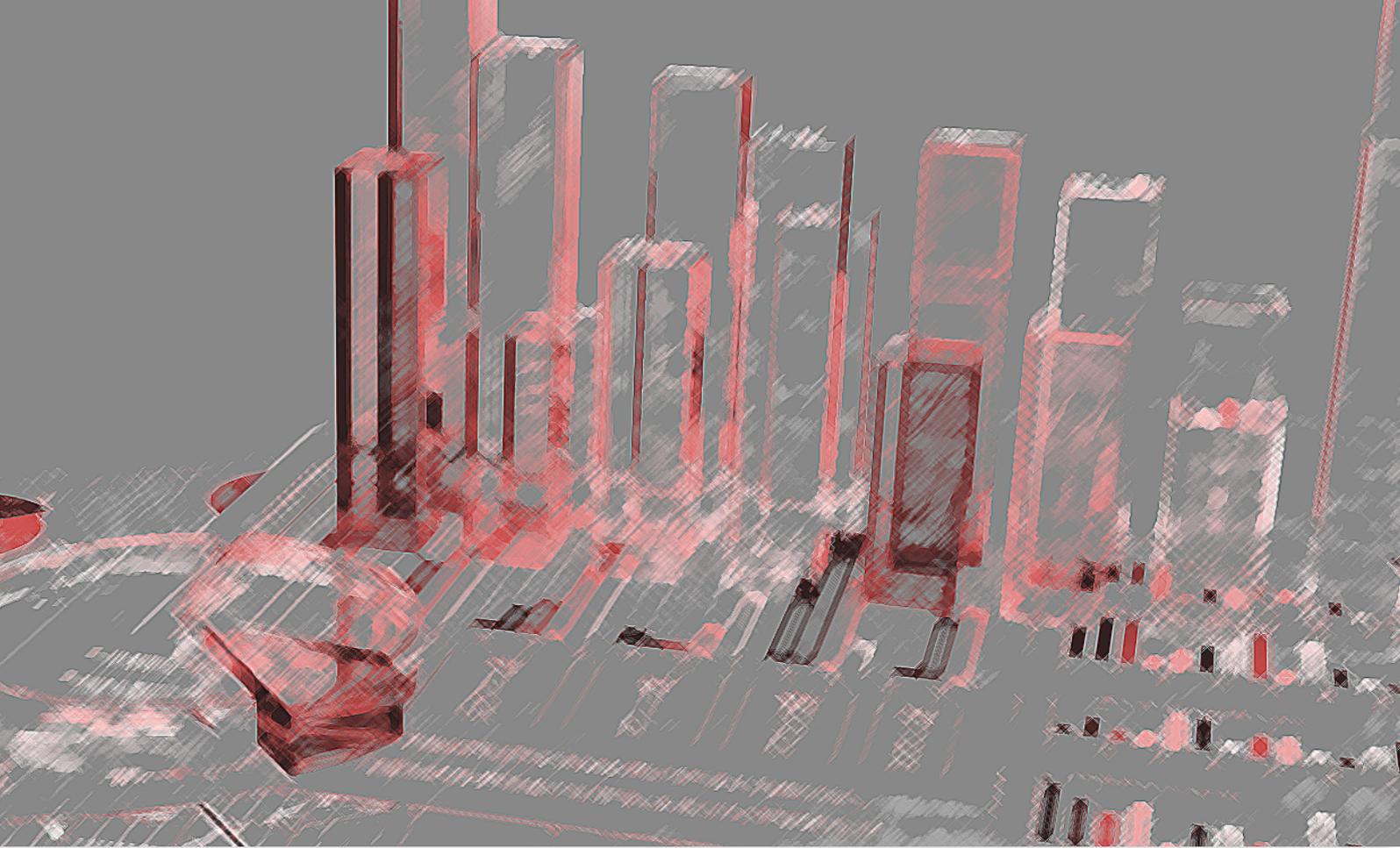
The Anti-Corruption Day was co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



THE BAK AND SELECTED OPERATIONAL DATA







The BAK and selected operational data

As explained in “The BAK and its legal basis”, investigating corruption offences is the BAK’s main task. The following chapter provides general information

on the BAK’s statistical data collection and comprises a selection of data on the Bureau’s operational activities.

General explanations about the BAK’s statistical data collection

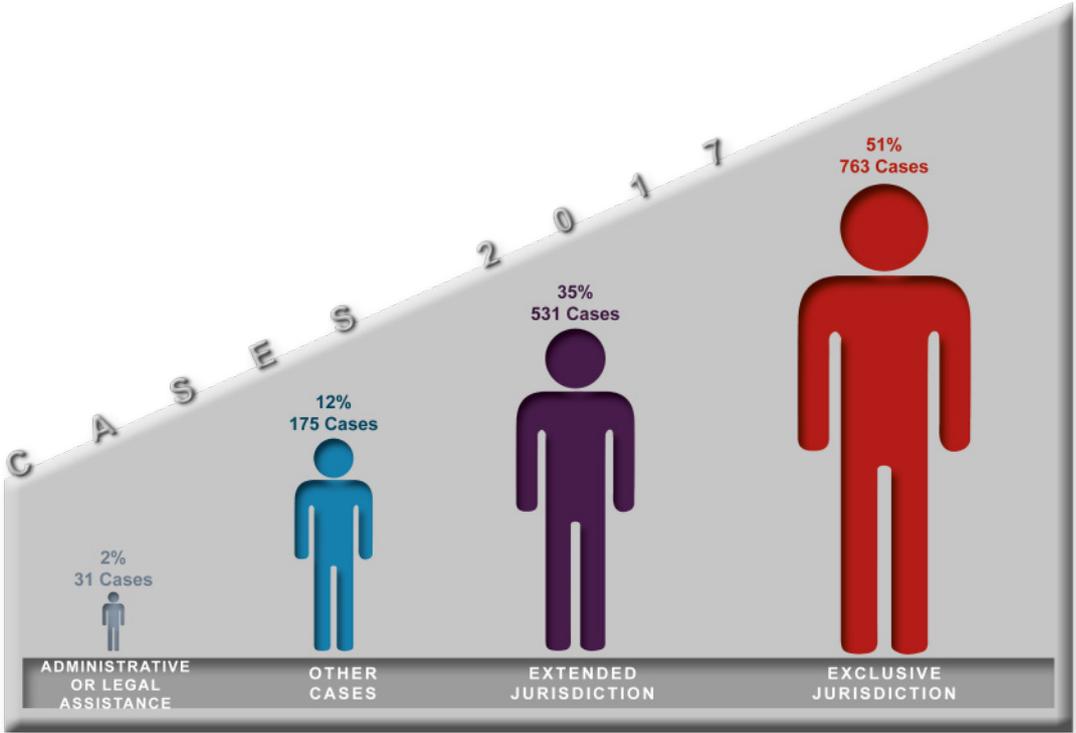
All incoming reports, allegations and suspicions are covered by the BAK’s statistics, regardless of how the Bureau has been informed about them (telephone, email, mail, fax, etc.) or whether an investigation has been initiated ex officio. The reports or allegations are usually received from other authorities or departments, a public prosecutor’s office, private

persons or anonymous sources. A preliminary examination of all incoming items of information is carried out by the BAK’s SPOC (Single Point of Contact). Immediately after this examination, all cases are statistically recorded (statistics on incoming cases). According to the results obtained from criminal investigations, the statistical data is constantly being updated and adjusted.

All cases covered by section (§) 4 paragraph 1 (1-13) of the Federal Act on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK-G) are referred to as cases of “exclusive jurisdiction”. Cases falling under § 4 paragraph 1 (14-15) BAK-G (“extended jurisdiction”), which are only prosecuted by the BAK upon written order by a court or a public prosecutor’s office, are statistically recorded due to the statutory duty to report to the BAK. Requests of administrative or legal assistance, often creating significant workload for the BAK, are recorded separately. Cases not falling within the BAK’s remit whatsoever (e.g. disciplinary matters or misdirected mail) or proving to be “not relevant to criminal law” are registered as “other cases”.

It should be noted that the statistics of the BAK are not dealing with final judgments. Therefore, the presumption of innocence applies to all suspects covered by the Bureau’s statistics.

The present statistics are based on a complete survey, i.e. the corpus of data consists of all reports, allegations, etc. received by the BAK/SPOC during the reporting year. Cases from previous reporting years, where investigation has not been completed, are not included in the statistics of the new reporting year. The survey period ends on 31 January of the year following the reporting year. This phase-out period is necessary in order to integrate criminal investigation results as completely as possible into these continuous statistics.



In 2017, there were a total number of 1,500 cases. 272 (36 %) of the 763 cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau (see figure “Overall statistics, 2017”) were handled by the BAK. The BAK investigated 11 (2 %)

of the 531 cases of extended jurisdiction and handled 30 (97 %) of the 31 requests for administrative or legal assistance. Thus, the BAK took over the investigation of 313 cases.

Cases under the BAK’s exclusive jurisdiction

The BAK has nationwide jurisdiction in security and criminal police matters concerning criminal offences listed in § 4 paragraph 1 BAK-G. Since the main task of the BAK’s Operational Service is

to investigate cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Bureau, the remainder of this chapter deals with cases of this type only.

Investigating authority/department

On the whole, the BAK received 763 cases of exclusive jurisdiction, 272 of which were handled by the BAK and 491 by other authorities/departments.

Regarding the 491 cases of exclusive jurisdiction investigated by other authorities/departments, it has to be stated that the Bureau may assign

certain investigations to other law enforcement authorities/departments for reasons of expediency or transfer investigation cases in their entirety if there is no particular public interest regarding the importance of the criminal offence or of the person under investigation (§ 6 BAK-G).

Concluded cases and clear-up rate

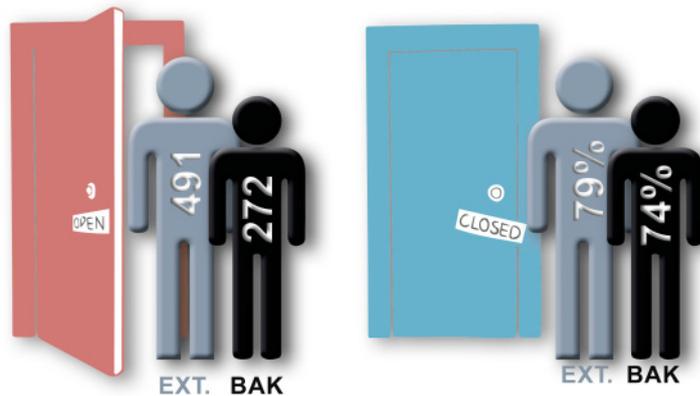
During the reporting year, 389 (79 %) of the 491 cases handled by other authorities or departments were concluded, i.e. the investigating authority/department submitted a report to the competent public prosecutor’s office and thereafter, no further investigations were conducted. The BAK concluded 201 (74 %) of its 272 cases. This means

that, in addition to cases under investigation of previous years, 71 cases not completed in 2017 will be further investigated in the next year but not included in the 2018 statistics. Therefore, the BAK’s statistics do not reflect the entire workload of the Bureau. In this context, it should be noted that because of their complexity, numerous cases of

the BAK are being investigated over a period of several years.

383 (78 %) of the 491 cases of other authorities/departments were solved.

191 (70 %) of the 272 cases of the BAK were solved. A case is classified as "solved" if at least one perpetrator was identified by name.



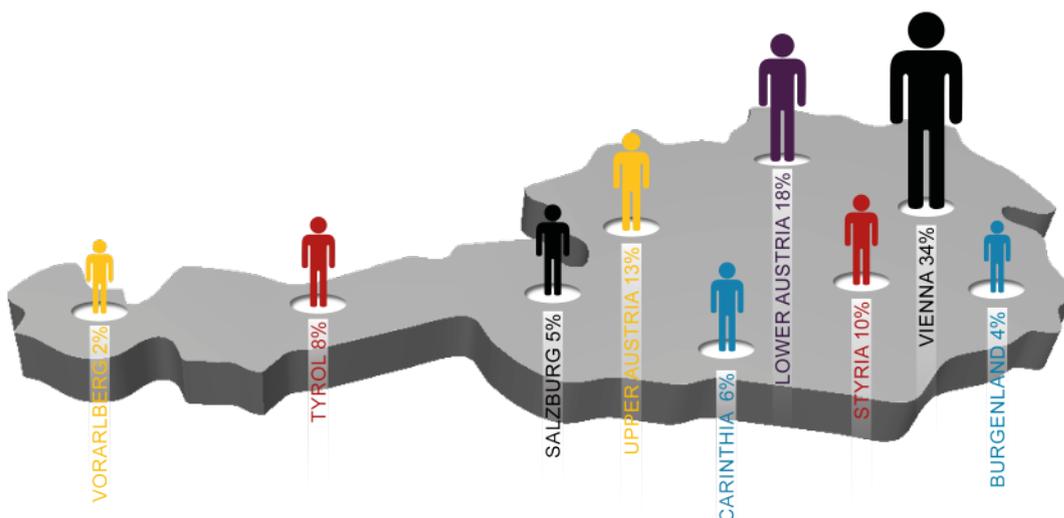
Crime scenes: regional breakdown

2 of the crime scenes registered for the 763 cases of exclusive jurisdiction (§ 4 paragraph 1 (1-13) BAK-G) remained unknown, 3 offences were committed abroad and 758 in Austria.

(75 crime scenes, 10 %). 59 crime scenes (8 %) were registered in Tyrol, 48 (6 %) in Carinthia, 40 (5 %) in Salzburg, 29 (4 %) in Burgenland, and 14 (2 %) in Vorarlberg.

This figure depicts the regional breakdown of the 758 crime scenes in Austria. As in previous years, the majority of offences (260 crime scenes, 34 %) were committed in Vienna, followed by the regions of Lower Austria (138 crime scenes, 18 %), Upper Austria (95 crime scenes, 13 %) and Styria

The high number of crime scenes and criminal investigation cases in Vienna is due to the distribution of the Austrian population (21 % live in Vienna; source: Statistics Austria) and the fact that, compared to all other Austrian regions, Vienna has the largest number of members of the civil service.



Criminal offences investigated

The following figure shows the criminal offences which were the subject of investigations conducted in the 763 cases of exclusive jurisdiction. The basis for these statistics is the “principal

offence” of each case, i.e. the criminal act determining the level of penalty. The 763 criminal investigation cases included a total of 1,500 punishable acts.

Criminal offence (principal offence of each case)	BAK	Other authorities or departments	Total
§ 302 StGB (Austrian Penal Code): Abuse of official authority	220	457	677
§ 304: Corruptibility	6	1	7
§ 305: Acceptance of an advantage	3	2	5
§ 306: Acceptance of an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence	10	0	10
§ 307: Bribery	1	4	5
§ 307a: Offering an advantage	1	1	2
§ 307b: Offering an advantage for the purpose of exerting influence	1	0	1
§ 308: Illicit intervention	0	1	1
§ 309: Acceptance of gifts and bribery of employees or agents	3	1	4
§ 310: Breach of official secrecy	13	17	30
§ 313 in conjunction with § 153: Breach of trust due to abuse of an official function	2	1	3
§ 153: Breach of trust	7	4	11
§ 153a: Acceptance of gifts by persons holding a position of power	1	0	1
§ 165: Money laundering	3	0	3
§ 168b: Agreements restricting competition in procurement procedures	1	2	3
Total	272	491	763

In the majority of cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the BAK (89 %), abuse of official authority (§ 302 StGB) is the principal offence. The number of other criminal offences is

comparatively low; however, as they are complex and require extensive investigations, these cases sometimes generate huge workload.

Criminological category

As the criminal offences themselves reveal only little about the underlying corruption phenomena, the principal offence of each case is allocated to one of 19 “criminological categories”. The

following table shows the criminological categories of all criminal offences investigated under the BAK’s exclusive jurisdiction.

Criminological category	BAK	Other authorities or departments	Total
Procedural flaws	121	203	324
Disclosure of data	49	62	111
Initiation of a proceeding	16	59	75
Permits, expert opinions, certificates	9	41	50
General complaints	14	34	48
Financial management	13	24	37
Immigration, asylum	9	10	19
Procurement/tendering procedures	11	7	18
Punishable acts in connection with the abuse of an official function	4	11	15
Procedural flaws – penal orders	0	14	14
Human resource management	7	3	10
Other criminological categories	19	23	42
Total	272	491	763

324 cases (42 %) were classified as “procedural flaws” (e.g. breach of the right to a hearing, biased administrative action, or incorrect assessment of evidence). The unauthorized “disclosure of data” (including, for example, disclosure of information) accounted for 111 cases (15 %). 75 cases (10 %) fell into the category “Initiation of a proceeding” (i.e. non-reception or insufficient reception/documentation of complaints). 50 cases

(7 %) were assigned to the category “Permits, expert opinions, certificates” (e.g. failure to properly grant, obtain or revoke licences, authorizations or permits; irregularities relating to vehicle inspections in accordance with §§ 57a and 40a, Motor Vehicles Act [Kraftfahrgesetz, KFG]). The categories “General complaints” and “Financial management” contained 48 (6 %) and 37 (5 %) of the cases, respectively. 19 cases

(2 %) were classified under “Immigration, asylum”, 18 cases (2 %) under “Procurement/tendering procedures”, 15 cases (2 %) as “punishable acts in connection with the abuse of an official function”, and 14 cases (again around 2 %) under “Procedural flaws – penal

orders” (special cases of “procedural flaws”). 10 cases (1 %) fell into the category “Human resource management”. The remaining 8 categories (42 cases, 6 %) were included in “Other criminal categories”.

Suspects

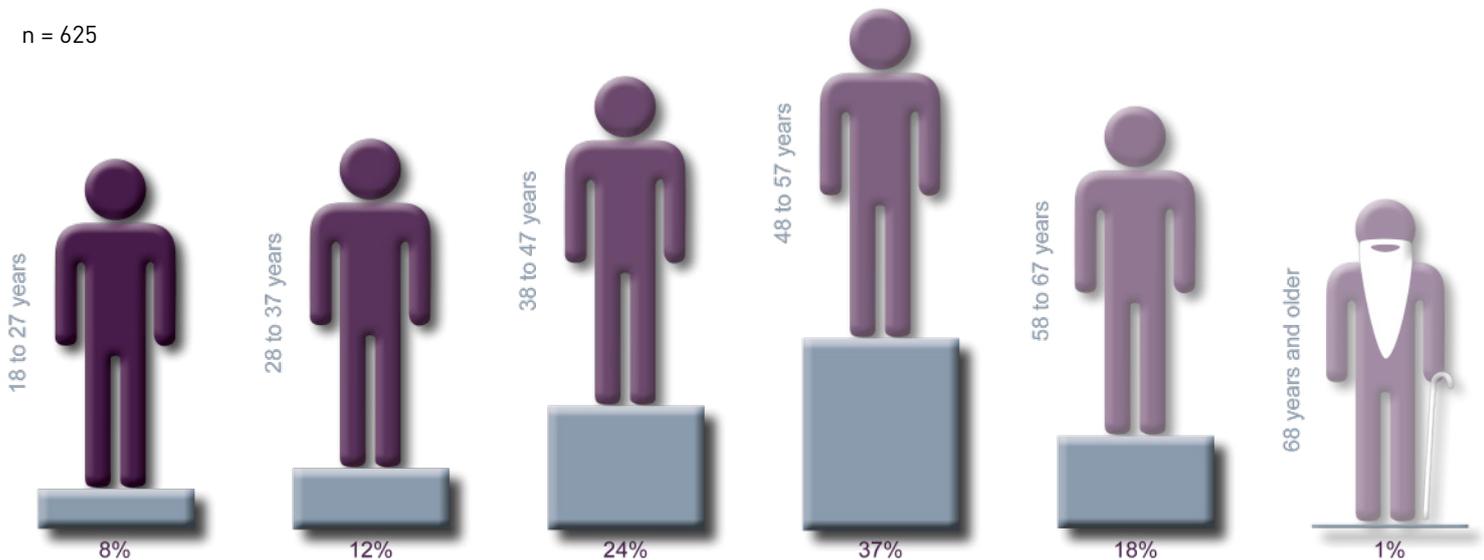
1,291 suspects were identified in the 763 cases of the year 2017; 268 suspects remained unknown.

The gender of 1,019 suspects was registered; 834 (82 %) of them were male and 185 (18 %) female.

The BAK’s statistics include information about the age of 625 suspects (48 % of the 1,291 suspects). No particular characteristics were observed regarding their age structure. 81 % of the suspects were aged between 18 and 57, which is roughly corresponding to the working population.

Age structure of the suspects

n = 625



Unit “EKA” – Asset investigations, investigations into money laundering, operational analysis

During the calendar year 2017, the members of the Unit of Asset Protection (Department 3) conducted targeted financial/asset investigations in a total of 21 complex cases and submitted the corresponding reports to the public prosecutor’s office. Due to orders by the public prosecutor’s office and court decisions resulting from these investigations, property and assets worth a total of 78,510.83 euros were seized or confiscated.

Furthermore, in 2017, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) of the Criminal Intelligence Service Austria (Bundeskriminalamt) transferred 24 allegations of money laundering to the BAK. Following an assessment, the BAK took on 20 of these allegations for further investigation, which was a

significant increase compared to 14 cases of money laundering taken on in 2016.

Another massive increase of cases was observed in two more fields handled by members of Department 3: international administrative or legal assistance and communication via Europol’s Secure Information Exchange Network Application (SIENA). While in 2016, there were 8 requests for administrative or legal assistance, this number rose to a total of 21 requests (including SIENA requests) from all over the world in 2017.

In the field of operational analysis, the Bureau’s crime analysts provided support in 9 complex investigation cases with the help of analytical tools.

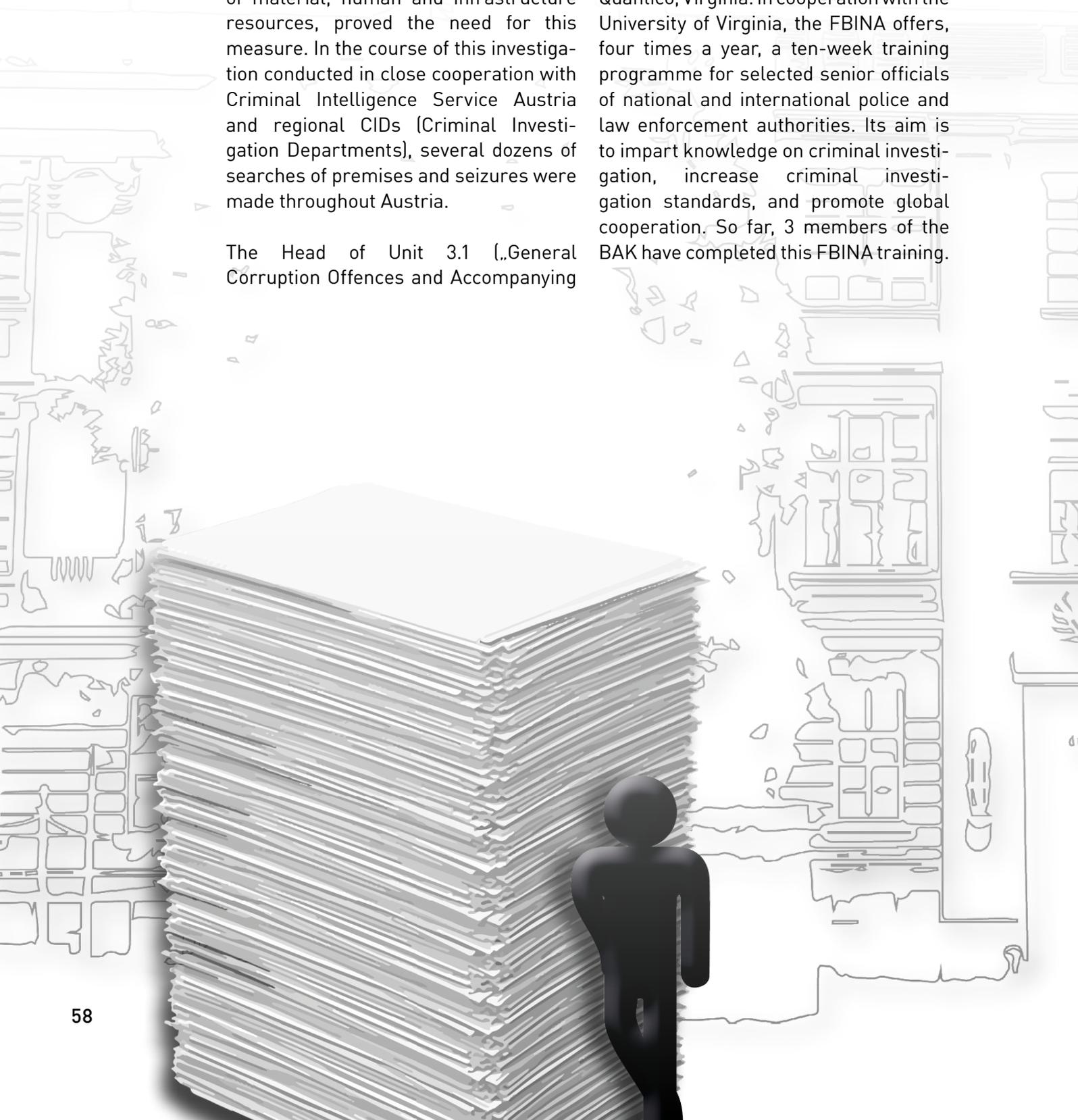


General corruption offences and accompanying crime

The establishment of a fourth investigation team in this field, planned in 2016, was successfully implemented in 2017. Among other things, a new large-scale investigation carried out in the reporting period, which required a lot of material, human and infrastructure resources, proved the need for this measure. In the course of this investigation conducted in close cooperation with Criminal Intelligence Service Austria and regional CIDs (Criminal Investigation Departments), several dozens of searches of premises and seizures were made throughout Austria.

The Head of Unit 3.1 („General Corruption Offences and Accompanying

Crime”) had the opportunity to participate in the 268th Session of the FBI National Academy (FBINA). The FBINA was founded in 1935 as a training institution of the US Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and is located in Quantico, Virginia. In cooperation with the University of Virginia, the FBINA offers, four times a year, a ten-week training programme for selected senior officials of national and international police and law enforcement authorities. Its aim is to impart knowledge on criminal investigation, increase criminal investigation standards, and promote global cooperation. So far, 3 members of the BAK have completed this FBINA training.



Abuse of official authority and accompanying crime

In 2017, as in previous years, Unit 3.2 conducted investigations contributing to completing a major case pending at the BAK. Several elements of the case were gradually investigated.

Internal affairs

Unit 3.3 („Internal Affairs“) successfully implemented the agreement on the effective and efficient investigation into allegations of corruption related to prisons or the prison guard, which was concluded with the Directorate General for the Administration of Custodial Sanctions of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Justice in 2016. Due to a coordinated, unbureaucratic flow of information between the authorities involved, a total of 12 penal law and civil service law cases were quickly solved.

THE BAK AND ITS INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES







The BAK and its international activities

In accordance with section (§) 4 paragraph 2 of the Federal Act on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK-G), the BAK is responsible for cooperation in investigations within the framework of international police cooperation and administrative assistance in the cases referred to in § 4 paragraph 1 BAK-G. Furthermore, the BAK is responsible for cooperation with foreign authorities and international institutions in the field of prevention of and fight against corruption in general, and, in particular, exchange of experience in this area. Therefore, the BAK maintains close contact with comparable anti-corruption authorities or departments and is represented,

depending on the resources available, in most of the relevant European and international bodies. The Bureau's (bilateral) cooperation with foreign authorities/departments mainly comprises the organization of visits to the BAK as well as the participation in official meetings and conferences abroad.

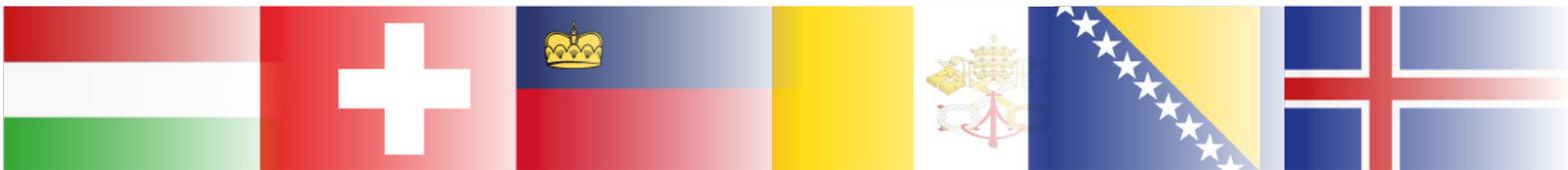
In mid-January 2017, for example, three high-ranking representatives of the National Police of Liechtenstein visited the BAK to discuss, in particular, (advanced) training measures for criminal investigators, procedures for internal investigations, and the handling of big data in comprehensive criminal proceedings. In the light of an internal inspection focusing on the fight

against corruption, two representatives of the Swiss Federal Audit Office (SFAO) paid a visit to the BAK in spring 2017 and showed great interest in the Bureau's tasks and activities. Members of the BAK, in turn, participated, inter alia, in two major international conferences (June and December 2017) arranged by the Vatican (Pontifical Academy of Social Sciences) and Europol, respectively.

In certain cases, the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MoU) facilitates the pursuit of common goals and

The BAK supports the work at EU level, inter alia, with opinions on corruption-related topics dealt with by the Council Working Groups.

Furthermore, experts of Unit 2.3 („International Cooperation“) represent the BAK in various committees, bodies and working groups focusing on the exchange of information and experience and, in particular, the (national) implementation of international anti-corruption conventions ratified by Austria. These conventions and committees



interests. This was once again demonstrated by the visit of a BAK delegation to the Hungarian National Security Service (NVSZ) in Budapest in November 2017 and the meeting with representatives of APIK (Agency for the Prevention of Corruption and Coordination of the Fight against Corruption) from Bosnia and Herzegovina in Vienna in December 2017. For years now, the BAK has maintained a regular exchange with both authorities within the framework of partnerships governed by MoUs.

An important role in the exchange of information and experience is also played by both Austrian and foreign liaison officers.

include, inter alia, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), the Council of Europe's Civil Law Convention on Corruption and Criminal Law Convention on Corruption, and the OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions, the OECD "Integrity Forum", the OECD „Working Party of Senior Public Integrity Officials“ (SPIO), and the meetings of the Council of Europe's Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

As part of an evaluation team of GRECO's fifth evaluation round, Martina

Koger, Head of the BAK's Department „Prevention, Education and International Cooperation”, visited Reykjavik from 2 to 6 October 2017. The evaluation team consisted of experts from Latvia, Austria, Sweden, the Czech Republic, and the GRECO Secretariat. A questionnaire completed by the Icelandic authorities formed the basis for in-depth talks with representatives of the Icelandic Parliament (Althing), Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, National Audit Office, Ombudsman, investigation and prosecution authorities, customs, coast guard, and other state institutions. The

focus was on Iceland's measures to prevent corruption and promote integrity in its government and prosecution authorities. Discussions with representatives of civil society, the media, universities, and non-governmental organizations contributed to obtaining a complete picture of the implementation and efficiency of measures to prevent corruption and promote integrity in Iceland. The results of the country review and the corresponding recommendations are to be adopted at the GRECO Plenary Meeting in Strasbourg in March 2018.



The BAK and the European Partners against Corruption (EPAC) and the European Anti-Corruption Network (EACN)

Successful first year of servicing EPAC/EACN



The networks “European Partners against Corruption” (EPAC) and “European contact-point network against corruption” (EACN) are independent platforms for anti-corruption and police oversight bodies designed to maintain contact and exchange information in the field of preventing and combating corruption. Both networks together (EPAC comprises authorities/ departments from EU Member States and non-EU countries; EACN exclusively consists of authorities or departments from EU Member States) currently have around 90 members. Every year, an annual conference and general assembly is organized. Moreover, specific issues are covered by working groups. The networks have a website (www.epac-eacn.org) and an area restricted to their members on the secure EPE (Europol Platform for Experts). The EPAC/EACN Board consists of a President as well as two Vice Presidents and two Deputy Vice Presidents assisting the President in the performance of his/her duties.

Following the election of the Director of BAK, Andreas Wieselthaler, as the new President of EPAC/EACN for the next term of two years at the 16th EPAC/EACN Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Riga in November 2016, the technical secretariat of the two networks was transferred from the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) to the BAK. Therefore, the reporting year 2017 was the first in which the BAK was responsible for the management and administration of EPAC/EACN.

In order to provide general support to the networks and fulfil the tasks of the EPAC/EACN Secretariat, the BAK successfully submitted a project proposal in 2017, and thus, for the next three years, receives a grant from the EU’s Internal Security Fund (ISF). In 2017, the grant was used, inter alia, for conference materials and a server to operate the EPAC/EACN website.

In addition to participating in the strategic consultations undertaken at the EPAC/EACN Board Meetings (they took place in Vienna from 15 to 16 February and from 1 to 2 June as well as in Lisbon on 17 November), the BAK was actively engaged in the networks’ substantive work throughout 2017.

For example, the BAK's Department „Prevention, Education and International Cooperation” led an EPAC/EACN working group on risk management and risk analysis. Alongside experts of the BAK, representatives of 14 European anti-corruption authorities participated in this working group and its meetings held in Vienna, Ljubljana and Chisinau. As a result of the working group, the “Guideline on Integrity Risk Management for Anti-Corruption Authorities and Police Oversight Bodies” was adopted at the 17th EPAC/EACN Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Lisbon in November 2017. The aim of the guideline is to support EPAC/EACN members in fighting against corruption and promoting compliance issues and to further develop a common approach to risk management and risk analysis.

Moreover, the BAK was represented at the first meeting of the EPAC/EACN working group “Big Data”, which was launched under the chairmanship of Latvia in 2017 and will be led by Romania in 2018.

The BAK and/or the EPAC/EACN Secretariat, among other things, composed

and sent out regular newsletters, revised the EPAC/EACN website, updated the “EPAC/EACN Contact Catalogue”, and even designed a new logo (in use since the end of 2017).

The year 2017 ended successfully with the already mentioned 17th Annual Professional Conference and General Assembly in Lisbon, which was organized by the Portuguese Inspectorate General of Home Affairs (IGAI). At this event, around 160 participants from over 30 European countries exchanged information and experience on various issues related to preventing and combating corruption.

More detailed information about EPAC/EACN and their tasks and activities is available at www.epac-eacn.org.

Some of the BAK's activities in the field of EPAC/EACN were co-financed by the EU's Internal Security Fund (ISF).



EU Integrity

BAK launches “EU Integrity” initiative

In March 2017, the BAK started to prepare, under the direction of Director General Hermann Feiner (Directorate General IV (“Services and Supervision”) of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior) and the Director of BAK, Andreas Wieselthaler, a project to promote integrity in the EU. In particular, the initiative is intended to facilitate a multilateral, constructive dialogue and a wide-ranging exchange of experiences and practices between different sectors in order to sustainably enhance integrity and ethical behaviour within the EU and across its Member States.

After a number of informal steps, such as a member survey within EPAC/ EACN and the BAK’s participation in the „OECD Working Party of Senior Public Integrity Officials” (SPIO) in Paris, initial meetings with experienced international experts, e.g. from Hertie School of Governance and Basel Institute on Governance, took place. The focus of discussion was on the initiative’s objectives and concept. Furthermore, in July 2017, the Director of BAK, the Head of the Department „Prevention, Education and International Cooperation”, and the Head of the Unit “International Cooperation” met with representatives of Transparency Germany and the Secretariat of Transparency International (TI) in Berlin.

Following these preliminary meetings and extensive research by members of the Bureau, the BAK hosted a national kick-off conference with high-ranking experts from civil society and the public and private sector. The event was held on 27 September 2017 and marked the official start of the project.

A second conference with a similarly broad range of participants took place on 6 December. There was consensus that in the course of the project, inter alia, an easily accessible platform should be created, facilitating a multi-lateral dialogue between experts from various fields and countries as well as an exchange of experiences and best practices from different areas.

On the basis of the preparatory work done in Austria, an international kick-off event will be arranged in the first half of 2018 to present the initiative and decide on further action to be taken. During the Austrian EU Council Presidency in the second half of 2018, it is planned to take forward the “EU Integrity” project and to involve relevant stakeholders in other countries in the initiative’s concerns and objectives.



Seventh Conference of the States Parties (CoSP) to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

BAK participated in the biennial CoSP

From 6 to 10 November 2017, the seventh Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) took place at the Vienna International Centre. Currently, there are 183 States Parties to the Convention. Among others, one president as well as numerous ministers, ambassadors and high-ranking members of anti-corruption authorities attended this session of the CoSP. Moreover, representatives of international organizations, inter-governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations took part in the event as observers. Under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Yury Fedotov, and with the active participation of several UNODC experts, the conference attendees explored various anti-corruption issues related to the Convention.

The conference week started with country statements presented in plenary sessions. The Austrian contribution highlighted three important aspects of Austrian anti-corruption measures: the „Multi-Stakeholder Framework“, corruption prevention, and education and training. After the statements,

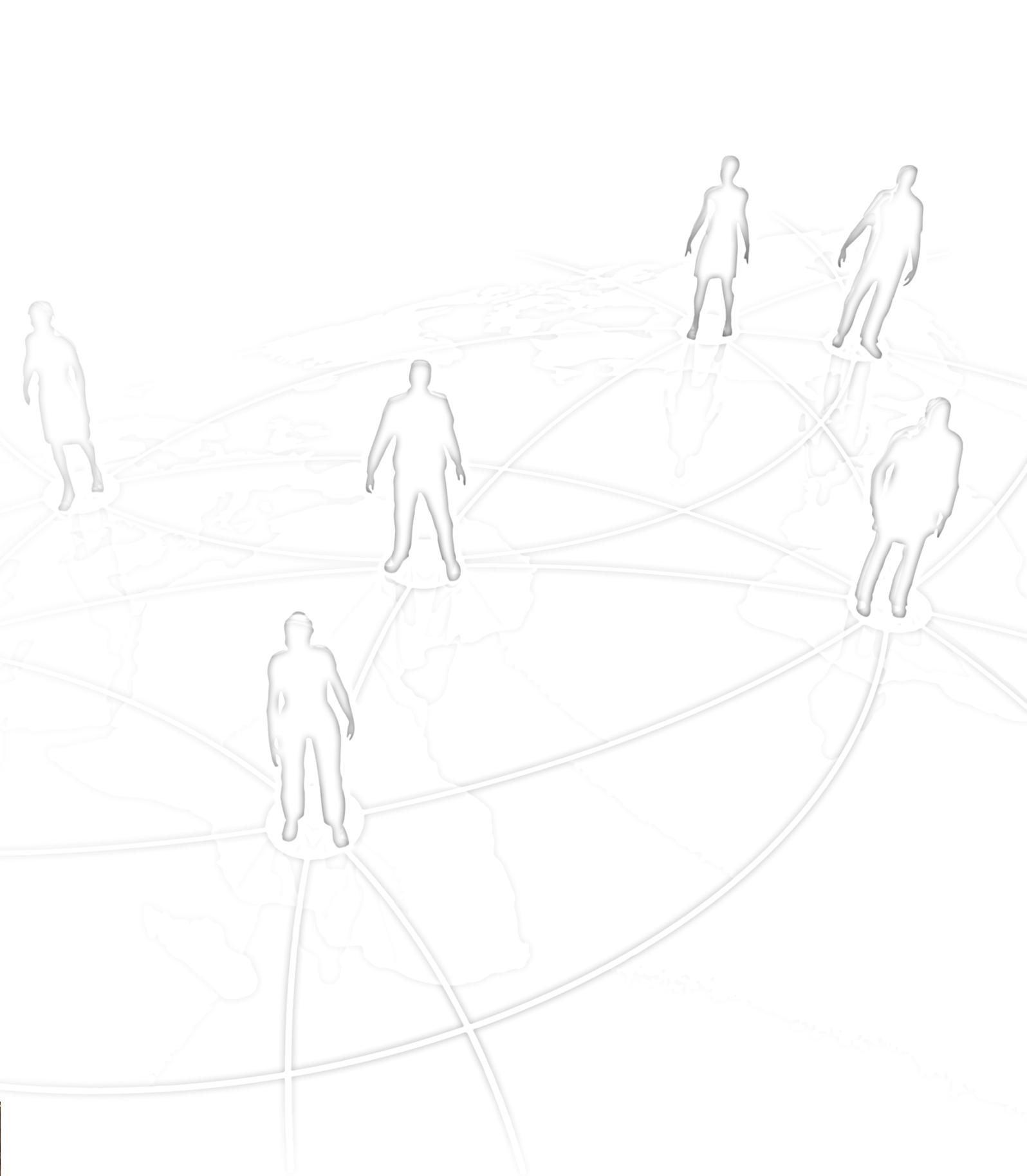
topics such as the review of the implementation of the UNCAC, technical assistance, prevention and international cooperation were on the agenda.

In addition to the plenary sessions, members of the BAK attended the resumed 8th session of the Implementation Review Group and the expert meeting on international cooperation.

Furthermore, UNODC organized numerous side events. Martina Koger, Head of the BAK's Department „Prevention, Education and International Cooperation“, presented the BAK's research study „Attitudes to corruption in Austria“ as part of the side event „Monitoring the implementation of sustainable development goals related to corruption, a new tool“.

The conference also saw the adoption of a number of resolutions on the most diverse subjects, with the BAK particularly supporting two of them, namely the resolutions „Promoting preventive measures against corruption“ and „Enhancing synergies between relevant multilateral organizations responsible for review mechanisms in the field of anti-corruption“.





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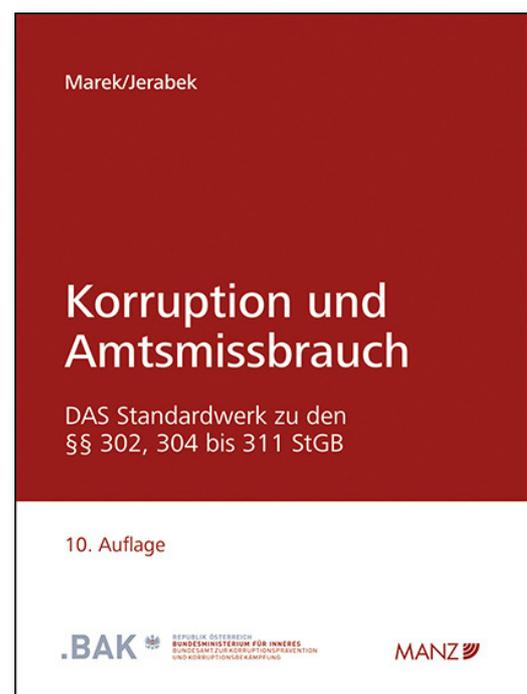


Public relations at the BAK

Publications

In December 2017, the tenth edition of the annual series “Corruption and Abuse of Official Authority” (“Korruption und Amtsmissbrauch”) was released in cooperation with the publisher “MANZ”. It provides, as in previous editions, a comprehensive overview of the content and interpretation of the most important provisions of Austrian criminal law relating to corruption and abuse of official authority. On the basis of current examples of case law and criminal investigation, the authors, Robert Jerabek (member of the Commission for Legal Protection for the BAK, Legal Protection Officer in the Federal Ministry of Justice, and former Deputy Procurator-General at the Supreme Court of Justice) and Eva Marek (Head of the Vienna Senior

Public Prosecutor’s Office), describe in a clear manner the complex Austrian legislation in this field.



Newsletter

Since its establishment in 2010, the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption has been gathering and generating knowledge about preventing and fighting corruption. This knowledge is too valuable not to share. Therefore, in summer 2016, the BAK's first newsletter was sent to interested readers. Since then, it has been released quarterly.

The newsletter highlights special activities of the Bureau and recent developments in the area of corruption prevention. In addition, it deals with recurring issues such as international cooperation, development of corruption, Supreme Court decisions on corruption, or latest news from the field of workplace health promotion.

The BAK and its presence on Facebook

In order to make the issue of corruption more accessible to outsiders, the BAK has been operating a Facebook account since the end of 2016. During its one-year existence, new ideas have continuously contributed to the success of the Facebook page. At the end of 2017,

the Bureau already had 500 followers on Facebook. The BAK's Facebook owl "Prudence Antikorruption" is giving a lot of useful tips on corruption, thus making the phenomenon more easily understandable.

New approaches – corruption can be explained in a fun way

By presenting corruption cases in the form of humorous comic strips, the BAK has breathed new life into this topic. Everyday situations such as the vehicle safety inspection are illustrated, explaining, among other things, the damage caused by certain offences.

Of course, the BAK also provides its followers with information on the Bureau's current activities and a wide range of other news related to (anti-) corruption.



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Layout:

BAK

Graphic design:

Page 30: advantage apps GmbH
All other pages: BAK

Photos:

Pages 38, 47: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior
Pages 18, 28, 34, 49, 62: Fotolia
Page 39: DPT 22
All other pages: BAK

Printed by:

Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior, „Digitalprintcenter“