

ANNUAL REPORT 2011



This Annual Report of the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) is a shortened version. The complete report (in German) can be found on our website:
http://www.bak.gv.at/cms/BAK_dt/service/downloads/files/Jahresberichte/BAK_Jahresbericht_2011.pdf

Responsible for the content:

Bundesamt zur Korruptionsprävention und Korruptionsbekämpfung - Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption

Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Herrngasse 7, 1014 Vienna, Austria

Tel: +43-(0)-1-531 26 - 0

Fax: +43-(0)-1-531 26 - 10 85 83

E-Mail: BMI-IV-BAK-SPOC@bak.gv.at

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1 PREFACE

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am very pleased to present the Annual Report 2011, the second performance report of the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK).

Based on the four-pillar approach to fighting corruption, the BAK's tasks are divided into four main fields: prevention, education, law enforcement and international cooperation. The present report aims to provide an overview of the achievements obtained in each of these areas.

The second year following the establishment of the BAK, i.e. 2011, was marked by the setting up and expansion of the Bureau as well as the regular evaluation of this process. Despite excellent support from the Federal Ministry of the Interior, many complex challenges – in particular in view of the tight budgetary situation – could only be tackled successfully through the continuous assessment and optimization of BAK procedures, e.g. on the basis of the gradual development of the Bureau's management control system.

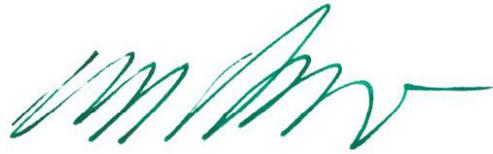
The establishment of a parliamentary committee of inquiry to clear up allegations of corruption brought the issue of corruption to the absolute centre of media attention in 2011. Although the BAK's investigative work is strongly affected by the committee of inquiry, the present report does not include information on ongoing cases or personal data.

The BAK carries out all investigations in strict compliance with a principle of secrecy (need-to-know principle) integrated into the Bureau's organizational procedures. At this point, it should be noted that for our investigators it goes without saying to act impartially and therefore, during the preliminary proceedings, collect both exculpatory and incriminating evidence for the responsible public prosecutor's office.

Furthermore, I would like to point out that the BAK initiated, carried out and participated in numerous projects. In this context, a project aiming to implement the code of conduct within the ministry and to establish the basis for a compliance system was completed. This programme was part of the overall strategy "INNEN.SICHER" of the Ministry of the Interior. Moreover, in the field of education, a train-the-trainer system involving trainers employed at the ministry was installed.

In the field of international cooperation, the BAK received delegations from various countries, successfully launched the international initiative "European Anti-Corruption Training (EACT)", engaged in multilateral cooperation, and actively participated in several important bodies and networks.

Finally, let me emphasize that the enormous task of fighting corruption requires a dynamic development of all organizations and institutions involved – a challenge that the BAK, as in the previous year, has taken on and that has made the Bureau even stronger and more effective.

A handwritten signature in green ink, appearing to read 'AW', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Andreas Wieselthaler
Director of BAK

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 International Standards and Historical Development

Austria signed and subsequently ratified international conventions in the area of comprehensively combating the phenomenon of corruption, in particular, the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)¹, thereby undertaking to implement wide-ranging measures – especially concerning legislation and organization law. Such measures include, inter alia, the establishment of specialized services vested with the necessary independence, since the UNCAC provides for the creation of an institution for the prevention of corruption (Art. 6) and a specialized prosecution authority (Art. 36).

Pursuant to Art. 65 of the UNCAC, each State Party shall - in accordance with fundamental principles of its domestic law - take the necessary measures, including legislative measures, to ensure the implementation of the Convention. The Convention as such requires States Parties to transform, if necessary, its contents into national law, provided that provisions are not optional.

Until 31 December 2009, the tasks listed in the Convention were performed for Austria by the Federal Bureau for Internal Affairs (BIA). In the field of corruption prevention, the BIA, inter alia, held numerous presentations, trainings and workshops, launched the Austrian Anti-Corruption Day, and initiated and organized the International Anti-Corruption Summer School (IACSS), a project co-financed by the European Commission. In the field of fighting corruption, the BIA's successful investigations led to a large number of corruption cases and abuse of authority cases solved.

This successful strategy was continued by establishing the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) as a specialized service within the Federal Ministry of the Interior based on a special law. Furthermore, the establishment of the BAK was another step to implement international requirements. The new legal basis is the necessary guarantee for the continued existence of an anti-corruption authority of this kind.

2.2 BAK – Legal Basis

The Federal Law on the Establishment and Organization of the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK Law) entered into force on 1 January 2010 and constitutes the BAK's legal basis. The law was approved by the Austrian National Council on 8 July 2009 and announced on 3 August 2009 (BGBl. [Federal Law Gazette] I no. 72/2009).

The BAK is an institution of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior. Pursuant to section 1 of the BAK Law, it is, organizationally speaking, established outside the Directorate-General for Public Security, namely within the Directorate-General IV (Services and Supervision), and thus directly responsible to the Director-General IV.

In its capacity as a legally based security authority, the BAK, as of January 2010, assumed the tasks previously fulfilled by the Federal Bureau for Internal

¹ Austria signed the UNCAC on 10 Dec. 2003 and ratified it on 11 Jan. 2006.

Affairs (BIA), but also a large number of additional tasks. The BAK has nationwide jurisdiction in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, the close cooperation with the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office for Combating Economic Crime and Corruption (WKStA), as well as in law enforcement and criminal police cooperation with foreign and international anti-corruption institutions.

The BAK's legal mandate thus includes and defines the 4-pillar approach to combating corruption recommended by experts – prevention, education, law enforcement and international cooperation.

2.3 BAK – Tasks

In accordance with section 4 of the BAK Law, the BAK is responsible for security and criminal police investigations concerning the following criminal offences:

1. Abuse of official authority (§ 302 Austrian Penal Code [APC]),
2. Corruptibility (§ 304 APC),
3. Acceptance of an advantage (§ 305 APC),
4. Facilitation of corruptibility (§ 306 APC),
5. Bribery (§ 307 APC),
6. Offering an advantage (§ 307a APC),
7. Facilitation of bribery or of the acceptance of an advantage (§ 307b APC),
8. Illicit intervention (§ 308 APC),
9. Breach of trust due to abuse of an official function or due to involvement of an office holder (§§ 153, paragraph 2, case 2, and 313 or in connection with § 74, paragraph 1(4a), APC),
10. Acceptance of gifts by persons holding a position of power (§ 153a APC),
11. Agreements restricting competition in procurement procedures (§ 168b APC) as well as serious fraud (§ 147 APC) and commercial fraud (§ 148 APC) on the basis of such agreement,
12. Acceptance of gifts by employees or agents (§ 168c, paragraph 2, APC),
13. Money laundering (§ 165 APC), provided that the assets arise from offences 1 to 9, 11 (second and third case) or 12; criminal associations or organizations (§§ 278 and 278a APC), provided that they intend to commit offences 1 to 9 or 11 (second and third case),
14. Acts punishable pursuant to the APC as well as to other laws relevant to criminal law, provided that they are related to offences 1 to 13 and must be prosecuted by the BAK by written order of a court or a public prosecutor's office,
15. Acts punishable pursuant to the APC as well as to laws relevant to criminal law concerning public employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, provided that they must be prosecuted by the BAK by written order of a court or a public prosecutor's office.

In accordance with section 28, paragraph 1, 2nd sentence, of the APC (determination of the maximum penalty), the BAK is only responsible for the cases 11 to 13 if the offences mentioned are relevant for the determination of

the level of penalty. For the determination of the maximum penalty, the exploitation of an official position pursuant to section 313 APC increases the severity of the penalty.

Since the beginning of 2010, the BAK's responsibilities in the field of international cooperation are clearly laid down in section 4, paragraph 2, of the BAK Law: the Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption has jurisdiction over investigations within the framework of international police cooperation and mutual assistance as well as for cooperation with the corresponding institutions of the European Union and the investigating authorities of EU Member States in the above mentioned cases. Regarding international police cooperation in cases 1 to 13 the Bureau acts as point of contact for OLAF, Interpol, Europol and other comparable international institutions.

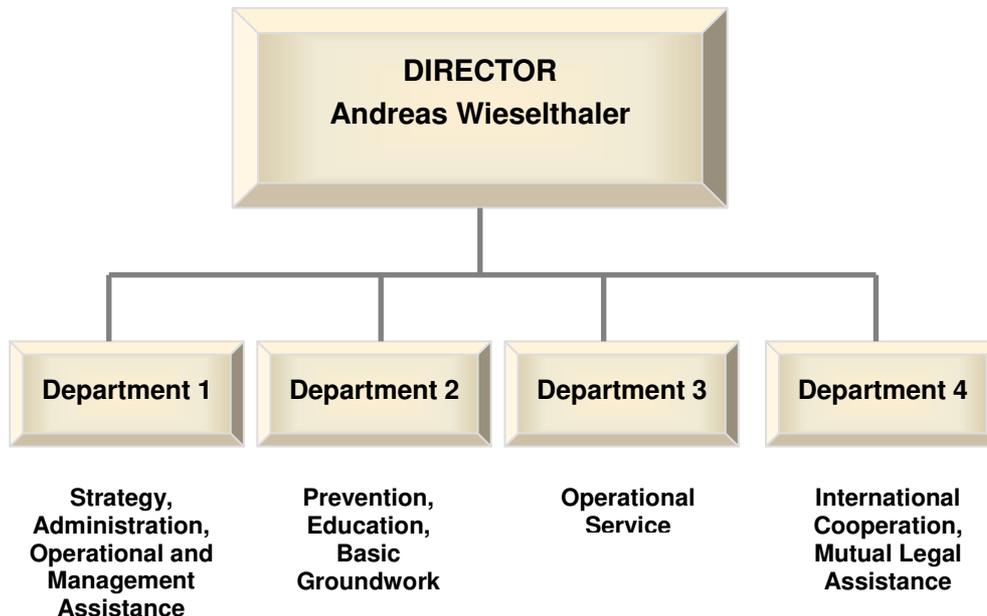
In the field of prevention, pursuant to section 4, paragraph 3, of the BAK Law, the BAK shall analyse corruption phenomena, gather information on preventing and combating them and develop appropriate preventive measures. The Bureau is responsible for prevention activities and training measures within the entire public sector.

2.4 Commission for Legal Protection

Pursuant to section 8, paragraph 1, of the BAK Law, a Commission for Legal Protection was established in the Federal Ministry of the Interior in order to ensure special legal protection in respect of matters regarding the work of the BAK.

The Commission's main task is the investigation of substantiated allegations against actions of the Bureau, if there is no legal remedy available to the persons concerned. The members of the Commission for Legal Protection are independent, not bound by instructions, and subject to official secrecy. The Commission prepares annual reports on its activity for the Minister of the Interior.

3 ORGANIZATION



3.1 Department 1 – Strategy, Administration, Operational & Management Assistance

The main task of Department IV/BAK/1 is to ensure the smooth running of all procedures and to provide the best possible support both for the operational field and the Bureau’s management.

In the framework of the 2013 budget law reform, the BAK is assigned budget management responsibilities. For this reason, the department has installed a comprehensive financial and management control system. By means of an adapted system of key performance indicators, the different areas of work – economic matters and resources, basic and advanced training (internal and external), all staff matters (overtime, labour turnover), as well as material resources (including weapons and motor vehicles) – are managed. On the basis of continually evaluated variance analyses carried out once a month, the BAK takes target-oriented measures, such as task-related training courses (investigation into the use of firearms, bookkeeping and cost accounting for economic crime investigators), and other steps necessary for the day-to-day business. Furthermore, Department IV/BAK/1 is involved in projects within the “INNEN.SICHER” strategy of the Ministry of the Interior.

An electronic information management system accessible to all employees guarantees that all files and information can be regularly updated, forwarded and archived.

The security officer is responsible for the BAK’s internal and external security. The fields of operational technology and forensic data storage and analysis as well as the management and maintenance of the BAK-specific ICT infrastructure

fall within the remit of the Unit for Operational and Management Assistance of Department IV/BAK/1. The department also acts as interface to departments of the central office and subordinate bodies of the ministry. The successful implementation of a sophisticated software programme allows for the modern analysis of seized data. Moreover, a special software developed by the department (data warehouse programming) facilitates the performance of the BAK's key tasks.

The Legal Services Unit is responsible for answering complex legal questions on corruption and general issues (data protection, video surveillance, use of specific software) as well as requests for information in accordance with § 26 of the Data Protection Act. Another important task is to prepare legal documents (e.g. decisions) as well as replies and opinions addressed to the public law courts, other collegial bodies (tribunals) with judicial powers, and the Ombudsman Board. The unit also evaluates draft laws and assesses and prepares contracts. It manages and coordinates all BAK-related issues if a parliamentary committee of inquiry is established.

3.2 Department 2 – Prevention, Education, Basic Groundwork

Prevention – New Ways of Fighting Corruption

The national and international fight against corruption mainly focuses on law enforcement measures, which are an essential, but certainly not the only factor in tackling this crime.

An indispensable element in the prevention of corruption and abuse of official authority should be to train employees to become responsible partners. A positive attitude towards one's own work and a minimum feeling of togetherness lead to increased loyalty.

For the effectiveness of preventive measures it is not only important to provide civil servants with ever more guidelines and codes of ethics, but also to credibly convey that the fight against corruption is a concern of the entire organization or system. The credibility of ethical guidelines largely depends on to what extent an organization facilitates its employees to behave ethically correct and supports them by taking structural measures. In concrete terms, this means to eliminate grey areas and to suggest possible solutions.

The sincerity and determination of an organization's anti-corruption efforts will only be credible if the organization convincingly demonstrates its willingness to fight corruption through self-commitment and structural support for specific measures. Creating confidence in a depersonalized bureaucratic system of civil servants is a challenge. To achieve this goal, it is not sufficient to take certain measures. It is equally important to communicate to the public that the Ministry of the Interior is not a clan-oriented organization pursuing its own particular interests.

According to its legal mandate, the BAK shall analyse corruption phenomena, gather information on preventing and combating them and develop appropriate preventive measures. It has jurisdiction not only over the Ministry of the Interior, but over the whole public service, including employees at federal, regional and municipal level. Due to its succinct formulation and low level of regulation, the relevant law opens up the possibility of countering the phenomenon of corruption in all its complexity. Therefore, the BAK strives to set

up comprehensive sustainable measures based on the analysis of corruption cases.

The unit responsible for corruption prevention is Department IV/BAK/2, which, following the concept of dividing prevention measures into behavioural and structural prevention, includes the fields of prevention, education, statistics, analysis and basic groundwork.

3.3 Department 3 – Operational Service

Department IV/BAK/3 is responsible for all national and international security police and criminal police investigations falling within the remit of the BAK. Another area covered by the department is operational analysis.

3.4 Department 4 – International Cooperation and Mutual Legal Assistance

Department IV/BAK/4 deals with the management and implementation of all international tasks of the BAK. In particular, it acts as the contact point for cooperation with comparable international institutions, authorities, networks and organizations as well as corresponding institutions of the European Union. In addition, the department is in charge of all tasks related to mutual assistance between the BAK and foreign authorities.

Experts of the department represent the BAK in the framework of the UNCAC implementation process, of GRECO, the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and international projects.

One of the top priorities in the field of international cooperation is the European Anti-Corruption Training (EACT), an initiative launched by the BAK in September 2011 to develop new and practice-oriented methods of combating corruption.

4 STAFF

As of 1 January 2011, the BAK's number of staff was 93, which increased to 108 by the end of the year. 45 of its employees, primarily in the operational field, are persons assigned to the Bureau from other services.

In the personnel selection process, a high value is set on a certain balance and variety of professional and personal qualifications in order to be able to fulfil the Bureau's demanding responsibilities.

A large number of the BAK's employees are criminal investigators with many years of experience, partly in leading positions of district police stations. Various staff members have a university degree (e.g. in law, political science, psychology, translation), expertise in a specific area (e.g. economic crime), or other additional qualifications (conduct of negotiations, surveillance and operational training, crime scene investigation, preservation of evidence, prevention, forensic data storage). This high level of professionalism is being maintained by offering advanced training courses and international secondments, as well as by promoting the continuous exchange of experiences.

5 STATISTICAL DATA

5.1 General

The BAK statistics are based on a criminological approach. In German-speaking countries, modern criminology is nowadays usually considered as part of jurisprudence, whereas in Anglo-American and Scandinavian countries, criminologists are predominantly oriented towards social science. While criminology primarily aims to gain knowledge about the reasons and different forms of crime without focusing on a particular case, criminalistics deals with the specific – practice-oriented – question of how to prevent, combat and solve crimes.

The descriptive BAK statistics cover cases already at the time when police investigation has just started (statistics on incoming cases). The statistical data is constantly being updated and adjusted on the basis of the results of the investigation. If the criminal investigation starts and ends within the survey period, the final data of the investigation will be taken into account.

It is to be noted that the BAK figures do not contain information on settled cases or legal convictions. Many of the persons covered by the statistics are only suspected of a crime but later not convicted due to lack of evidence or because they are proven innocent.

Regarding the statistics presented in this annual report, the following information should be added:

- All statistics relate exclusively to allegations and/or suspicions concerning the facts of the complaints made. There may also be multiple mentions or classifications (e.g. suspicion of §§ 302 and 304 Austrian Penal Code [APC] or of § 83 in connection with § 313 APC in one complaint case) - for example, due to the fact that from the criminological perspective, corrupt acts usually include two offenders.
- As the BAK was newly established as of 1 January 2010, the field of statistical analysis and research was reorganized. Therefore, the available time series of the BAK statistics are, so far, limited to the years 2010 and 2011.
- The supposedly high proportion of organizational units and employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior and its subordinate bodies is due to the BAK's primary responsibility in this context and, in particular, due to the exclusive obligation to report existing in all departments and authorities of the Federal Ministry of the Interior (there is no such obligation in other ministries, agencies, departments or local authorities!) as well as the general right for all federal employees to report outside the official channels. Thus, from these data, it is definitely not possible to derive a higher delinquency rate or probability of complaint concerning employees of the Federal Ministry of the Interior. The BAK not only receives reports on suspicious circumstances or possible offences from security authorities/departments or federal employees: every individual,

without exception, can report to the BAK a suspicion or complaint concerning criminal offences falling under the remit of the Bureau.

- The presumption of innocence applies to all parties in proceedings or complaint cases until the responsible courts make a final and legally binding decision. Furthermore, it should be noted that the BAK often has to deal with unfounded and/or anonymous allegations against employees of the ministry or other public bodies. As a result of the Bureau's objective investigations, the integrity of accused persons can be proven in many cases. For us, this task is at least as important as the necessary and rigorous prosecution of offenders.

5.2 Metadata

Subject of the statistics	The BAK statistics cover all incoming cases of the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption.
Statistical population	All complaints received by the BAK, without being assessed or sorted out in advance.
Type of statistics	Descriptive primary statistics
Data sources / form of survey	Data records created for incoming complaints / full-coverage survey
Period under review (t)	Calendar year
Periodicity	At present: yearly; planned: also quarterly
Legal basis	Federal Law on the Establishment and Organization of the BAK (BGBl. [Austrian Law Gazette] I 72/2009 of 3 Aug. 2009), Implementation Decree on the Establishment and Organization of the BAK (Ref. no. 2010/1/2010-Wien-BAK of 30 Dec. 2009 in the version dated 30 Aug. 2011; republication dated 31 Oct. 2011), § 93 para. 2 SPG (Security Police Act)
Level of regional breakdown	Land (Austrian federal province)
Availability of the data	Final data: integration of the results into the annual report: t + 3 months
Target group	Federal Ministry of the Interior, the media and the general public

5.3 Number of Cases

	2011	Difference		2010
		absolute	in %	
Other cases	241	- 24	-9,1%	265
<i>thereof administrative assistance</i>	86	+ 72	+514,3%	14
<i>thereof legal assistance</i>	12	+ 7	+140,0%	5
Investigation cases	1435	+ 99	+7,4%	1336
Total	1676	+ 75	+4,7%	1601
<i>thereof cases not relevant under criminal law</i>	25			
<i>thereof cases "on standby"</i>	8			

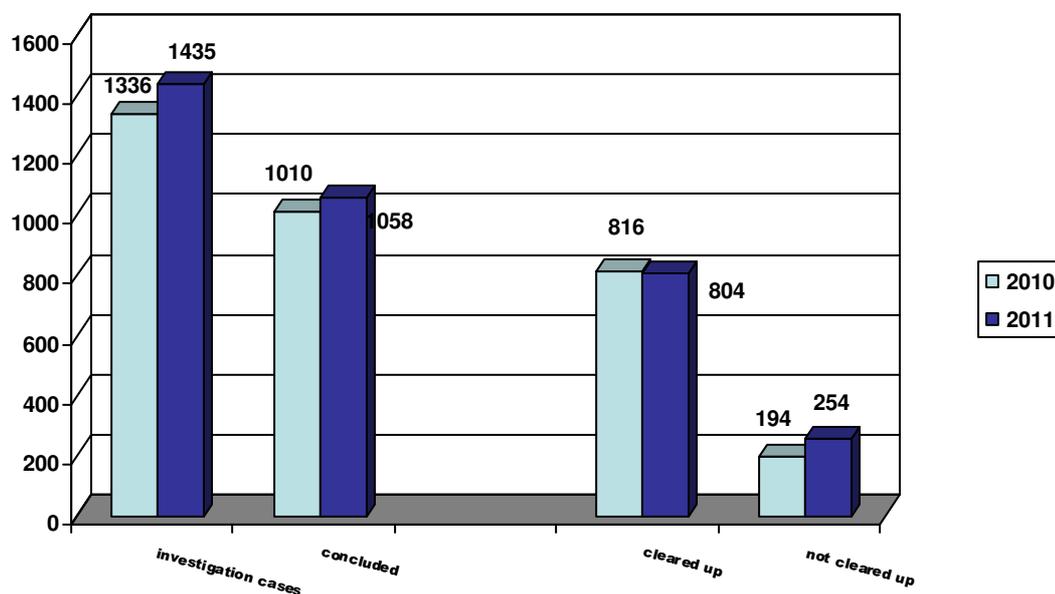
The total number of cases recorded by the BAK rose from 1,601 in the year 2010 to 1,676 in the reporting year. In the year-on-year comparison, this is an increase in cases of 4.7%. Compared to 2010, the number of investigation cases increased slightly (+ 7.4%), whereas the number of the so-called "other cases" went down by 9.1%. The latter cases include unsubstantiated complaints and allegations, criminal acts incorrectly classified by the reporting services (e.g. cases outside the jurisdiction of the BAK), requests for administrative and legal assistance and misdirected documents. All incoming cases or documents are at least handled administratively.

5.4 Case-Related Data

According to the Implementation Decree on the Establishment and Organization of the BAK, the Bureau receives reports from different sides: organizational units and subordinate bodies of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, courts and public prosecutor's offices, other ministries, bodies or local authorities, as well as private individuals. All federal employees can, at any time, contact the BAK directly and without going through the official channels for any questions or for filing a report.

The majority of reports presented to the BAK were made by other public bodies, in particular by the Federal Police Directorates (31.2%). A significant number of reports were received from the criminal investigation services of the Länder (11.5%), 10.5% of the complaints originated from private individuals (primarily persons concerned by official acts and proceedings). Almost the same percentage of reports (10.6%) came from departments of the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

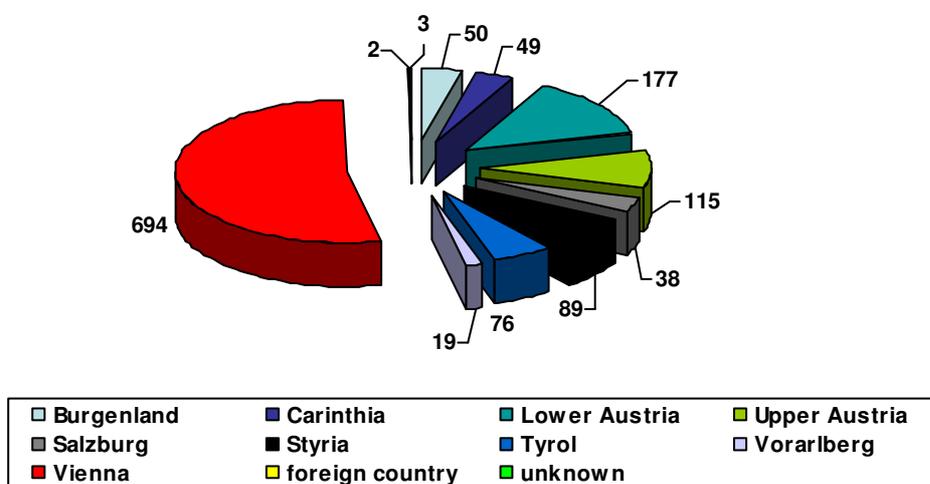
5.5 Clarification



73.7% of all investigation cases handled by the BAK were concluded. Out of these 1,058 proceedings completed in the reporting year, 732 cases were even settled by the courts (69.2%).

The clear-up rate of 76% represents the ratio, in percent, of the investigation cases cleared up to those concluded during the period under review. In 2011, the clear-up rate decreased by 4.8% on the previous year, i.e. the number of cases solved dropped slightly since 2010.

5.6 Crime Scenes: Regional Breakdown



As in the previous years, the majority of the offences were committed in Vienna (52.9%), followed by the Länder of Lower Austria (13.5%) and Upper Austria (8.8%). Salzburg (2.9%) and Vorarlberg (1.4%) brought up the rear.

The high number of cases in Vienna does certainly not imply that the Viennese population is particularly prepared to make reports.

The reason for this phenomenon lies in the fact that all federal ministries as well as most of the federal agencies are located in Vienna and, respectively, the majority of public employees work in the Austrian capital and not in the other Länder.

Furthermore, the distribution of the Austrian population² (20.5% live in Vienna) as well as the fact that most of the major demonstrations and events – and thus the bulk of all police operations – take place in Vienna and its surroundings contribute to the relatively high number of reports in this region.

² As of 31 Oct. 2011, see press release 10,122-268/11 of Statistics Austria of 1 Dec. 2011.

6 PREVENTION

6.1 General

In conformity with the BAK's 4-pillar approach to the fight against corruption, the Bureau – apart from law enforcement in the sense of security police and criminal police investigations as well as international cooperation – particularly focuses on prevention and education.

Since 1 January 2010, the BAK has the statutory mandate to analyse corruption phenomena, gather information on preventing and combating them and develop appropriate preventive measures.

In the understanding of the BAK, corruption prevention comprises all measures aimed at curbing corruption. In order to fulfil these new tasks, the theoretical bases of prevention were at first examined for their applicability to the areas of corruption and abuse of official authority, adapted or newly developed as appropriate. They were then used to design a corruption prevention model, a basis for the work of the department.

New knowledge about the phenomenon of corruption is acquired, on the one hand, through ongoing statistical evaluation and analysis of information material available, and, on the other hand, by continuously following up specific cases.

6.2 Project “Code of Conduct”



The project "Code of Conduct" was launched within the framework of the comprehensive strategy "INNEN.SICHER" of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior. The goal of the project is to illustrate the importance of values for the everyday work of all employees of the ministry, and, ultimately, to enhance credibility and transparency for the general public.

The Code of Conduct is to help all employees to clarify doubts and questions and to provide assistance for decisions in grey areas; it shall thus serve as an activity-specific guidance suitable for everyday use. This requires the sustainable dissemination of the code's values and standards.

To this end, a concept has been developed and implemented in the framework of the project to effectively communicate the Code of Conduct to all employees and systematically integrate the content of the code into the basic and further training of employees. Great importance is placed on the use of modern, interactive education methods during the trainings on the Code of Conduct. By way of example, contents are presented not only in the form of lectures and workshops, but also by means of e-learning modules.

In addition to the trainings on the Code of Conduct, the BAK developed a concept for a comprehensive, innovative compliance system for the Federal Ministry of the Interior. This ambitious project will be implemented within the framework of a specific project team starting work at the beginning of 2012.

7 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS-RAISING

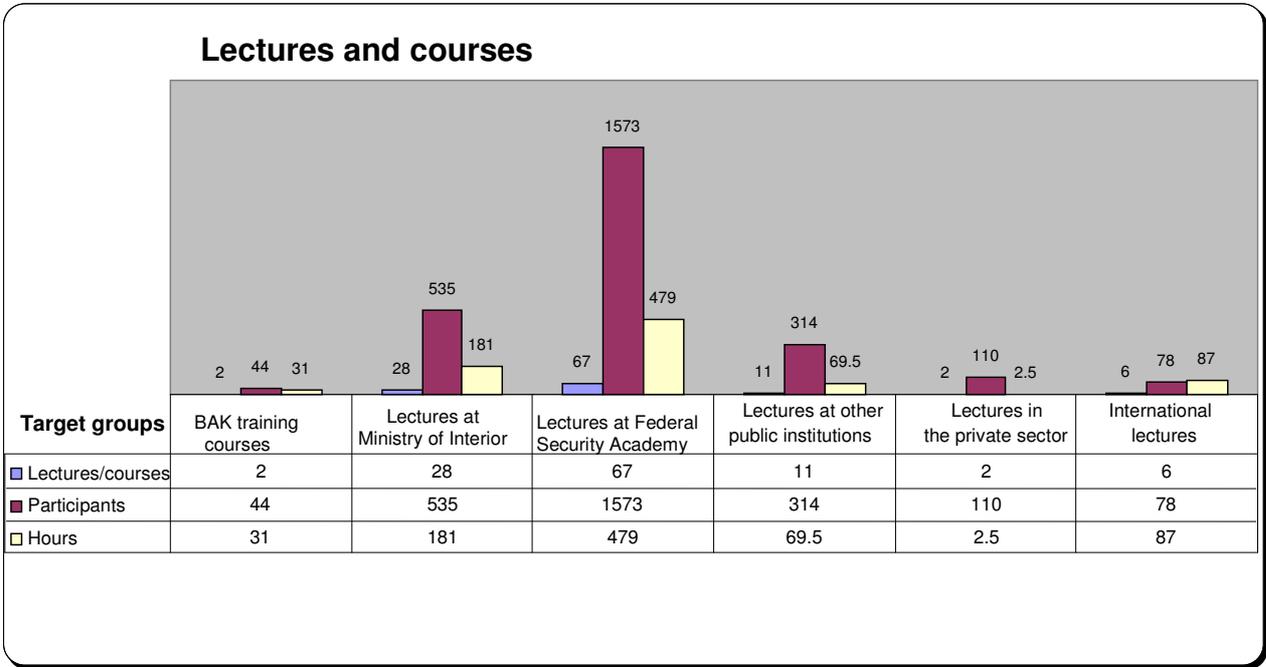
7.1 General

In principle, the BAK strives to respond to the needs of the target audience. For this reason, the Bureau offers short presentations and keynote speeches of one or two hours, but also courses and seminars of a duration of half a day, a day, or several days.

Generally, the lectures and courses are divided into two parts and are adapted to the target group. The first part provides a theoretical introduction to the problem of corruption and its manifestations. In addition, an overview of the relevant legal aspects is given. A special focus is laid on the issue of “baiting” (offering or giving advantages to be on good terms with a public official, possibly in return for future benefits); this is intended to contribute to the early detection and prevention of corrupt acts. The second part deals with indicators of corrupt behaviour and ways of combating corruption.

So as to combine theoretical and practical knowledge, the courses are often held by representatives from both the Unit for Education and the Operational Service (“team teaching”).

In order to raise awareness of corruption and impart knowledge on corruption prevention on a large scale, the BAK is particularly concerned, within its possibilities, to reach people from all regions of the country.



In all, 116 lectures and courses (850 hours) on preventing and combating corruption were offered to some 2,700 participants.

7.2 Austrian Anti-Corruption Day



On 25 and 26 May 2011, the BAK organized the Fifth Austrian Anti-Corruption Day, a platform of leading national experts in preventing and combating corruption. Some 70 experts from the entire public service as well as from the fields of anti-corruption and compliance came together in Altlengbach, Lower Austria, to discuss this year's main

topic: compliance.

7.3 Publication “Corruption and Misuse of Authority”



Abuses of authority and corruption offences are a complex issue, the more so as there is no conclusive definition of corruption in the Austrian Penal Code. The law journal “Corruption and Misuse of Authority”, published by the renowned publisher “MANZ”, provides an overview of the substantive bases of the Austrian criminal law on corruption, and, at the same time, takes account of the current legal practice.

In 2011, the journal's fourth edition was released. Using closed cases and current investigations as practical examples, the authors, Robert Jerabek (former Deputy Procurator-General at the Supreme Court of Justice) and Eva Marek (Judge at the Supreme Court of Justice), illustrate the Austrian anti-corruption laws in a clear and comprehensive manner.

The law journal not only serves as an often requested training material and reference work for public service staff, but was also cited in the official documents on the amendment of the corruption provisions, and was well reviewed by experts in the field.

8 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

8.1 General

International standards for the cooperation of anti-corruption, police and judicial authorities in the area of preventing and combating corruption require an interdisciplinary, holistic and transnational approach. Hence, the BAK's work is based on the four pillars of prevention, education, law enforcement and international cooperation. Collaboration at international level is thus one of the Bureau's four main tasks.

The above mentioned aspects are the prerequisites for the exchange of information, experiences and best practices with partner authorities of other countries and international organizations.

8.2 Bilateral Cooperation

In 2011, the BAK's bilateral activities, including the organization of numerous work meetings, study visits and secondments, contributed to further strengthening cooperation with anti-corruption authorities relevant to the Bureau.

The international activities of the Bureau focused, on the one hand, on Austria's neighbouring countries to the east, and, on the other hand, the countries of the nearby Western Balkan region.

In addition, study visits were carried out with delegations from Asia. At the beginning of the year, a delegation from the anti-corruption unit of the Office of the Azerbaijani Prosecutor General visited the BAK in the framework of an EU twinning project. In June 2011, the Bureau received 20 anti-corruption experts from the government of the South Korean province of Gyeonggi to exchange information and experience. The Director of the Anti-Corruption Initiative (DACI) of the Republic of Montenegro as well as an expert from the Criminal Police Office of the Land of Lower Saxony, Germany, undertook secondments to the BAK.

8.3 IACA (International Anti-Corruption Academy)



Founded in 2010 on the initiative of UNODC, OLAF, the Republic of Austria and other parties, the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Laxenburg, Lower Austria, received the status of an international organization on 8 March 2011.



On 30 March 2011, the Directors of the Austrian Federal Security Academy (SIAK) and the Austrian Federal Bureau of Anti-Corruption (BAK) as well as the Chair of the International Transition Team of the IACA signed a memorandum of understanding aimed at further strengthening cooperation in anti-corruption matters by carrying out different projects and programmes.

In this spirit, numerous work meetings between the BAK and international delegations held in 2011 included a visit to the IACA in order to present the Academy and its activities. Furthermore, the kick-off conference of the European Anti-Corruption Training (EACT), which was organized by the BAK, took place in the premises of the IACA in Laxenburg.

8.4 European Anti-Corruption Training - EACT



The objective of this initiative launched by the BAK is to open new, practice-oriented ways of fighting corruption in cooperation with project partners and with representatives of anti-corruption agencies, the police and public prosecutor's offices of EU Member States, Schengen and EU candidate countries, as well as countries of the Western Balkans.

EACT is being carried out from 2011 to 2013 together with the BAK's project partners: the Slovak Anti-Corruption Unit (UBPK), the National Unit of Anti-Corruption Investigation of the Slovenian Ministry of the Interior (NPU), and the Slovenian Commission for the Prevention of Corruption (KPK). In 2013, a manual with the results of the project will be presented.

The EACT Kick-off Conference was held from 19 to 24 September 2011 in Baden and Laxenburg (both Lower Austria). More than 50 representatives from 25 countries participated in this event.

8.5 Multilateral Cooperation, Bodies and Networks

As corruption is a transnational phenomenon that has to be countered internationally, multilateral cooperation in bodies at European and international levels (UNCAC, GRECO) as well as in networks (EPAC/EACN, OLAF/OAFCN) is of significant importance. Therefore, the BAK is represented through Department IV/BAK/4 in all important working groups and forums that develop, implement and evaluate the relevant instruments and mechanisms, and also participated in the establishment of the IACA.