





Recommendations and conclusions of the Regional Conference Trends and Challenges in Implementing Anti-Corruption Strategies,

25 November 2014, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

- 1. **Political will** is an important precondition when it comes to implementation of a National AntiCorruption Strategy. By political will participants understand the recurring cycle of action monitoring -evaluation action again, i.e. a sustained effort for progress on an informed anti-corruption agenda.
- By sharing their national practices, participants concluded that there is room for improving the existing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The Regional AntiCorruption Initiative (RAI) commits to developing a tool, which would help countries in doing so.
- 3. Besides its importance as an external monitor **civil society**should be given a role within the monitoring commissions. Regional initiatives, such as the South East Leadership for Development and Integrity, should be considered being involved as a partner in this process.
- 4. Progress and evaluation reports should be **publicly available**.
- 5. Countries should consider moving towards **non-paper based reporting**, which should also ensure higher transparency and publicity of the process.
- 6. **Political accountability** should serve as a check for failing implementation of the anti-corruption strategy.