



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

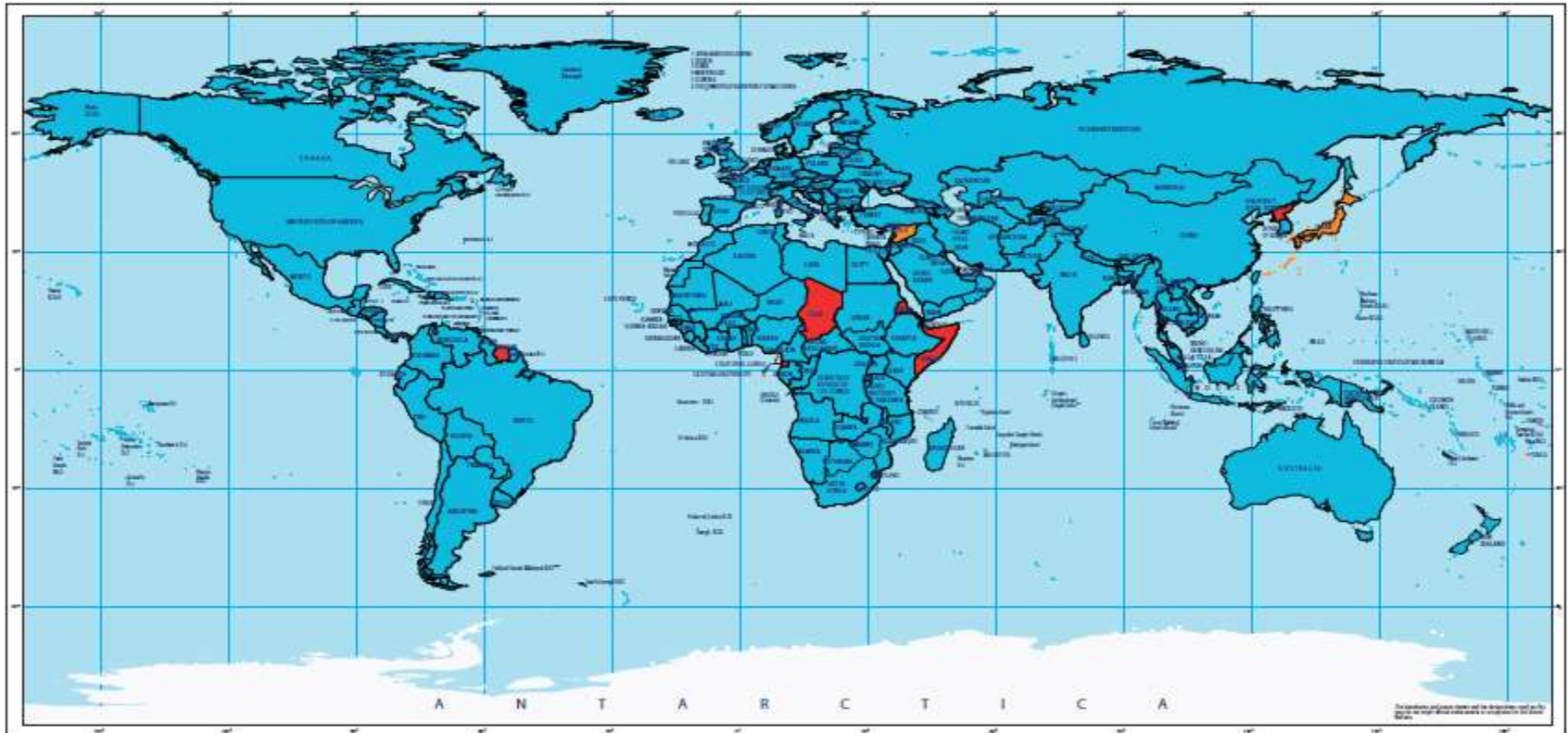
## UNCAC Chapter II Overview

Prevention of Corruption under the UNCAC



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### UNCAC Signature and Ratification Status

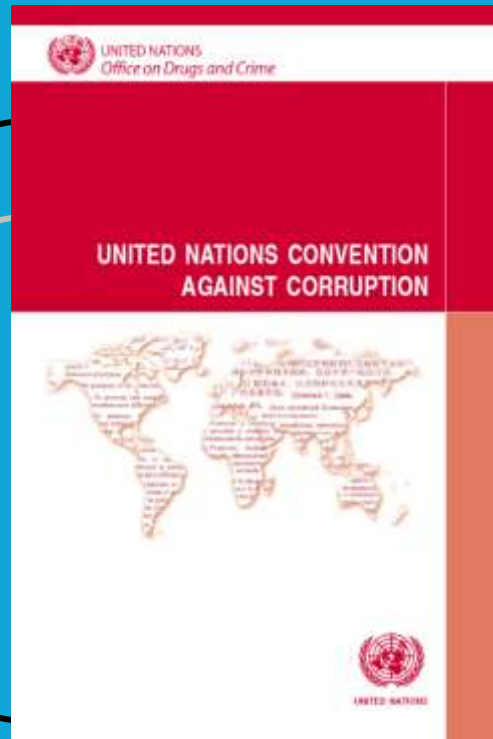


- States Parties
- Signatories
- Countries that have not signed or ratified the UNCAC

**Signatories: 140**  
**Parties: 181**

**Chapter II  
Preventive  
measures**

**Chapter III  
Criminalization &  
Law Enforcement**



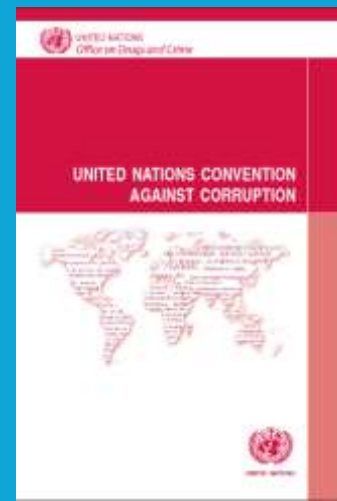
**Chapter V  
Asset Recovery**

**Chapter IV  
International  
Cooperation**



## Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices (Article 5)

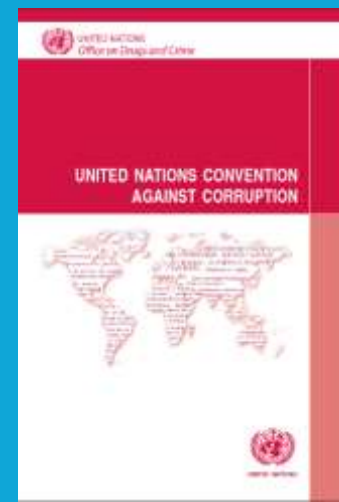
- A general provision requiring States to take an effective and coordinated approach to the prevention of corruption.
- Anti-Corruption Policies must **promote the participation of society**, reflect the rule of law and promote the proper management of public affairs.





## Preventive anti-corruption body or bodies (Article 6)

- States must ensure the existence of a body or bodies that prevent corruption with sufficient independence, resources and staff to carry out their functions.
- Measures they may take include implementing anti-corruption policies and increasing and disseminating knowledge about prevention of corruption.





## Recruitment, Management and Training of Public Officials (UNCAC Article 7)

- Adequate procedures for selection and training of officials working in “high-risk” areas.
- Adequate remuneration and equitable pay scales.
- Education and training programmes, including specialized **anti-corruption training**.
- Consider taking measures to enhance transparency in funding of political parties and candidates.



## Conflicts of Interest, Codes of Conduct and Asset Declarations (UNCAC Articles 7 and 8)

### National Implementation

- Application of prohibitions and restrictions to public officials.
- Specialised codes of conduct for “high risk” areas.
- Proactive measures to resolve conflict of interests.
- Centralised bodies for the enforcement of conflict of interests and asset declaration standards.



## Public Procurement and Management of Public Finances (UNCAC Article 9)

### UNCAC Requirements

- Public distribution of information so potential tenderers can prepare and submit applications.
- Use objective and predetermined rules and criteria for public procurement systems.
- Effective system of domestic review, appeal and remedies where rules not followed.
- Specialised training and declaration requirements for staff responsible for public procurement.





## Transparency and Efficiency in Public Administration (UNCAC Article 10)

### UNCAC Requirements

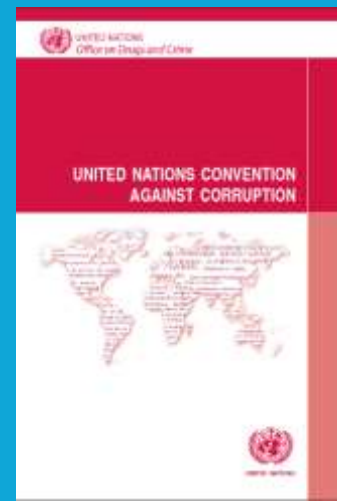
Take measures to enhance transparency in public administration including:

- Public access to information on organisation, functioning and decision-making processes.
- Simplifying administrative procedures.
- Publishing information on the risk of corruption in public administration.



## Judicial and Prosecutorial Integrity (Article 11)

- UNCAC Requirement: Strengthen integrity and prevent opportunities for corruption among judiciary.
- Judiciary with integrity essential but often seen as most corrupt.
- Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct.
- Major UNODC projects in Nigeria, Indonesia and S.Africa in support of judicial integrity.
- Implementation Guide for Article 11 in development.
- Judicial Integrity to be addressed at 2013 UNCAC Working Group on Prevention of Corruption.



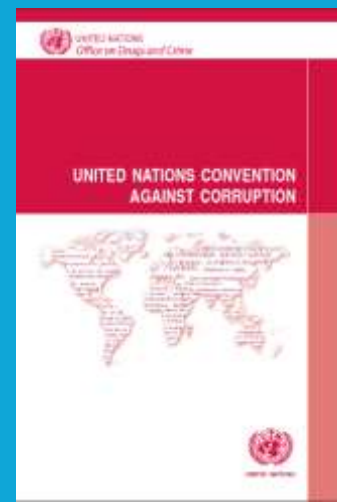


## Private Sector (Article 12)

States required to take measures to prevent corruption involving the private sector, enhance accounting standards and apply appropriate penalties when measures are breached.

Examples of the types of measures that can be taken:

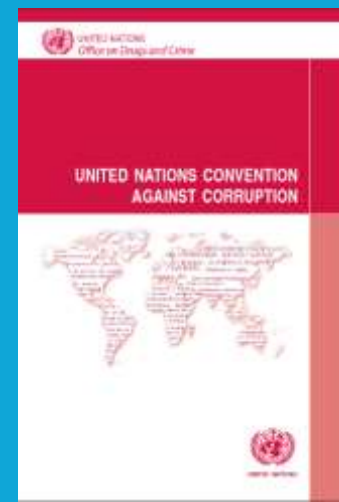
- Promote cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the private sector.
- Promote the development of standards designed to safeguard integrity of relevant private entities.
- Promote transparency in the identity of legal and natural persons.





## Participation of Society (Article 13)

- Art.13 recognizes the important role of civil society in the prevention of corruption.
- State Parties required to:
  - take measures to promote the active participation of **individuals and groups outside the public sector** in the prevention of, and fight against, corruption.
  - raise awareness as to the causes and effects of corruption.

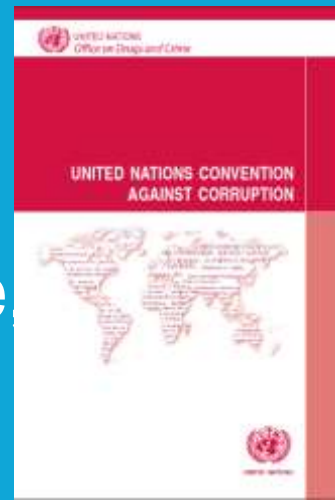




## Participation of Society (Article 13)

4 measures which States are recommended to include in efforts to engage civil society in corruption prevention:

- (a) Enhance transparency of and public contribution to decision- making processes.
- (b) Ensure that the public has access to information.
- (c) Public Information activities and public education programmes.
- (d) Respect, promote and protect freedom to receive, publish and disseminate information on corruption.





**UNODC**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**Thank you**

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