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to the United Nations
Convention against Corruption**

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**Good practices and initiatives in the prevention of
corruption: Awareness-raising policies and practices
with special reference to articles 5, 7, 12 and 13 of the
United Nations Convention against Corruption***

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

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* This document has not been formally edited.



I. Introduction

1. At its third session, held in Doha, Qatar from 9 to 13 November 2009, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (hereinafter, the Convention) adopted resolution 3/2 entitled “Preventive measures”. In that resolution, the Conference decided to establish an interim open-ended intergovernmental working group (hereinafter, the Working Group) to advise and assist it in the implementation of its mandate on the prevention of corruption. The Working Group was set up in accordance with article 63 of the Convention.¹

2. At its first meeting held in Vienna from 13 to 15 December 2010, the Working Group adopted a number of conclusions and recommended, inter alia, that its next meeting focus on the following topics:

(i) Awareness-raising policies and practices, with special reference to articles 5, 7, 12 and 13 of the Convention;

(ii) The public sector and prevention of corruption: codes of conduct (article 8 of the Convention) and public reporting (article 10 of the Convention).

3. The Working Group further concluded that the Secretariat should continue to carry out its information-gathering activities relating to chapter II of the Convention, concentrating on good practices and initiatives established by States parties. It recommended that the Secretariat continue to collect information on existing expertise within the United Nations system and other relevant organizations in the prevention of corruption and report at its next meeting on the activities undertaken pursuant to its recommendations.

4. In accordance with the conclusions, the present background paper attempts to provide a thematic compilation of good practices in the prevention of corruption with regard to the first of the aforementioned topics, awareness-raising policies and practices, with special reference to articles 5, 7, 12 and 13 of the Convention. An account of good practices in preventing corruption in the public sector, in particular regarding article 8 and article 10 of the Convention, is provided in a separate background paper (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2011/3).

5. While endeavouring to take into account information provided by States parties to the Convention and relevant initiatives within the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, the present paper does not purport to be comprehensive.

6. The present paper has been prepared on the basis of information provided by Governments in response to the Secretary-General’s note verbale CU 2011/45(A) of 18 March 2011, and the reminder note verbale CU 2011/67(A) of 26 April 2011. By 27 May 2011, submissions were received from Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Bahrain, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Germany, Japan, Jordan, Latvia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Switzerland, Uruguay and Viet Nam. The present paper covers information of direct relevance to the thematic issues that are the focus of the present report. The full text of these submissions will be made available on the website of UNODC.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

7. In the context of the present background paper, the Secretariat would like to refer to an in-depth background paper regarding responsible, professional and safe reporting by journalists on corruption, which was submitted to the previous session of the Working Group (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2010/6). The Secretariat would also like to refer to an in-depth conference room paper entitled “Progress on youth and corruption”(CAC/COSP/WG.4/2011/CRP.1) which was submitted to the Working Group at its first session.

8. In the context of the present paper, the Secretariat would also like to report that it has received, as of 13 May 2011, information from the following 65 States parties on the existence of specialized anti-corruption authorities that oversee the implementation of preventive anti-corruption policies pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Haiti, Iceland, India, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

II. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices (article 5 of UNCAC)

A. Good practices reported by Member States

9. In most jurisdictions where a specialized anti-corruption agency (ACA) has been established, this institution is also tasked with the dissemination of anti-corruption information and the execution of targeted awareness-raising activities. As they also collect good practices on anti-corruption, they function as an important resource for cross-border cooperation and coordination in accordance with article 5 of the Convention.

10. Websites of competent authorities, including ACAs and relevant ministries, have become an important component of awareness-raising activities, designed to reach the widest possible audience. Free of charge and easily accessible from any part of the world, websites and portals of ACAs usually describe the mandate, strategy, priorities, achievements and current activities of such authorities and often provide additional information on how to get involved in corruption prevention efforts. El Salvador has standardized the design of the websites of 62 governmental institutions in 2011 and equipped them with the same navigation system, thereby simplifying and facilitating public access to information.

11. A more proximate way of informing the public about the activities of ACAs are “open door days” as held, for instance, in Latvia. On “open door day”, the institution in question invites the public to look at its activities “from the inside” after announcing the event well in advance. An open door day may include meeting

officials employed at the ACA, visiting the premises, viewing exhibitions of projects and activities conducted by the authority and collecting brochures or obtaining first-hand information from staff on campaigns or opportunities for engagement.

12. Article 5, paragraph 4 of the Convention calls for collaboration among States parties and with relevant international or regional organizations in promoting and developing preventive anti-corruption policies and practices. This can include States' participation in international programmes and projects aimed at the prevention of corruption. The Vietnamese Anti-Corruption Initiative (VACI), co-organized between the Government Inspectorate of Viet Nam and the World Bank, is an example of a collaborative initiative that combines various aspects of preventive anti-corruption work. VACI 2011 identifies and supports small, innovative and result-oriented development proposals for subsequent replication and expansion through innovation grants. Being a successor initiative to Vietnam Innovation Day 2009, which awarded the 25 most creative, feasible and sustainable projects identified in a national competition of 152 entries, VACI also organizes a knowledge exchange forum as a side-event to its awarding ceremony.

13. A preventive practice focusing on the efficiency of public services delivery is being developed in Georgia. The Georgian "House of Justice" is conceived as a "one-stop-shop" to provide a variety of public services related to the justice sector in a single location. Upon completion, the House of Justice in Tbilisi and three other cities will be able to provide unified services for the national public registry, the civil registry, notary publics and other authorities in one office, thereby significantly simplifying administrative processes. A similar initiative was reported by Panama, where the one-stop-shop principle is applied in the housing sector.

14. An initiative that also aims to enhance public service delivery was implemented in the Philippines under the Anti-Red Tape Act (2007) (ARTA). The initiative consists of a report card survey that gathers feedback on the compliance of agencies and local Government units with service standards, known as citizen's charters, and measures their performance and client satisfaction in the delivery of frontline services. A related initiative, ARTA Watch, is a mechanism to "spot-check" agency compliance with the provisions of ARTA. It emphasizes principles of efficient services delivery and disseminates related campaign materials.

15. In Armenia draft laws and regulations are subject to a compulsory assessment of their potential anti-corruption impact. The assessment, which is conducted by the Ministry of Justice, evaluates draft laws on their potential to facilitate or minimize corruption. The evaluation is followed by a 15-day period of public debate on the draft law, which is published on the website of the drafting authority.

16. Similarly, the Russian Federation has been conducting anti-corruption assessments of its laws and regulations as well as draft laws. A large scale assessment exercise conducted in 2010 by organs of the prosecution resulted in the identification of a significant number of laws that were found to contain elements facilitating corruption, which led to legislative amendments. The methodology and regulatory framework for anti-corruption assessments are set by governmental decree, which delegates the performance of such assessments to the Ministry of Justice, the prosecution, other governmental agencies, as well as civil society organizations.

17. Argentina is promoting cooperation at the subnational level and fostering the application of transparency policies in federal Governments, provinces and municipalities. Municipalities have begun preparing a systematic inventory of the legislative framework in order to know the status of laws relevant to access to information, public ethics, participation of civil society, public procurement, and the bodies responsible for these matters.

18. A notable strategy that some States have adopted with a view to eliminating opportunities for corruption is the conduct of corruption prevention reviews. For example, in Mauritius the Independent Commission against Corruption (ICAC) has conducted several in-depth studies of systems and procedures of public bodies, known as corruption prevention reviews (CPR), for the purpose of recommending improvements or reforms that would prevent the incidence of irregularities and corrupt acts. As at 31 December 2010, 27 CPRs had been conducted in 24 public bodies with 967 recommendations, including changes to legislation. To ensure effective and prompt implementation of recommendations, focus group meetings are held with management and follow-up exercises are held six months after the issue of the report to monitor implementation.

19. A related practice in Romania consists of periodic assessments of the implementation of the national anti-corruption strategy. The implementation of the first National Corruption Prevention Programme 2001-2004 was audited by the NGO Freedom House. According to the assessment report (2005), Romania had created a range of legal instruments on transparency, accountability and anti-corruption. Noted among successful measures were the Freedom of Information Act, the decision to make transparent public declarations of assets and conflict of interest by dignitaries and civil servants, and the creation of an autonomous anti-corruption body. Romania's most recent two anti-corruption strategies (2005-2007 and 2008-2010) were assessed by a team of independent experts at the end of 2010. In their report, published in April 2011, the team concluded that the strategies had been implemented to a large extent and that a significant number of anti-corruption measures had been undertaken in a short period of time.

B. Relevant initiatives within the United Nations system and other organizations

20. The World Bank's Public Sector Governance Group (PRMPS) has been developing an anti-corruption agency knowledge platform. In collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the U.S. State Department and the European Commission, PRMPS is examining factors affecting the effectiveness of ACAs. The objectives of the initiative are to gather systematic knowledge on the structure and experiences of ACAs and to create a knowledge platform that will host this information for practitioners and experts. These efforts have led to: (i) gathering detailed survey data from 55 ACAs on their structure, mandates and experience; (ii) compiling 8 in-depth case studies; and (iii) designing an open Web portal containing the information collected, to be launched in August 2011. The main findings of the case studies and of the survey data are summarized in a paper forthcoming in the "International Handbook of the Economics of Corruption."

21. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recently completed an exploratory study on citizen and user involvement in public service delivery. The study aims at providing an overview of national practices on “co-production” in different service categories and identifying challenges and risks in implementation, such as fraud and mismanagement, lack of transparency and accountability frameworks. The report concludes by offering a checklist to support national implementation efforts and by identifying directions for follow-up work, including better assessing the cost-effectiveness of such practices and monitoring innovative practices through an observatory of innovative practices in the public sector.

22. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) together with its partners, including the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, have provided technical support to at least 50 countries to develop national anti-corruption strategies and frameworks and strengthen the capacities of anti-corruption institutions both at policy and practitioners levels. In 2010, UNDP developed a “Methodology for Assessing Capacities of Anti-Corruption Agencies to Perform Preventive Functions”. The methodology, which is utilized to conduct assessments in Montenegro, Kosovo, Turkey and Moldova, is currently being expanded to include the assessment of anti-corruption bodies with enforcement mandates. It will be launched at the annual conference of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA) in October 2011.

23. Several UNDP regional knowledge networks collect and disseminate good practices on corruption prevention. For example, the Anti-Corruption Practitioners Network (ACPN), which is run by UNDP’s Bratislava Centre and composed of anti-corruption practitioners and experts, facilitates knowledge sharing among institutions to address specific requests for technical assistance. The ACPN maintains a database containing information on the anti-corruption institutional and legal frameworks in place in countries of the region and a limited-access work space facilitating communication among members.

24. The Asian Development Bank (ADB)/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific regularly conducts seminars on issues related to the prevention of corruption that address topics relevant to the public sector. For example, the 8th regional seminar on the prevention of corruption held in March 2009 provided a forum for countries in Asia and the Pacific to showcase and share good practices in corruption prevention.

25. UNDP and UNODC, together with the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Basel Institute on Governance and the Institute of Governance Studies (Bangladesh), developed in 2010 a “Guidance Note on UNCAC Self-Assessments: Going Beyond the Minimum”, which provides a methodology for comprehensive analysis of anti-corruption systems by looking at countries’ legislation and practices and engaging all relevant stakeholders. The guidance note supports the implementation review process of the Convention and contributes towards national anti-corruption reform.

26. UNODC provides expertise and technical assistance to support Member States with the implementation of the Convention. Anti-corruption capacity building projects, covering preventive and enforcement aspects, were implemented in, among others, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iraq and Nigeria. Technical assistance was also

provided at the regional level for the Arabic speaking countries, East and Central Africa and the Western Balkans. UNODC also provides technical assistance in the area of anti-corruption under the framework of its anti-corruption mentor programme. The programme has the overall objective of providing long-term and on-site specialized expertise through the placement of anti-corruption experts in Government institutions tasked with preventing and combating corruption. Mentors will be placed in the course of 2011 in Kenya, Panama, Thailand, Fiji and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

III. Prevention of corruption in the public sector (article 7 of UNCAC)

A. Good practices reported by Member States

27. The focus of article 7 (Public sector) is on the human resources management system of the civil service and the underlying principles of efficiency, transparency and integrity. This includes ensuring the prevalence of objective criteria for the recruitment of public officials, as well as continuous learning opportunities and adequate and equitable remuneration and conditions of employment for staff in the civil service. Many countries have aligned their civil servant recruitment systems with these standards and base their hiring practices on principles of merit, equity and aptitude, as enshrined in corresponding legislation or regulations.

28. The Internet is increasingly used as a mechanism to announce recruitment competitions, and electronic systems are also increasingly being adopted for the processing of applications. For example, Georgia reported on simplified personnel recruitment procedures in the public sector, whereby competitions are announced electronically on the website of the civil service bureau which has led to considerable time savings. Also a number of other countries, including Romania, reported on competitions as a basis for the recruitment of civil servants.

29. In Egypt, a Transparency and Integrity Committee of the Ministry of State for Administrative Development reviews and revises laws and has prepared a draft law on public functions to enhance competitiveness, merit and aptitude in the selection of civil servants, match wages with performance and establish efficient policies for remuneration. A number of steps were initiated towards promulgation of the law, including the hiring of civil servants through advertisements directed at the whole population to ensure equal opportunity, automating the process for recruitment of civil servants and publishing vacancies on the Government's electronic service portal, to further transparency, integrity and impartiality. A control and follow-up mechanism was also established by which all decisions to conclude contracts are made public.

30. The importance of adequate remuneration levels for the public sector is recognized in many countries and in some cases the private sector is used as a point of reference. In Japan, for example, reference is made to the National Personnel Authority Remuneration Recommendation to set the pay scales of civil servants in line with those of employees in the private sector.

31. To foster awareness-raising within the civil service, the Japanese National Public Service Ethics Board has introduced a “National Public Service Ethics Week”, during which lectures and e-mails on the subject of ethics in the public service are addressed to all. The initiative complements the overall training plan of the Japanese National Personnel Authority, which includes leadership training, train-the-trainers programmes for the continuous improvement of training activities, as well as courses for all levels and categories of officials aimed at reinforcing the understanding that civil servants are the “servants of all citizens”. Also Pakistan reported that its National Accountability Bureau has executed campaigns focused on engaging public servants and, in particular, new entrants in its awareness-raising activities highlighting the negative effects of corruption.

32. China reported on an approach used for the education of civil servants that, among others, relies on the demonstration of individual public officials’ exemplary behaviour to peers. In addition, examinations are held for officials aspiring for leading functions in public administration through which their knowledge of clean governance rules and legislation is tested. Furthermore, talks on clean governance are held with candidates for leading positions before they assume office.

33. Several States parties reported to have introduced or to be in the process of launching e-learning programmes for public officials. E-learning programmes may be generic and apply to a broad audience, or may target specific groups of officials. Argentina has developed a system to provide online training to public officials on ethics and transparency in administration. A correspondence course on “Ethics, Transparency and Control of Corruption” addressed to public officials at the managerial level has been prepared and is to be adopted by the National Institute of Public Administration. Similarly, in Germany, a six-module e-learning programme is about to be launched, which aims to educate target groups, such as team leaders and officials holding vulnerable positions, as well as staff at large.

34. Switzerland reported to be in the process of developing a baseline curriculum on anti-corruption relevant for the majority of State employees, which will be further expanded and supplemented by specialized courses addressing specific sectors and Government services. The initiative takes into account the results of an assessment of existing professional training programmes in the Swiss civil service conducted by an inter-ministerial working group, which led to the conclusion that a minimum standard of conduct needed to be set across institutions.

35. In Switzerland the adoption of new legislation serves as a regular opportunity to inform civil servants of their rights and obligations. The entry into force of the recent amendment of the Confederation Personnel Act, enacting civil servants’ newly established duty to report crimes and violations and right to report other irregularities prompted a large scale awareness-raising campaign within the public sector. The changes in the law were communicated to civil servants by regular mail to ensure their full awareness of their rights and duties.

36. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices often target specific sectors. In Armenia, specific anti-corruption measures have been adopted in the area of management of detention facilities. These include a rotation policy for prison guards and the possibility to transfer employees to equivalent posts to avoid prolonged service in one facility and to minimize the risk of fraternization. Temporary transfers for the period during which a close relative is detained in a corrective

facility are also envisaged. In addition, penitentiary centres are subject to oversight measures by public observers and the Ministry of Justice.

37. Concerning political party and election funding, Romania informed about reporting requirements that have to be met by political parties, both on a regular basis and in the course of election campaigns. There exist publishing requirements in the Official Journal and on the website of the institution that regulates political and election financing. In addition to reporting requirements, the electoral legislation contains a number of eligibility criteria to preserve integrity in the public office. For instance, all candidates for election to a public office must submit, along with their candidacy, a declaration of assets and interests. Moreover, candidates for election, their spouses, relatives and in-laws to the second kinship cannot be members of electoral bureaux.

38. With respect to measures designed to ensure transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office, Chile reported on control of electoral expenditures. Under the pertinent Chilean laws, the acceptance of financial contributions from foreign natural or legal persons or from legal entities that are providers of goods or services or receivers of State subsidies, is prohibited. Moreover, political party revenues must originate from Chile.

39. Mauritius has adopted a code of conduct that applies to all participants in elections, including political parties or party alliances, candidates, their agents and sub-agents, employees and supporters, which was rendered mandatory for the general election held in 2010. The code aims at complementing the legal provisions in force regarding the holding of elections, addressing issues such as bribery, undue influence, illegal and irregular practices, and aims at ensuring the integrity of the electoral process.

B. Relevant initiatives within the United Nations system and other organizations

40. As part of initiatives to support the strengthening of transparency and accountability of public institutions, UNDP has assisted countries in adopting a merit-based public sector approach, including performance pay and compensation reforms in Cambodia and Afghanistan.

41. In its second evaluation round (2003-2006), the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) of the Council of Europe evaluated, inter alia, measures taken by States to address corruption in the public administration. It recommended the strengthening of administrative controls, either external (judicial, administrative, financial) and/or internal (line management, internal audits, inspections) and the strengthening of systems of oversight. It further recommended the introduction of ombudsman offices where these do not exist. Concerning recruitment, GRECO recommended steps such as: strengthening supervision of the selection process, checking applicants' conviction records and professional disqualifications and, in particularly vulnerable sectors, performing ethics or integrity tests. GRECO further recommended establishing effective systems of staff performance evaluation, incorporating integrity standards, and suitable courses on professional ethics for all public officials upon recruitment and in-service. Regarding disciplinary proceedings, GRECO found that some administrations lacked information on

measures taken against staff and recommended that appropriate registry systems be established. GRECO also recommended many countries to set up suitable control systems to prevent improper migration of public officials to the private sector (pantouflage) and to rotate officials, particularly in vulnerable sectors.

42. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) has established a Human Resources Network in Africa, which deals with the professionalization of human resource managers. The objectives are, inter alia, to promote excellence, integrity and professional standards in the practice of human resource management in the public sector in Africa, to identify and share best practices, and to provide human resource management practitioners with tools, models, skills, methods, and data to improve the effectiveness of their human resource management and development programs.

43. UNDESA also promotes principles of sound public administration through the United Nations Public Service Awards, an annual global competition administered by UNDESA.²

IV. Prevention of corruption in the private sector (article 12 of UNCAC)

A. Good practices reported by Member States

44. Some countries reported to have taken important steps to recognize the role that the private sector can play in keeping corruption at bay and contributing to its elimination. One endeavour States including Jordan have embarked upon, is the preparation of surveys to identify corruption-related obstacles businesses face in their operations. By mapping common risks and threats, effective responses can be formulated.

45. Argentina's Anti-corruption Office stimulates institutional cooperation and alliances between the public and private sector through debate, exchange of experiences and provides incentives for the adoption of best practices. For example, international initiatives and best practices from other countries have been inventoried and systematized to identify possibilities to replicate them, including those on self-regulation of the private sector to fight corruption.

46. In Romania, the Government has developed a "Strategy for Improving and Developing the Business Environment (DMA) 2010-2014", which has increasing decision-making and policy transparency by stimulating and promoting corporate responsibility and integrity. In this regard, the Government intends to amend the legislation on public contracting (by accelerating the process of evaluation of offers) and to introduce mechanisms of white-listing bidders that have adopted business ethics and integrity principles. The strategy also aims at regulating lobbyism in Romania by, among others, creating a "register of interest representatives", defining communications with representatives of public authorities, and providing for

² More information on the awards is provided in the separate background paper prepared by the Secretariat (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2011/3).

accountability and sanctions. A periodic evaluation of administrative barriers to business is provisioned for the 2010-2014 period.

47. To foster close cooperation between law enforcement agencies and private entities, the Russian Federation has established permanent community councils for the protection of small and medium-sized enterprises. The membership of these councils comprises public prosecutors, law enforcement and supervisory authorities, civil society organizations, representatives of regional political parties and members of the association of entrepreneurs. The councils provide a forum of interaction between businesses and Government agencies and are tasked with the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of the private sector.

48. A section of the website maintained by the Prosecutor General's office in the Russian Federation on "Fight against corruption" is exclusively dedicated to businesses. On this website, businesses have the possibility to report administrative barriers, incidents of interference with their operations, or pressure exercised on businesses by administrative means.

49. With respect to the prevention of conflicts of interest of former public officials who assume functions in commercial or not-for-profit organizations, Russian anti-corruption legislation requires such officials to obtain approval from the pertinent commission for professional conduct of civil servants and regulation of conflicts of interest. The requirement only applies to specific categories of former public officials for a period of two years following their separation from public service and only if there is a connection with the official's earlier functions. In Chile, a similar measure prohibits the employment in the private sector of former civil servants with auditing functions, such as those in the Comptroller General's office, the customs authorities or the superintendent of social security services, during the six months immediately following their resignation from public office.

B. Relevant initiatives within the United Nations system and other organizations

50. Regional anti-corruption conferences held by the ADB/OECD Anti-Corruption Initiative for Asia-Pacific that have addressed topics relevant to corruption prevention in the private sector, such as conflicts of interest; the role of international criminal law standards; international and regional initiatives to combat corruption; and the role of the fight against corruption for sustainable development.

51. The keystones for OECD's efforts to fight bribery in international business are the Anti-Bribery Convention and the 2009 Anti-Bribery Recommendation. The latter encourages companies to develop adequate internal controls, ethics and compliances programmes and provides a Good Practice Guidance, to be considered by companies, including small and medium-sized enterprises, in that respect. The Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the OECD (BIAC) is officially recognized as representing business and industry views in the OECD consultation process. The BIAC is a contact point between business and Government, involving a network of the principal industrial and employer's federations in OECD countries, as well as coordination with regional, issue-specific and other business associations.

52. The United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) which functions as a platform of interaction between the United Nations and the business sector has developed numerous anti-corruption tools, among them a guide on Fighting Corruption in the Supply Chain and the Reporting Guidance on the 10th Principle Against Corruption. UNODC and the UNGC have jointly developed an anti-corruption e-learning tool for the private sector. Through six interactive modules based on real-life corruption scenarios, the tool provides concrete guidance to members of the corporate community on the practical application of anti-corruption principles based on the Convention. It serves the dual objective of awareness raising about the risks of corruption and educating the private sector on its potential contributions to fight corruption. The tool was presented to the public on 9 December 2010 (International Anti-Corruption Day) and is available, free of charge, from both organizations' websites.

53. UNODC closely works together also with other major anti-corruption initiatives addressing the private sector, including Transparency International (TI), the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) and the World Economic Forum/Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (WEF/PACI). For example, in 2011, the Executive Director of UNODC participated in the annual meeting of the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos-Klosters, Switzerland and the meeting of the World Economic Forum on Europe and Central Asia in Vienna.

54. A focus of the G20 States in implementing the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan, adopted in Seoul in November 2010, is public-private partnerships. In April 2011, UNODC participated in the conference "Joining Forces against Corruption: G20 Business and Government", which was organized by the Presidency of the G20 and the OECD, with the support of UNODC, which explored challenges in anti-corruption compliance and reviewed sector-specific anti-corruption initiatives. The meeting examined commercial practices most exposed to corruption and identified specific steps that Governments and businesses can take to meet the goals of the G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan. UNODC presented concrete proposals on what the business community can do to eliminate corruption, among them, investing in strengthening public integrity in developing countries and investing in keeping corruption out of business supply chains.

55. Moreover, in 2011, UNODC launched three anti-corruption projects funded through the Siemens Integrity Initiative, which focus on the relevance of the Convention for the private sector. The "Outreach and Communication Programme" seeks to acquaint companies with the Convention and to encourage them to bring their integrity programmes in line with its provisions. The second project, entitled "Incentives to Corporate Integrity and Cooperation in Accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption", is intended to foster cooperation between the private sector and Government authorities, especially law enforcement. It aims to create systems of legal incentives for companies, hence encouraging business to report internal incidents of corruption. The third project, entitled "Public-Private Partnership for Probity in Public Procurement", aims to reduce vulnerabilities to corruption in public procurement systems. The two latter projects will be piloted in India and Mexico and also encompass the compilation and dissemination of good practices and lessons learned.

V. Participation of society in the prevention of corruption (article 13 of UNCAC)

A. Good practices reported by Member States

56. Awareness-raising campaigns often involve the broadcasting of advertising material on television or radio, or the placement of campaign materials in print media or on wallboards and websites. Latvia reported on a campaign in 2007 that featured a video spot bearing the slogan “Corruption is the prostitution of entrusted power”. The spot was shown on television and featured a website with an online discussion forum.

57. In Armenia, a series of films and documentaries on prominent corruption cases were shown on television. These films largely concerned the successful settling of high-profile cases involving officials of considerable rank. Moreover, the authority responsible for anti-corruption outreach activities frequently conducts interviews that are publicized in the mass media. Pakistan reported to have conducted SMS message campaigns and relayed anti-corruption messages during flights operated by the national airline. Pakistan also reported to have issued stamps on International Anti-Corruption Day.

58. Countries with strong faith-based communities have engaged in the dissemination of anti-corruption information through religious gatherings or by leaders of faith-based groups. Madagascar reported that religious organizations are recognized as “intermediary entities” of the Malagasy anti-corruption authority and articles on anti-corruption matters regularly appear in religious publications of local faith communities, thus achieving wide distribution of the message.

59. Numerous countries have introduced measures that facilitate the contribution of the public to decision-making processes. In most countries, the contribution by society is institutionalized through the establishment of inter-institutional bodies or working groups, mostly involving representatives of the ministries of justice, interior and the national anti-corruption authority, on the one hand, and representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and sometimes trade unions, on the other. These bodies participate in pre-legislative consultation processes and are empowered to comment on, and request explanation or justification of, certain draft law proposals or formulate recommendations to be considered by the respective legislative body.

60. In Egypt, through a joint project between UNDP and the Centre for Information and Decision Making Support in the Council of Ministers, a Social Contract Centre was established to further trust between citizens and the Government, which participates in the drafting of a national anti-corruption strategy and prepares indicators and studies to measure governance and corruption at the sectoral level. Panama also reported on a measure with a sectoral focus involving the establishment of community-based “consultative councils on accountability”, which report back to the community on progress and completion of social development work, projects and programmes carried out under the national Government’s auspices, with a view to assess implementation and to take corrective measures, where necessary.

61. In many countries, awareness-raising policies encompass education programmes for students in schools and universities as a standard component of the overall anti-corruption strategy. The objective is to sensitize members of society regarding the threat and manifestations of corruption before they complete their education. In this context, Latvia reported on drawing competitions for children on their perception of corruption conducted between 2008 and 2010.

62. China reported on integrity education provided through summer and winter camps organized for young students at the primary and secondary school levels, as well as on its active engagement in promoting a culture of integrity through art work, literature, calligraphy, and public-interest advertisements, including in the form of cartoons, posters or spots aired on television.

63. In Jordan, the syllabus of the tenth secondary grade was amended to include a school subject on the ACA. A school competition to select a winning article and caricature was held in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. Moreover, a study theme on the definition of corruption and its destructive impact on social, economic and political development was prepared, which is being currently taught in the Jordanian University.

64. Several countries reported to have involved secondary school students as a target group in their awareness-raising efforts, or are in the process of revising their educational curricula in this regard. In Madagascar, the Independent Anti-Corruption Bureau (BIANCO) has launched a “Network of Integrity and Honesty” for secondary and university students. Students themselves carry out mobilization activities for their peers, thereby increasing the credibility of the anti-corruption message for addressees. This direct and active form of engagement is designed to teach students to assume responsibility for, and take steps towards, a corruption-free future.

65. Similarly, in Mauritius, structures and programmes have targeted specific sectors or audiences, such as educators, vocational trainers and educational administrators, trade unions, youth and community leaders, NGOs and local community groups. For example, a total of 26 integrity clubs have been established in secondary schools and in 2010, community integrity awards were issued in response to submissions from 27 NGOs and community-based organizations for 30 micro projects. Work with artists is being conducted through the Ministry of Arts and Culture since 2005 to promote dramas on anti-corruption themes. A number of mass media campaigns are also held using all possible channels of communication to raise awareness among the population, including campaigns in primary and secondary schools designed to reach over 70,000 children annually.

66. Argentina reported on how the participation of students in anti-corruption activities may lead to the development of further outreach and teaching materials. Through focus groups and surveys, students were asked to share their ideas about corruption. A qualitative and quantitative analysis of replies was prepared and subsequently served as a basis for designing teaching tools for use in the classroom. Another Argentinean project involved not only secondary students, but also their families and teachers in a series of educational courses, debates and workshops. The most recent educational activity involved the development of simple pedagogical fact sheets on anti-corruption for high school teachers in combination with a short

video, which was shown at three workshops to provoke discussion among students on issues of ethics, integrity and corruption.

67. Austria reported on the International Anti-Corruption Summer School (IACSS), now continued under the auspices of the International Anti-Corruption Academy based in Austria. Under the heading “Practice meets Science”, a two-week course, held every summer, brings together civil servants, academics and other stakeholders to foster the exchange of information and networking on anti-corruption matters at the international level. Experience gathered from this initiative has inspired a regional project entitled “European Anti-Corruption Training” (EACT), which is designed to be more practice-oriented and expected to be launched in September 2011.

68. Several national authorities have set up hotlines or electronic mail accounts to facilitate reporting on incidents of corruption by the wider public. In the Czech Republic, separate hotlines are operated by NGOs and certain ministries and municipalities. The NGO-operated hotline “199” provides legal advice to citizens who report corruption incidents experienced in the public or private sectors. In parallel, the hotlines and e-mail accounts maintained at the ministries of finance, justice, labour and social affairs, and municipal authorities receive reports of corruption encountered with respect to the concerned authority. In the Philippines, an initiative is being developed by the Civil Service Commission, together with the Commission on Audit and Office of the Ombudsman, to provide an Internet platform for reporting anomalies and irregularities in Government. The Web-based programme will enable the public to report confidentially and to monitor progress of the investigation of their complaints.

69. An awareness-raising initiative designed to visibly facilitate the reporting of corruption is being developed in Cambodia, where “white boxes” to report corruption complaints will be installed along the route of Preah Monivong Boulevard in Phnom Penh. This is part of a pilot project to set up the road as a “clean (corruption-free) street”.

B. Relevant initiatives within the United Nations system and other organizations

70. The OECD is actively involved in promoting open Government as a fundamental value underpinning good public governance. Over the last ten years, it has worked to produce analytical frameworks, comparative analysis and principles to enhance transparency and increase citizen involvement in shaping policies and services. The OECD has issued a set of “Guiding Principles for Open and Inclusive Policy-Making”, which provide a useful framework for countries to strengthen their practices and institutions on open and inclusive policymaking. In 2008, it conducted an assessment of the extent to which OECD countries have implemented these principles. The report “Focus on Citizen: Public Engagement for Better Policies and Services” indicates that, while progress has been made, countries are still facing challenges related to practical implementation of open and inclusive policymaking, in particular as regards establishing legal frameworks, institutions and rights to citizen information and participation. The OECD intends to review and update its

principles to align them with the policy concerns emerging from current economic and societal realities.

71. Since 2001, the International Institute for Educational Planning of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (IIEP-UNESCO) has been conducting a programme on “Ethics and Corruption in the Education Sector” with the aim of assessing the nature and extent of corruption and identifying good practices and solutions. The programme, which is aimed at educating decision makers, managers and planners, members of development agencies and civil society representatives, has paid attention to a variety of areas subject to corrupt practices, including the financing of schools, teacher management and behaviour, public contracts, production and distribution of textbooks, organization of examinations, accreditation of higher education institutions and private tutoring. The programme focuses on research, training and policy dialogue, and many of the activities were developed in collaboration with partners, in particular the World Bank, the U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Transparency International, the Open Society Institute and bilateral agencies.

72. UNDP is engaged in a number of technical assistance activities for awareness-raising. The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) supports initiatives to strengthen the voice of civil society, promote human rights and encourage participation in democratic processes. The Democratic Governance Thematic Trust Fund (DGTTF) administered by UNDP provides funding for innovative and catalytic projects on, inter alia, preventive measures such as civic engagement and community empowerment. UNDP’s Global Thematic Programme on Anti-Corruption for Development Effectiveness (PACDE) facilitates knowledge exchange, collects good practices and builds synergies between country level programming interventions with global knowledge. UNDP’s Civil Society Division produced in 2009 a global knowledge tool on strengthening civil society and civic engagement for development, “Voice and Accountability for Human Development: A UNDP Global Strategy to Strengthen Civil Society and Civic Engagement”.

73. The International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), referred to above, was established following a joint initiative by UNODC, the Republic of Austria, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and other stakeholders and became an independent international organization on 8 March 2011. It is designed to function as an independent centre of excellence in the field of anti-corruption education, training, networking and cooperation, as well as academic research. Adopting a holistic approach, the academic programme of IACA will offer standardized as well as tailor-made learning opportunities, including accredited academic study programmes, and will utilize Web-based and distance-learning tools to make its products accessible to the broadest range of stakeholders. IACA is expected to launch its full academic programme in September 2011.

74. As a tool to foster information-sharing, UNODC is developing a legal library of legislation and jurisprudence relevant to the Convention from over 175 States, systematized in accordance with its requirements. The key objective of the legal library is to collect, systematize and disseminate updated and validated legal knowledge on anti-corruption to help strengthen implementation of the Convention and ratification or accession by non-States parties. The legal library is part of a broader project known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK), a Web-based portal and collaborative forum for practitioners and partner

institutions that collect and disseminate legal and non-legal knowledge on anti-corruption and asset recovery, including case studies, best practices and policy analyses and is supported by the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) initiative, UNDP and other partner institutions.

75. UNODC works closely with the UNCAC Coalition, a global network of 240 civil society organizations (CSO) in over 100 countries committed to preventing corruption and promoting the ratification and implementation of the Convention. The Coalition has recently adopted a constitutive document and elected a coordination committee of 12 members, which includes Transparency International acting as Secretariat. In order to allow CSOs to contribute meaningfully to the implementation of the Convention, UNODC organized a joint training with the Coalition from 2-4 February 2011 for some 35 civil society participants from Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

76. The International Anti-Corruption Day presents an annual opportunity to raise awareness globally about the negative effects of corruption, including its impact on poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, State capacity to deliver essential services and conflict prevention. In 2010, as the year before, UNDP and UNODC jointly launched the International Anti-Corruption Day campaign “Your No Counts” focusing on how corruption negatively affects achievement of the internationally agreed upon Millennium Development Goals. The UNDP-UNODC campaign is estimated to have targeted an audience of 95 million people through media events, State supported activities, civil society engagements and public discussions, as well as posters and advertisements.

77. A number of UNODC country offices conducted outreach activities on the occasion of the International Anti-Corruption day. For example, UNODC’s office in Indonesia and its partners conducted campaigns and activities, including a music concert, street parade and an anti-corruption village, which allowed for interaction between local organizations, experts, media and the public in the fight against corruption. The Vietnamese General Inspectorate, UNODC and UNDP Viet Nam marked International Anti-Corruption Day with the campaign “Say NO to Corruption”. Radio programmes on provisions of the Convention and the key elements of the anti-corruption campaign were aired on the main national radio channels and prime-time television.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

78. The overview of practices in preventing corruption and awareness-raising policies and practices contained in the present report is by no means exhaustive, nor does this paper provide a qualitative analysis of the impact of such practices. The Working Group might wish to encourage States to share their experiences with and lessons learned from the implementation of the policies, measures and practices addressed in the present report. States are also invited to provide updates, to present new or revised initiatives and to elaborate on the aforementioned practices, where relevant.

79. The Working Group may wish to give an overall appraisal of progress made so far in the implementation of the corruption prevention provisions and in efforts to raise awareness of corruption. It may further wish to build on its recommendations

and suggest further ways of enhancing the implementation of the Convention's corruption prevention provisions.

80. Specifically, the Working Group may wish to identify and discuss ways and means of further developing cumulative knowledge. In order to continue to build collaboration among States parties and with relevant international or regional organizations in promoting and developing preventive anti-corruption policies and practices and sharing good practices, the Working Group may wish to suggest ways of enhancing cooperation and information exchange between States and international organizations for the development of knowledge products and tools, and technical cooperation. In particular, the Working Group may wish to further encourage States parties to promote regional activities to prevent corruption, including regional workshops for the exchange of relevant experiences and good practices.

81. The Working Group may wish to underline the importance of training and education at all levels of the public and private sectors in the prevention of corruption and call upon States parties to make such training and education an integral part of national anti-corruption strategies and plans.

82. Noting that States parties' initiatives specifically targeted at the private sector have so far remained limited, the Working Group may wish to recommend that States parties step up their efforts in this area and dedicate enhanced attention to the strengthening of public-private partnerships.

83. Regarding technical assistance, training and capacity-building, the Working Group may wish to provide guidance on the prioritizing of technical assistance needs to help further corruption prevention measures and awareness-raising efforts. It may further wish to discuss ways of maximizing available resources for the provision of technical assistance and suggest means of collaboration with national and international partners in this regard.