



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

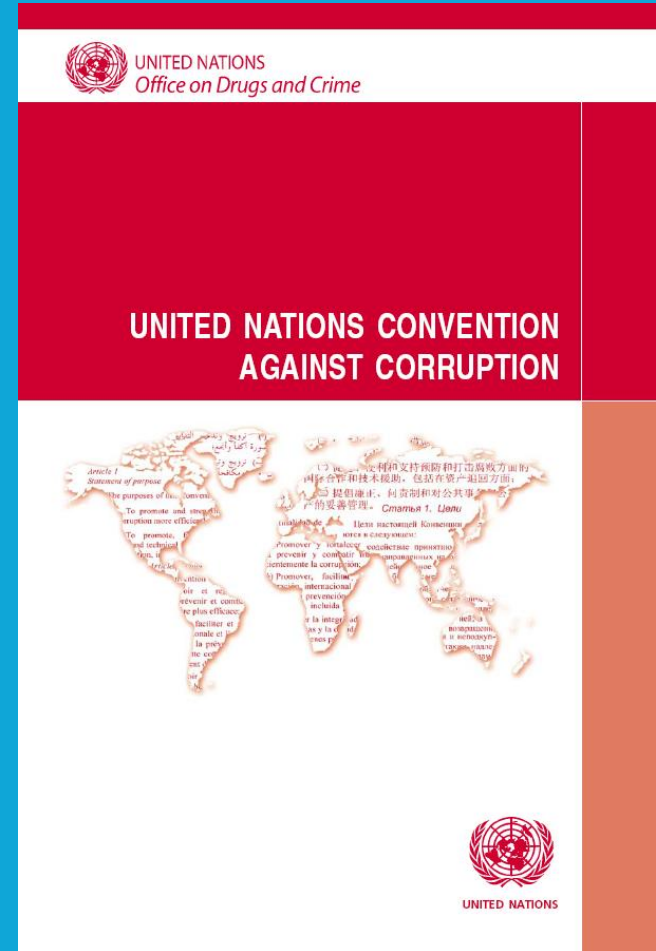
## Overview of Anti-Corruption Policies

# UNCAC: a comprehensive framework for AC work

- **Article 5 of the Convention:**  
"Preventive AC policies and practices"

## *State parties shall:*

- develop, implement or maintain effective, coordinated AC policies;
- establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of C;
- periodically evaluate adequacy of legal and administrative measures;
- collaborate with each other and with international or regional organisations.





## Comprehensive AC response should cover:

### 1. STRATEGIC LEVEL – what shall be achieved?

- **Strategy** ◆
  - Preamble
  - Background Analysis
  - Strategic goals and Specific objectives
  - Indicators for each strategic goal and specific objective

### 2. OPERATIONAL LEVEL - how the strategic goals can be achieved?

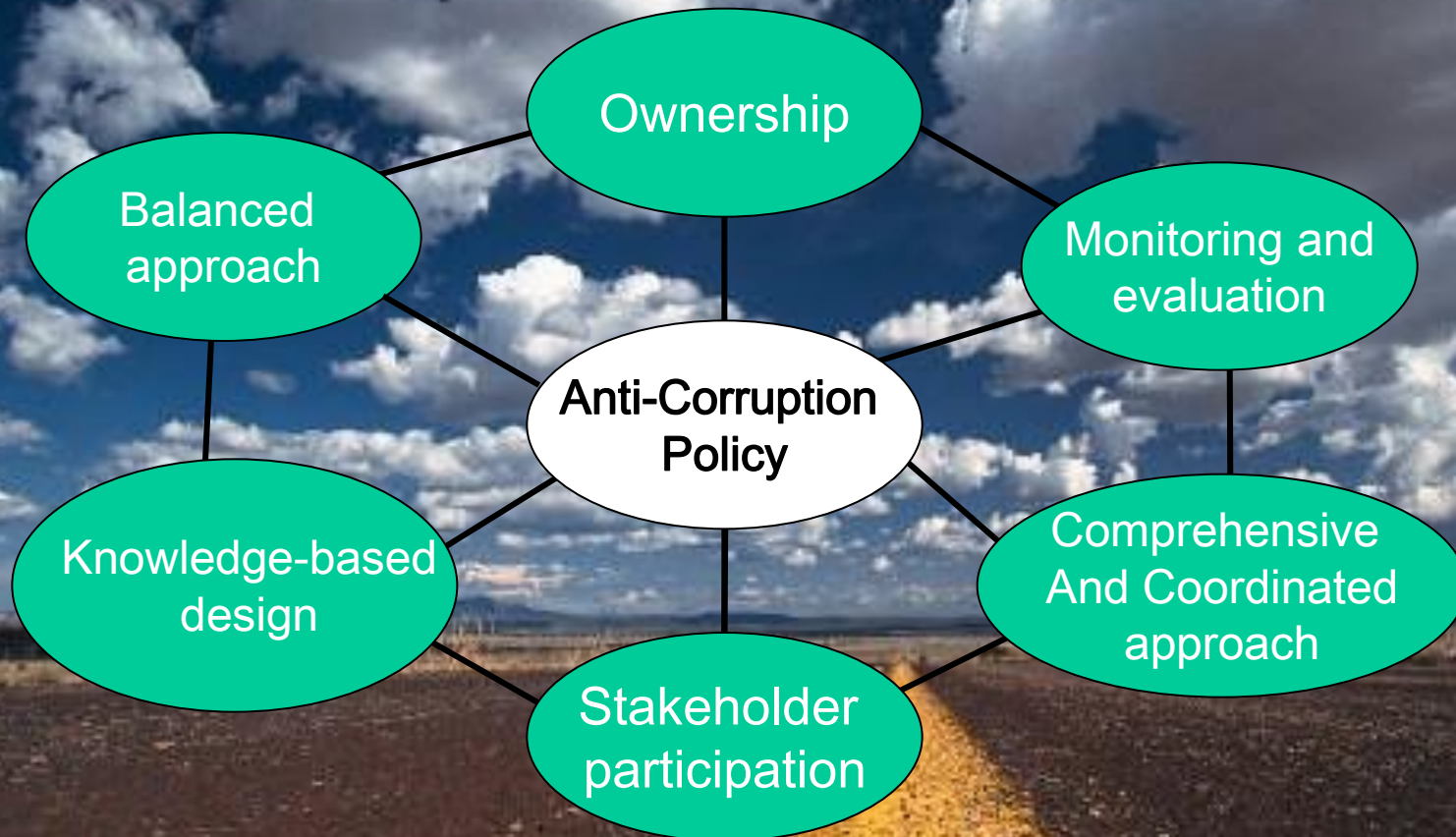
- **Action plan** ⊕
  - Activities
  - Assigned responsibilities
  - Resource plans and budget
  - Indicators



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# Key features for the design & implementation of effective AC policies





## 1. OWNERSHIP

- Anti-Corruption policy is driven and owned by national actors, especially **POLITICAL WILL**.
- **Main national actor: the Government;**
- Other actors: political, law enforcement, judiciary, private sector, private security companies, NGOs, media, civil society in general, etc.

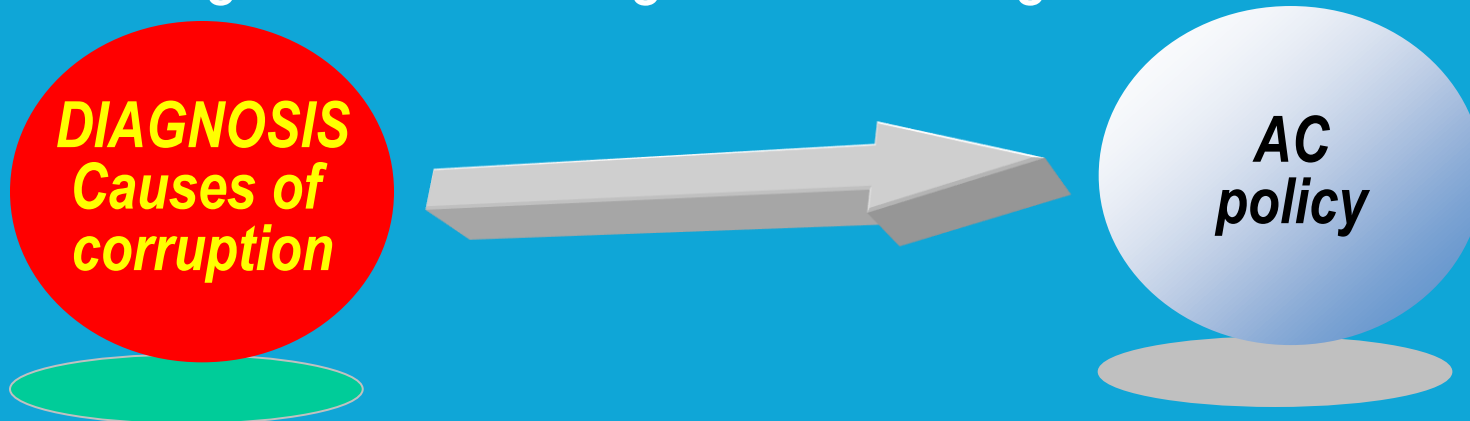
## 2. STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

- The design and implementation of AC measures should also involve non-state actors, especially from the civil society.
- Top-down policy making may result in a low degree participation of non-state actors **▶ ▶ ▶** *low commitment towards the policy from the non-governmental stakeholders.*



## 3. Knowledge-based design

- Anti-Corruption policies should be **based on a diagnostic analysis** aimed to identify:
  - trends
  - types
  - causes
  - and impact of corruption
- Knowledge & understanding of “corruption dynamics” is usually a great weakness of AC initiatives.
- Main goal of knowledge-based design is to form a link:



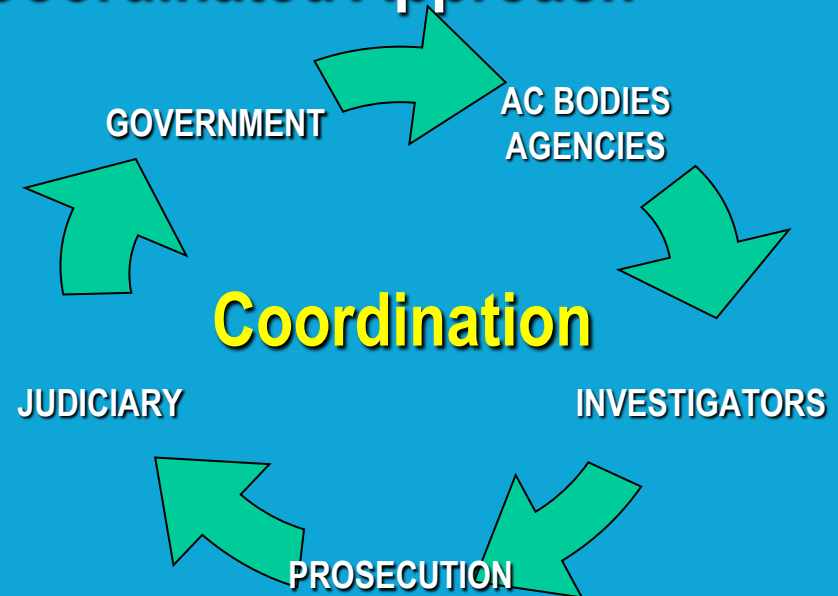


## 4. BALANCED APPROACH between:

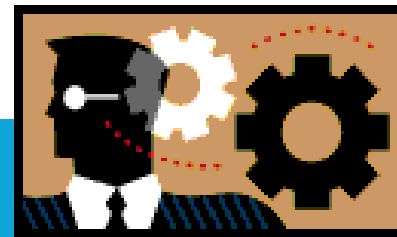
- **Repressive measures**
  - Review of legislation;
  - Strengthening of investigative agencies.
- **Preventive measures**
  - Less expensive than repressive;
  - Reinforces citizen's faith in democratic society.

## 5. Comprehensive and Coordinated Approach

- AC policies should address different fields & sectors
- Should involve all relevant state and non-state actors (governmental authorities, law enforcement, judiciary, private sector, NGOs, media...)







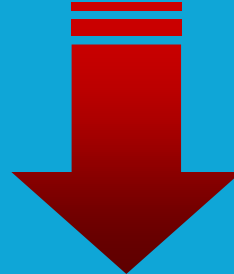
## 6. MONITORING and EVALUATION

### Theoretical Standard

- M&E is important to determine the success and to ensure the adaptation to new conditions.
- Evaluation should monitor the main strategic points:
  - Strategic goals;
  - Specific objectives;
  - Activities.

### Reality

- In many countries, M&E is either very formalistic, or non-existent;
- Governments tend to focus only on the existence of new laws or institution; implementation and effectiveness is neglected;



**NO BASELINE DATA ON C.**





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***THANK YOU FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION***