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
Key features for the design & implementation of effective AC policies

- Balanced approach
- Knowledge-based design
- Stakeholder participation
- Ownership
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Comprehensive and coordinated approach

Anti-Corruption Policy
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:
  - Diagnosis: Causes of corruption
  - AC policy
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…)

Coordination
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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