



UNCAC AT 20

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for the negotiation of UNCAC

Progress Worldwide

- Wide ratifications, accessions, approvals...
- Regular COPs (9)
- Relevant and diversified resolutions (MRI)
- Active working groups (Prevention, Asset Recovery, MRI, Int. Cooperation)
- Diversified UNODC activities
- Increased National, Regional and International activities and initiatives
- Increased roles of CSOs and the media
- Growing global awareness of the ills of corruption

Challenges

- Corruption is increasing
- Weak implementation of UNCAC provisions
- International cooperation is not at its best (Money Laundering, Asset Recovery, Asset Declaration, Beneficial Ownership)
- Weak funding of major activities
- Restrictions on the participation of CSOs and the Media
- Restricted Mechanism for the Review of Implementation

The Role of Parliament and Parliamentarians in Supporting the Active Implementation of UNCAC

- The stage is set for effective action by P Ps

1. Doha Declaration 2019
2. Resolution 8/14 of 2019
3. SDGs – Goal 16
4. UNGASS – 2021

* Inter-parliamentary union and GOPAC roles are welcomed and timely

Major Roles

Through the Legislative, Oversight and Budgetary Approval functions P Ps can play major roles in the prevention and combating of corruption.

In the area of prevention:

- support the introduction/development of legislations focussing corruption prevention
- Monitor the implementation of anti-corruption policies and strategies set by governments
- Ensure the provisions of integrity, transparency, accountability and the role of law in the public sector

Major Roles

- Encourage public reporting and CS and the media in fighting corruption
- Closely monitor public financing, expenditures and public procurement
- Ensure that anti-corruption bodies are empowered the right responsibilities and that they are independent and free from undue government intervention
- Improve P Ps oversight role and establish specific parliamentary measures to implement UNCAC provisions

Major Roles in Relation to MRI – Res 3/1

Ensure:

- Timely reporting of the review report by GOVs to UNODC
- That a copy of the report is sent to the parliament
- That the public is informed and that the report is published
- That the results of the review board is sent to the parliament and the public is informed

Other significant measures

- Ensure the integrity and transparency of internal parliamentary procedures
- Taking all necessary measures to fight political corruption (i.e. funding elections and political parties, integrity and fairness of the electoral process)
- Establishing an Anti-Corruption parliamentary committee (disseminate knowledge, ensure effectiveness..)
- Build partnerships with other stakeholders (monitoring bodies, CSOs, the media, human rights institutions...)

The Way Forward

- UNCAC regime should be enhanced, strengthened and institutionalized
- MRI should be further developed to shorten its length, widen its scope and involve nonstate actors in its development
- Governments and the public sector should be held more accountable for the prevention of corruption
- International cooperation should be increased to effectively fight all forms of cross border corruption

Is it time for the international community to seriously explore the idea of establishing a **Permanent Anti-Corruption Council** similar to the Human Rights Council ??????