



GLOBAL ORGANIZATION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS AGAINST CORRUPTION
ORGANISATION MONDIALE DES PARLEMENTAIRES CONTRE LA CORRUPTION
ORGANIZACIÓN MUNDIAL DE PARLAMENTARIOS CONTRA LA CORRUPCIÓN
المنظمة العالمية للبرلمانيين ضد الفساد



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United Nations Institute for Training and Research



PARLIAMENT AND PEOPLE: ADDRESSING THE EMERGENCIES

*The Role of Parliamentarians
in Fighting Corruption*



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“Developing countries lose between US\$20 to US\$40 billion each year through bribery, misappropriation of funds, and other corrupt practices.

Much of the proceeds of corruption find “safe haven” in the world’s financial centers.

These criminal flows are a drain on social services and economic development programs, contributing to the further impoverishment of the world’s poorest countries.

The victims include children in need of education, patients in need of treatment, and all members of society who contribute their fair share and deserve assurance that public funds are being used to improve their lives.”

UNCAC's OBJECTIVES

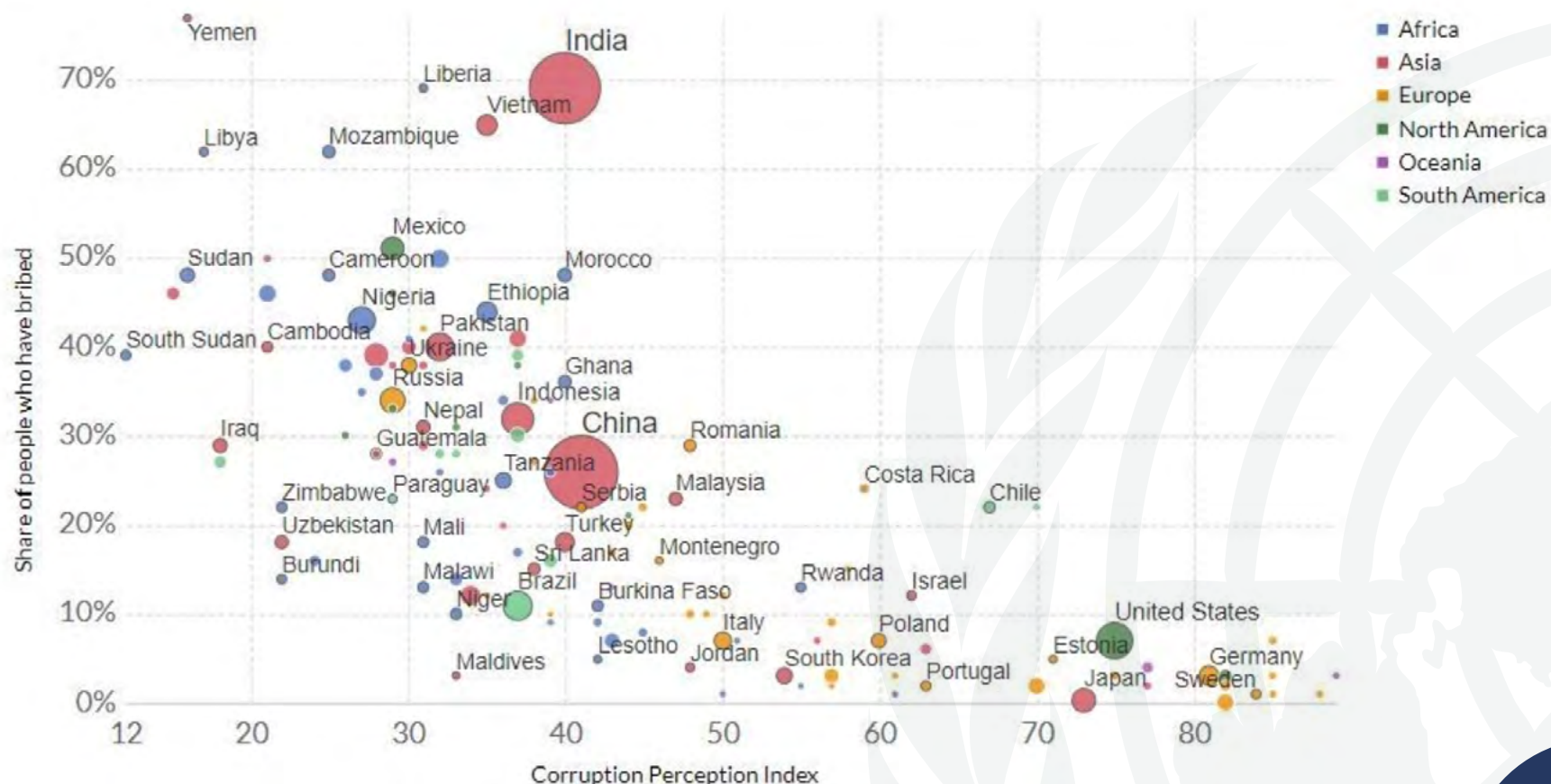
- In 2003, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), the first legally binding global anti-corruption instrument.
- UNCAC aims to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption more effectively and efficiently.
- It seeks to promote integrity, accountability, and proper management of public affairs and public property.
- It also aims to enhance international cooperation and technical assistance in the prevention and fight against corruption.
- The Convention recognizes that corruption is a cross-border issue and calls for international cooperation to address it.

UNCAC's SCOPE AND KEY PROVISIONS

- UNCAC covers many areas of corruption, including prevention, criminalization, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance.
- UNCAC has 71 articles that cover various aspects of corruption, including prevention, criminalization, and law enforcement.
- The convention also provides for asset recovery, international cooperation, and technical assistance.
- UNCAC recognizes the role of civil society, the private sector, and parliamentarians in fighting corruption.
- The Convention applies to both the public and private sectors, as corruption can occur in both.

CORRUPTION TAKES A TOLL ALL OVER THE WORLD

Corruption Perception Index vs. Share of people who have bribed, 2019



Source: Transparency International

UN's EFFORTS TO COMBAT CORRUPTION

- UNCAC has been successful in promoting international cooperation, supporting the recovery of stolen assets, and strengthening anti-corruption measures in many countries.
- Asset recovery remains high on the global agenda. It was included in the Sustainable Development Goals under **Goal 16.4** and in the commitments under the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. Further, the launch in 2016 of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism for the Corruption and its coverage of asset recovery is expected to contribute to stepped up attention to asset recovery.
- The interconnection between the Sustainable Development Goals and the Rule of Law is echoed in the Doha Declaration.



DOHA DECLARATION

- 1. Raising awareness:** The Doha Declaration has helped to raise awareness about the negative impacts of corruption and the need for collective action to combat it. The declaration has encouraged governments, civil society, and the private sector to prioritize anti-corruption measures in their policies and practices.
- 2. Legal frameworks:** The declaration has inspired many countries to strengthen their legal frameworks to prevent and prosecute corruption. Several countries have enacted anti-corruption laws, established independent anti-corruption agencies, and strengthened their judicial systems to ensure the impartial and effective handling of corruption cases to align with the UNCAC.
- 3. Public participation:** The declaration has encouraged public participation in anti-corruption efforts. Civil society organizations and the media have played an important role in monitoring and exposing corrupt practices, and holding public officials accountable. Some countries have established mechanisms to enable citizens to report corruption anonymously and protect whistleblowers from retaliation.
- 4. International cooperation:** The Doha Declaration has fostered international cooperation and coordination in combating corruption. Countries have engaged in information sharing, capacity building, and mutual legal assistance to prevent and prosecute cross-border corruption cases. International organizations such as the United Nations, the World Bank, and the OECD have provided technical assistance and support to countries in their anti-corruption efforts.
- 5. Private sector engagement:** The declaration has encouraged the private sector to adopt and implement anti-corruption policies and practices. Many companies have established codes of conduct, implemented due diligence processes, and engaged in anti-corruption initiatives to promote transparency and integrity in their operations.

THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- Parliamentarians play a critical role in preventing and fighting corruption.
- They have the power to enact and enforce laws that promote transparency and accountability.
- Parliamentarians can also oversee the implementation of UNCAC and hold governments accountable for their commitments.
- They can also engage with civil society and the private sector to promote anti-corruption measures.
- This is especially important, since according to OECD and World Bank estimates, \$20 billion to \$40 billion per year are stolen by public officials, a figure equivalent to 20 to 40 percent of official development assistance flows.

STRATEGIES FOR ENHANCING THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- Strengthening the authority of parliament and its role apart from the executive branch.
- Providing parliamentarians with adequate resources and capacity-building opportunities.
- Engaging with civil society and the private sector to promote anti-corruption measures.
- Supporting parliamentarians who are committed to fighting corruption.



CHALLENGES FACED IN FIGHTING CORRUPTION

- Parliamentarians may face resistance from corrupt entities and interest groups.
- Lack of resources and capacity can also hinder parliamentarians' efforts to fight corruption.
- Corruption is often deeply entrenched in political, economic, and social systems, making it difficult to eradicate.
- To this day, UNODC estimates that less than 1% of illicit financial flows are intercepted and recovered.
 - Facilitating the secure exchange of sensitive information between different anti-corruption and asset recovery agencies is an important step towards improving the situation.
 - Successful asset recovery also depends on thorough and credible investigations, and a willingness to share evidence, through both formal and informal channels, especially concerning cross-border cases.



CORRUPTION

CHALLENGES FACED (CONTINUED)

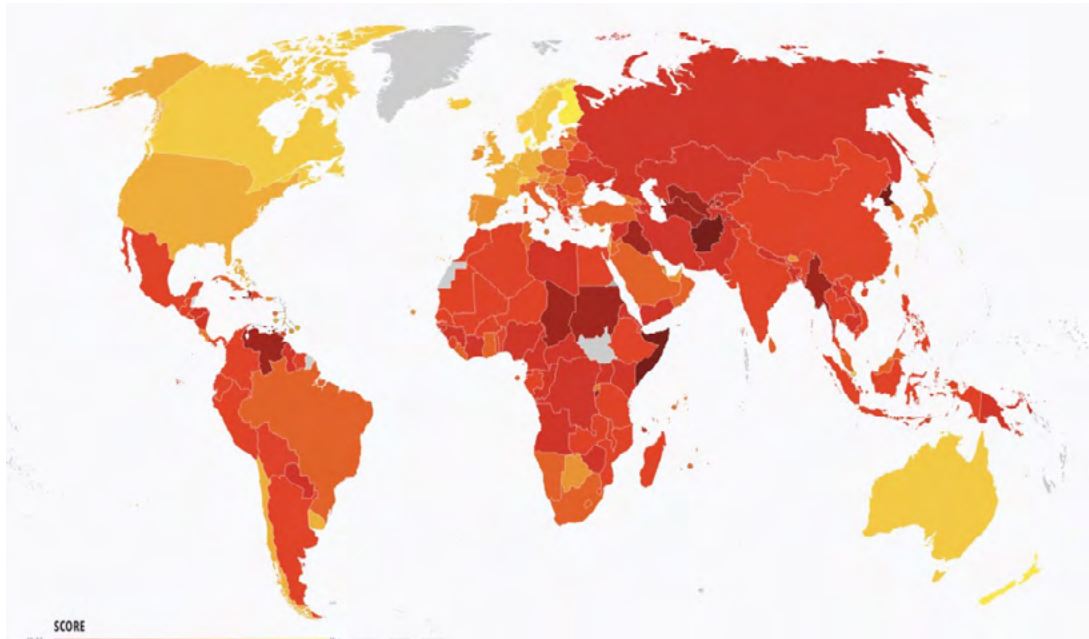
- The benchmark on measuring corruption in states, the Corruption Perception Index, has shown worrying results for 2022. Compared to the map of 2012, countries who were perceived as less corrupt have seen their results consistently deteriorate
- Indeed, between 2021 and 2022, 9 of the top 13 highest-scoring countries in perceived corruption have seen their scores fall.

Score		Country	Rank
90	↑	Denmark	1
87	↓	Finland	2
87	↓	New Zealand	2
84	↓	Norway	4
83	↓	Singapore	5
83	↓	Sweden	5
82	↓	Switzerland	7
80	↓	Netherlands	8
79	↓	Germany	9
77	↑	Ireland	10
77	↓	Luxembourg	10
76	=	Hong Kong	12
75	↑	Australia	13

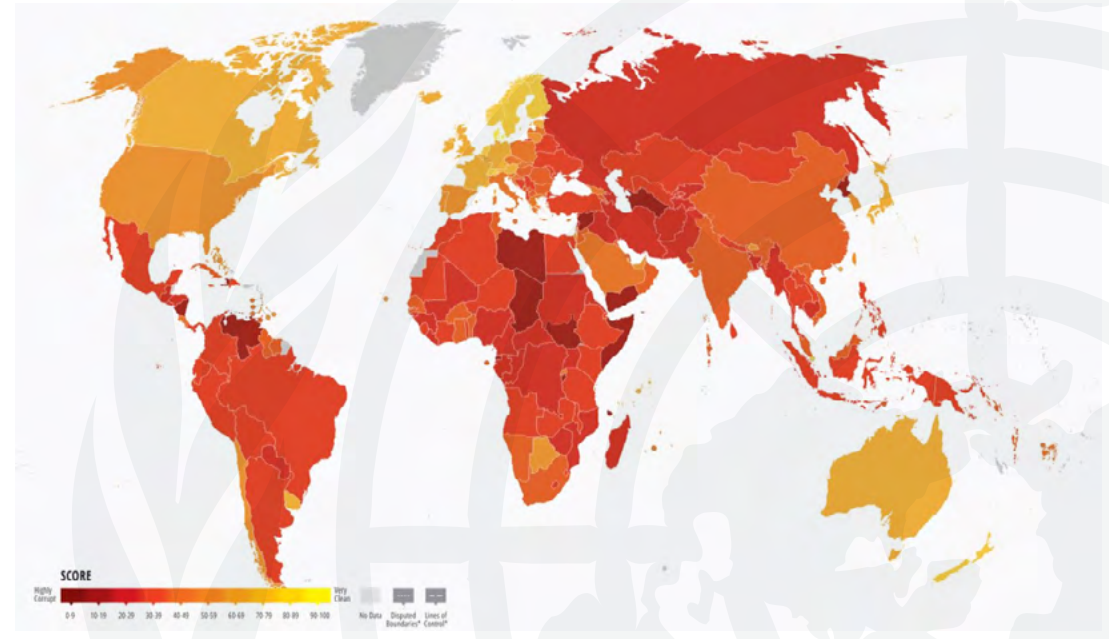
CHALLENGES FACED (CONTINUED)

- On the other hand, we can also see progress in countries who had some of the lowest scores in 2012.

2012



2022



WHAT IS 'DISASTER RISK REDUCTION'?



There is no such thing as a “natural” disaster, only natural hazards.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like earthquakes, floods, droughts and cyclones, through an ethic of prevention.

- A disaster’s severity depends on how much impact a hazard has on society and the environment. The scale of the impact in turn depends on the choices we make for our lives and for our environment.
- Each decision and action makes us more vulnerable to disasters - or more resilient to them.

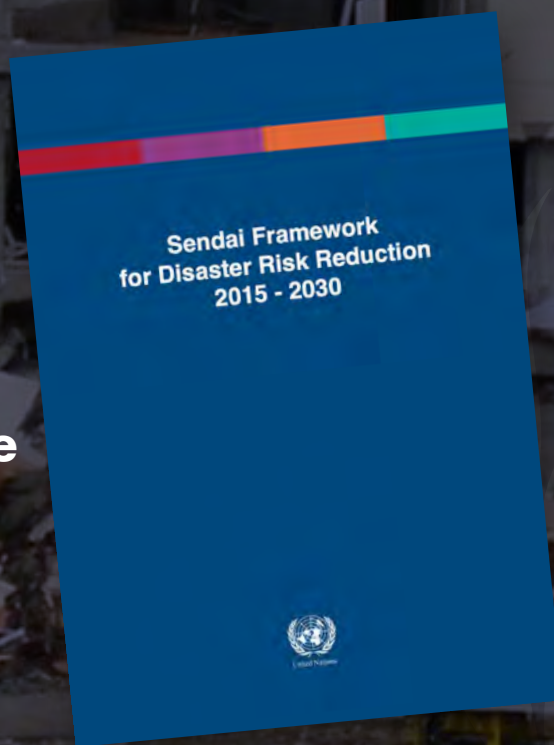
Source: UNISDR

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030



“The more governments, UN agencies, organizations, businesses and civil society understand risk and vulnerability, the better equipped they will be to mitigate disasters when they strike and save more lives.”

- Ban Ki-moon,
United Nations
Secretary-General



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 is the successor of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015, and one of the first major agreements of the post-2015 development agenda and provides Member States with **concrete actions to protect development gains from the risk of disaster.**

The Sendai Framework advocates for:

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries.

THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION 2015-2030

THE SENDAI
FRAMEWORK
OUTLINES SEVEN
GLOBAL TARGETS TO BE
ACHIEVED BY 2030:

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS

A. Reduce global disaster mortality



B. Reduce the number of affected people globally



C. Reduce direct economic loss in relation to GDP



D. Reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services



E. Increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies



F. Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries



G. Increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems

INCREASES REDUCTIONS



Thank you!

