Overview

• The United Nations Convention against Corruption and human rights
• The role of anti-corruption bodies to minimize impact of corruption and its impact on human rights protection
• Inter-relation of UN anti-corruption work, human rights and development
The UN Convention against Corruption

Objectives:

- Promote and strengthen measures to prevent and combat corruption.
- Promote, facilitate and support international cooperation and technical cooperation in the prevention and fight of corruption, including asset recovery.
- Promote, integrity and accountability and proper management of public property and public affairs.
The UN Convention against Corruption and human rights

- Fundamental Principles of due process of law in criminal and civil or administrative proceedings to adjudicate property rights (preamble)
- Provisions on seizure and confiscation guarantee the protection of property rights of third parties in good faith (art. 31 (9)).
- Protection of Witnesses, experts and victims (art. 32)
The UN Convention against Corruption and Human Rights

- Extradition proceedings must guarantee fair treatment.
- Extradition denied if there are concerns on request made on discriminatory grounds.
- Optional offence of Illicit Enrichment.
- Use of Special Investigative Techniques, to the extent permitted by the basic principles of the domestic legal system.
Anti-Corruption Measures: Prevention

- Establish integrity and transparency in public sector
- Asset declarations for public officials to prevent conflict of interest
- Access to Information
- Integrity in public procurement and in the management of public funds
- Independence and Integrity of the Judiciary and Prosecution Services
- Participation of Society
Specialized Anti-Corruption Bodies

Article 6
Independence
Resources
Specialized Staff

Art. 36
Specialized bodies to fight corruption through law enforcement
Independence
Appropriate training of staff
Resources to carry out mandate

Anti-Corruption Agencies
• Preventive Mandate
• Preventive and Investigative Mandate
• Prevention, Investigative/Prosecutorial Mandate
• Reporting Obligations
## Anti-Corruption, Human Rights and Development

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<td>Transparent and Accountable Institutions at all levels</td>
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Consideration of the UNCAC Reviews in documents of the Universal Periodic Review

HR Council 29/11 highlights need for anti-corruption education, and encourage cooperation among AC bodies and HR institutions
Further work …

• Continuous training for relevant national authorities (justice system, lawmakers and policy makers) to implement anti-corruption measures in accordance with human rights
• Preventive Measures in place to minimize instances of corruption and its subsequent impact on human rights
• Enhanced link between anti-corruption, development and human rights
For more information:

www.unodc.org/corruption
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