



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Reporting Acts of Corruption

3rd intersessional meeting of the open-ended
intergovernmental Working Group on Prevention

27 – 29 August 2012, Vienna



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNCAC and the Reporting of acts of corruption

- Key provision of UNCAC on Reporting of acts of corruption:
 - Article 8, paragraph 4

- Measures cited by States also provided evidence of good practices in relation to:
 - Article 33 (Protection of Reporting Persons)
 - Article 10 (Public Reporting)



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Categories of measures adopted by States Parties

- Imposition of **legal obligation** to report acts of corruption.
- **Protection** of individuals who report acts of corruption.
- Reporting mechanisms, training and other awareness-raising **initiatives to facilitate reporting**.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Imposition of legal obligations to report acts of corruption

- Different legal basis used for imposition of obligation by State Parties – Criminal v Civil
- General obligation to report criminal acts v Specific duty to report acts of corruption.
- Duty generally applicable to a broad range of civil servants.



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Protection of individuals who report suspected acts of corruption

- **Penalties** for those obstructing / intimidating reporting persons.
- **Anonymous reporting** of suspected acts of corruption.
- Also relevant to implementation of **Article 33 UNCAC**



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Proactive measures to facilitate the reporting of acts of corruption

- **Reporting mechanisms**
 - Decentralised v centralised systems for the reporting of acts of corruption.
 - Some centralised bodies with advanced powers including investigation powers.
 - Hotlines the most commonly cited example of reporting tool.
- **Training, publications and other awareness-raising activities**



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Potential Points for Discussion

- **Legal basis and formulation of the obligation to report acts of corruption.**
- **Centralised v Decentralised reporting mechanisms – A chance for an exchange of experiences.**
- **Successes and challenges encountered in training and awareness-raising amongst civil servants of their rights and obligations in relation to reporting acts of corruption.**