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**Permanent Mission of Thailand
Vienna**

The Permanent Mission of Thailand presents its compliments to the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and with reference to the latter's Note No. CU 2012/82(A)/DTA/CEB dated 18 April 2012, has the honour to transmit herewith the information in relation to the implementation of article 12 of the Convention.

The Permanent Mission of Thailand avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the assurances of its highest consideration.



Secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the UNCAC,
United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC),
VIENNA.

Information provided by the Royal Thai Government in relation to implementation of article 12 of the Convention (Private sector), including the use of public-private partnership

1. Has your country adopted and implemented article 12 of the UN Convention against Corruption

As a States Party of the Convention, Thailand believes that the efforts to conquer corruption cannot be solely regarded as a responsibility of the public sector. The involvement of civil society is also crucial, especially on the prevention front. To this end, Thailand's National anti – Corruption Commission (NAACC); an independent agency under the provision of the constitution, has been supporting the private sector in establishing anti-corruption campaigns to raise awareness among their employees, and has also invited the participation of NGOs in the work and activities of the Commission.

2. please provide examples of the successful implementation of domestic measures adopted to comply with article 12

A few key initiatives may be highlighted as followed;

(a) Since 1 June 2011, leading organizations from the public and private sectors, civil society, NGOs and the media have joined hands in establishing the Anti-corruption Network to campaign against corruption. The Reporting Centre for Corruption Cases has been also set up, using social networks, e-mail and traditional postal boxes to channel public voices and complaints to the authorities involved for possible actions and solutions. As of now, the Network has 39 organizations as active members.

(b) the Anti-corruption Network, in cooperation with the University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, has initiated the Corruption Situation Index or CSI to assess, every 3 months, the corruption situation in Thailand. The main methodology of such Index focuses on the magnitude of the problem, public attitudes and awareness against corruption, and the efficiency of the anti-corruption work.

(c) Meanwhile, the Network plays an active role as

1) A “watchdog” to monitor corruption cases countrywide with the participation of volunteers. These volunteers would receive a proper training to develop their capacities and skills on information gathering techniques, case reporting, basic legal knowledge, as well as on systematic information sharing.

2) A “change agent” to turn public attitudes against corruption especially among younger generations by, for example, launching a competition for students to produce an animated anti – corruption commercial spot to raise their awareness.

3) A “collaborator” to coordinate efforts among the Network and government agencies to share ideas and best practices.
