

Integrity Award- in pursuit of the UNCAC

United Nations Convention against Corruption	The implementation of the Integrity Award
<p>Article 5. Preventive anti-corruption policies and practices</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, develop and implement or maintain effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public affairs and public property, integrity, transparency and accountability. 2. Each State Party shall endeavour to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption. 3. Each State Party shall endeavour to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy to prevent and fight corruption. 4. States Parties shall, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal system, collaborate with each other and with relevant international and regional organizations in promoting and developing the measures referred to in this article. That collaboration may include participation in international programmes and projects aimed at the prevention of corruption 	<p>The “preventive anti-corruption policies and practices” could be accomplished by establishing the system for the evaluation of granting the Integrity Award. This award system and the items for evaluations are almost congruent with Article 5 of the UNCAC in the purpose of legislation.</p>
<p>Article 7. Public sector</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Each State Party shall, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of its 	<p>The requirement set forth in paragraph 1 of Article 7 was properly responded to “transparent procedures for the recruitment of non-elected</p>

<p>legal system, endeavour to adopt, maintain and strengthen systems for the recruitment, hiring, retention, promotion and retirement of civil servants and, where appropriate, other non-elected public officials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) That are based on principles of efficiency, transparency and objective criteria such as merit, equity and aptitude; (b) That include adequate procedures for the selection and training of individuals for public positions considered especially vulnerable to corruption and the rotation, where appropriate, of such individuals to other positions; (c) That promote adequate remuneration and equitable pay scales, taking into account the level of economic development of the State Party; (d) That promote education and training programmes to enable them to meet the requirements for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public functions and that provide them with specialized and appropriate training to enhance their awareness of the risks of corruption inherent in the 11 performance of their functions. Such programmes may make reference to codes or standards of conduct in applicable areas. 	<p>officials, which is one of the objectives of the evaluation for the Integrity Award. This helps to review the level of transparency of the public sector in recruiting the aforementioned non-elected officials.</p>
<p>Article 8. Codes of conduct for public officials</p> <p>2. In particular, each State Party shall endeavour to apply, within its own institutional and legal systems, codes or standards of conduct for the correct, honourable and proper performance of public functions.</p>	<p>The purpose of Article 8- Codes of Conduct for Public Officials, of the UNCAC aims at setting the principles for regulation of the ethics and code of conducts of public officials. In paragraph 2, the necessity of establishing the codes of conduct for public officials was discussed. One objective of evaluation for the</p>

	<p>Integrity Award, “to apply the codes of conduct for the correct, honorable and proper performance of public functions,” is adopted in line with paragraph 2 under Article 8 of the UNCAC in the pursuit of rules and regulations governing the conduct of public officials.</p>
<p>Article 9. Public procurement and management of public finances</p> <p>Each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, take the necessary steps to establish appropriate systems of procurement, based on transparency, competition and objective criteria in decision-making, that are effective, inter alia, in preventing corruption. Such systems, which may take into account appropriate threshold values in their application, shall address, inter alia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The public distribution of information relating to procurement procedures and contracts, including information on invitations to tender and relevant or pertinent information on the award of contracts, allowing potential tenderers sufficient time to prepare and submit their tenders; (b) The establishment, in advance, of conditions for participation, including selection and award criteria and tendering rules, and their publication; (c) The use of objective and predetermined criteria for public procurement decisions, in order to facilitate the subsequent verification of the correct application of the rules or procedures; (d) An effective system of domestic review, including an effective system of appeal, to 	<p>“Government institutions shall adopt transparent measures to minimize the asymmetry of information among the bidders for assurance of fair, just, and transparent procurement from the design of the procurement plan to inspection for acceptance in procurement of all kinds,” “Government institutions shall properly identify the scope, content, and severity of the blocks of risks or crisis event in the operation (business) through different channels (such as special investigation, audit, internal control, the statement presented by insiders, and report),” “government institutions shall prevent the outbreak of risk on the basis of the patterns of commonality, occurrence in the past of possible outbreak, or by establishing the review mechanisms on specific blocks of risks on a routine basis or from time to time, and cite the personnel who have made contribution to the prevent of risks,” and “government institutions shall adopt transparent measures in procurement to reduce the feedback from the people through complaints</p>

<p>ensure legal recourse and remedies in the event that the rules or procedures established pursuant to this paragraph are not followed;</p> <p>(e) Where appropriate, measures to regulate matters regarding personnel responsible for procurement, such as declaration of interest in particular public procurements, screening procedures and training requirements.</p>	<p>and reports, or from the contractors through the procedures of complaints or objections as the means for the settlement of disputes), which are congruent with paragraph 1 under Article 9 of the UNCAC.</p>
<p>Article 10. Public reporting</p> <p>Taking into account the need to combat corruption, each State Party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its domestic law, take such measures as may be necessary to enhance transparency in its public administration, including with regard to its organization, functioning and decisionmaking processes, where appropriate. Such measures may include, inter alia:</p> <p>(a) Adopting procedures or regulations allowing members of the general public to obtain, where appropriate, information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of its public administration and, with due regard for the protection of privacy and personal data, on decisions and legal acts that concern members of the public;</p> <p>(b) Simplifying administrative procedures, where appropriate, in order to facilitate public access to the competent decision-making authorities; and</p> <p>(c) Publishing information, which may include periodic reports on the risks of corruption in its public administration.</p>	<p>The essence under Article 10 - Public Reporting of the UNCAC includes public information on the government, government data transparency, open government, digitization of the government, and transparency of administrative measures and decision-making. The second most important issue for the evaluation of the “Integrity Award”: the dimensions of information and administrative transparency include: “the scope of transparency,” “information integrity and accessibility,” “degree of external supervision,” and “transparency of public functions.” The transparency of information, open government, and transparency in administrative measures and decision-making are congruent with Article 10 of the UNCAC.</p>
<p>Article 13. Participation of society</p> <p>1. Each State Party shall take appropriate measures, within its means and in accordance</p>	<p>“Information disclosure and process transparency will help the people in monitoring the government,” “the possible influence on the public trust</p>

with fundamental principles of its domestic law, to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption. This participation should be strengthened by such measures as:

- (a) Enhancing the transparency of and promoting the contribution of the public to decision-making processes;
- (b) Ensuring that the public has effective access to information;
- (c) Undertaking public information activities that contribute to nontolerance of corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula;
- (d) Respecting, promoting and protecting the freedom to seek, receive, publish and disseminate information concerning corruption. That freedom may be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided for by law and are necessary:
 - (i) For respect of the rights or reputations of others;
 - (ii) For the protection of national security or ordre public or of public health or morals.

of the government caused by non-disclosure of government information that triggered public queries,” “the accessibility and readability of the people to the scope of public information, and the integrity of the content, and the effect,” and “the effect of the integrity of government institutions has attracted the attention of the society in general and the positive reporting of the news media.” The “evaluation and feedback from the external customers (the public and the contractors) to the integrity of government institutions” are congruent with paragraph 1 under Article 13 of the UNCAC as an aspect of evaluation for the “Integrity Award.”