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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I Guidance Note

Prevention of corruption in procurement at various government levels, including good practices, lessons learned and challenges, and the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement

1. The Secretariat has produced this Guidance Note to assist States parties in providing information on initiatives and practices they have implemented regarding the topics under consideration at the fifteenth session of the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption taking place from 28 August to 6 September 2024.
2. The Secretariat wishes to recall paragraph 12 of the report of the Working Group on Prevention on its second intersessional meeting, which noted that in advance of each meeting, States parties and signatories should be invited to share their experiences of implementing the provisions of the Convention under consideration, preferably by using the self-assessment checklist.
3. In furtherance of this, the Secretariat outlines a set of questions, based on those in the self-assessment checklist, which States parties and signatories may wish to use as a guide when providing information regarding the two topics under consideration. States parties and signatories are encouraged to view the questions below only as guidance and are free to provide any information believed to be relevant to the topics under consideration.

I - Information requested from States parties and signatories in relation to prevention of corruption in procurement at various government levels and the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement (arts. 9 and Conference resolution 10/9).

1. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken (or is planning to take) to implement this provision of the Convention.

Australia's National Anti-Corruption Commission (NACC), in prevention of corruption in procurement, delivers education to public sector representatives and makes factsheets, guides and e-learning modules available on its website, it will be targeting private sector entities that undertake work for the Government. The Commissioner may provide written guidance under the NACC Act to assist with the operation of the Act. To date, he has provided written guidance in relation to the definition of serious or systemic corrupt conduct.

The NACC has identified 3 areas of focus for its corruption prevention and education work in 2024, the first being conflicts of interest (the other two being ethical decision making, and the electoral process) with a direct correlation to corruption in procurement. The NACC's first focus is to educate the public sector on managing conflicts of interest.



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2. Please describe (cite and summarize) the measures/steps your country has taken, if any (or is planning to take, together with the related appropriate time frame) to promote the effective use of technology to prevent, detect, deter and counter corruption in procurement.

3. Please outline actions required to strengthen or improve the measures described above and any specific challenges you might be facing in this respect.

4. Do you require technical assistance in relation to the measures described above? If so, please specify the forms of technical assistance that would be required. In case you have received or are receiving technical assistance to implement these measures, please indicate so in your response.