



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Annex I

Guidance Note

Guidance note for States parties and signatories on sharing information and experiences on:

- **the participation of society in the prevention of and fight against corruption;**
- **the negative effects of corruption on women and youth; and,**
- **the role played by women and youth in preventing and combating corruption.**

In its resolution 10/1, entitled “Atlanta 2023: promoting integrity, accountability and transparency in the fight against corruption”, the Conference reiterated that:

“the active participation of society is integral to complementing States’ efforts in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and promoting transparency, integrity and accountability”,

and urged States parties to:

“put in place and effectively implement policies and practices, within their means and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic laws, that allow individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental and community-based organizations, the private sector, academia and media, to be able to contribute in this regard also thereby promoting accountability, including through the full and effective implementation of article 13 of the Convention”.

The resolution also emphasized the importance of engaging young people in the prevention of and fight against corruption.

Corruption affects all members of society – women and men, boys and girls - in different ways. It often results in the exclusion of vulnerable groups from decision-making processes and access to basic public services, reproducing negative stereotypes and limiting economic power and educational opportunities.

In its resolution 10/3, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, the Conference requested the Working Group to consider including, as a topic for discussion at its fifteenth meeting *“the negative effects of corruption on women and youth and the role played by women and youth in preventing and combating corruption”*.

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

The secretariat has prepared the attached questionnaire as guidance on information sought on the above topics. Should sufficient information be received, a report will be prepared in view of facilitating the discussion at the fifteenth Working Group on Prevention to be held from 28 August to 6 September 2024. Unless otherwise indicated in the submissions, the input will be published online and may be used for the development of knowledge products. The information sought includes descriptions of good practices and challenges faced in adopting and/or implementing these measures. The submission of supporting documentation, if any, is encouraged, including but not limited to legislation, regulations, reports, policy documents and evaluations.

Participation of society in preventing and fighting corruption, inclusive decision-making processes; role of non-governmental stakeholders, journalists and media

1. Has your country promoted the participation of society, including non-governmental stakeholders, journalists and the media, in anti-corruption activities, programmes and initiatives, including in relation to anti-corruption strategies? If yes, please specify how.

- Article 2 of the Anti-Corruption Law 2010: This law has an objective to combat corruption through taking measures of education, prevention, and law enforcement to suppress offences of corruption with **public participation** and support and international cooperation.
- Awareness raising: ACU officials have disseminated the Anti-Corruption Law and the Amendment of the Anti-Corruption Law to the target communes, Sangkats, districts, and units of municipal/provincial and to universities, high schools, vocational schools, media, private sector and vulnerable places to corruption. In addition to ACU's direct activities, the dissemination of the anti-corruption law in general has been actively participated in the spirit of responsibility from ministries-institutions, artists, journalism, education sector and civil society.
- The initiative of the close partnership between ACU and the Union of Federation of Cambodian Journalists launched a "clean news" campaign aimed at strengthening the dissemination of accurate information and send a message that we all have the role of contributing to the fight against corruption to build a clean society.
- ACU has also developed a series of programs in order to build up a mindset against corruption and violations of law to students and the general public through contesting programs such as composing poetry, songs, Chapei, writing short essays, painting, and performing comedy education etc. with content related to the fight against corruption by providing the winners with rewards.
- Celebration of national anti-corruption day, 09 December, focusing on significant topics such as "the Role of Media in the Fight against Corruption", "youth as a Driving Force for the Fight against Corruption", "Living with Integrity", "People's heart; doctor's heart".

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism



- MOU signing between ACU and private sectors to prevent and combat corruption.
- A “Guidebook on Anti-Corruption Program for Business in Cambodia” which was founded by ACU together with private-sector actors, has been disseminated, and some private sectors have used this book as a guide in setting up internal anti-corruption programs/mechanisms in addition to their existing arrangements. Please visit:
https://www.acu.gov.kh/en_event_all_detail.php?4a8a08f09d37b73795649038408b5f33=144
- The close cooperation between the relevant parties, including the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports and education staff, the support from the authorities at all levels and the participation of ACU on the prevention and obstruction of any irregularities, which had occurred during the examination, through mobilizing the participation from associations, civil society organizations, individuals and the general public to work as the examination observers, along with the media.
- The joining of civil society, media, academia, private sector and relevant authorities in the process of UNCAC review in both cycle 1 and cycle 2, development and drafting of Whistle blower protection law and witness protection law and development of Anti-corruption strategy.

2. Has your country identified any barriers to the participation of society in the prevention of and fight against corruption? If yes, have any programmes been designed and implemented to address such barriers?

No

The negative effects of corruption on youth and the role played by youth in preventing and combating corruption. For each reply, we would be grateful for hyperlinks to relevant supporting documentation or websites, or any other supporting documents.

While the official definition of youth provided by the United Nations refers to persons between the ages of 15 and 24 years (and indeed, all United Nations statistics on youth are based on this definition), the United Nations recognizes that “the operational definition and nuances of the term ‘youth’ vary from

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism



country to country”¹ as it relates to sociocultural, institutional, economic and political factors, and adapts to the countries where it operates.² UNODC uses the age range of 15 to 30 when referring to engaging young people outside the UN as partners and leaders in their shared objective to prevent and counter corruption. In line with this flexible definition of youth, we encourage Member States to decide which definition they would like to refer to and specify it in their answers to the questionnaire.

1. Does your country collect data disaggregated by age on the experience of young people as victims of corruption? Please provide the findings of any studies you may have carried out on the impact of corruption on young people. An example could be the impact of corruption on access to economic opportunities for businesses owned by young people.

N/A

2. Does your country have education for young people on integrity, ethics and anti-corruption at the primary, secondary, tertiary or informal level? If yes, please describe and provide any supporting documents.

- ACU, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, have integrated anti-corruption education programme into school curriculum from the Primary School (grade 4 to 6), Secondary (grade 7 to 9), and high school (grade 10 to 12) level. Please visit : https://www.acu.gov.kh/kh_event_all_detail.php?4a8a08f09d37b73795649038408b5f33=238

- ACU also met with teachers and students to exchange experience and enhanced teaching quality of anti-corruption education across cities and provinces.

- ACU has also cooperated with professional educational institutions such as Royal School of Administration (ERA), Royal Academy for Judicial Profession, Bar Association of Cambodia etc., to conduct anti-corruption education as mandatory course for newly recruited officials and prosecutor, judge, court clerks, and lawyers before holding their role.

¹ United Nations, “Global Issues: Youth”, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/youth>.

² General Assembly resolution 36/81; and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Meaningfully engaging with youth (Paris, 2019).



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

3. How does your country meaningfully include young people in the development, implementation and monitoring of anti-corruption efforts, including in relation to national anti-corruption strategies?

Anti-Corruption Strategic Plan provides that the education, prevention, obstruction and law enforcement are main pillar of anti-corruption. The dissemination is conducted by using all available means including on-the spot education, media, organization of the anti-corruption day annually, and mainstreaming awareness of the Anti-corruption Law and consequences into academic curricula and programs at all level, with the objective that youth will uphold to moral integrity and shun corruption.

The negative effects of corruption on women and the role played by women in preventing and combating corruption

1. Have any studies (quantitative or qualitative) been undertaken or has information been gathered in view of discerning the negative effects of corruption on women in your country? If available, please provide the findings of any such studies or information collection efforts.

N/A

2. Has your country promoted the role of women in preventing and combating corruption? Has this included efforts to promote the meaningful participation and engagement of, and cooperation with, women's and community-based organizations that support women in the policy development, planning, implementation and monitoring of your anti-corruption programmes? Please enclose any supporting documentation or hyperlinks, if available.

N/A

Making the world safer from drugs, crime and terrorism