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United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Regional Office for Southeast Asia
and the Pacific

Strengthening Polices, Laws and Strategies in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption

**National Workshop on
EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN
MONGOLIA**

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Presentation Overview

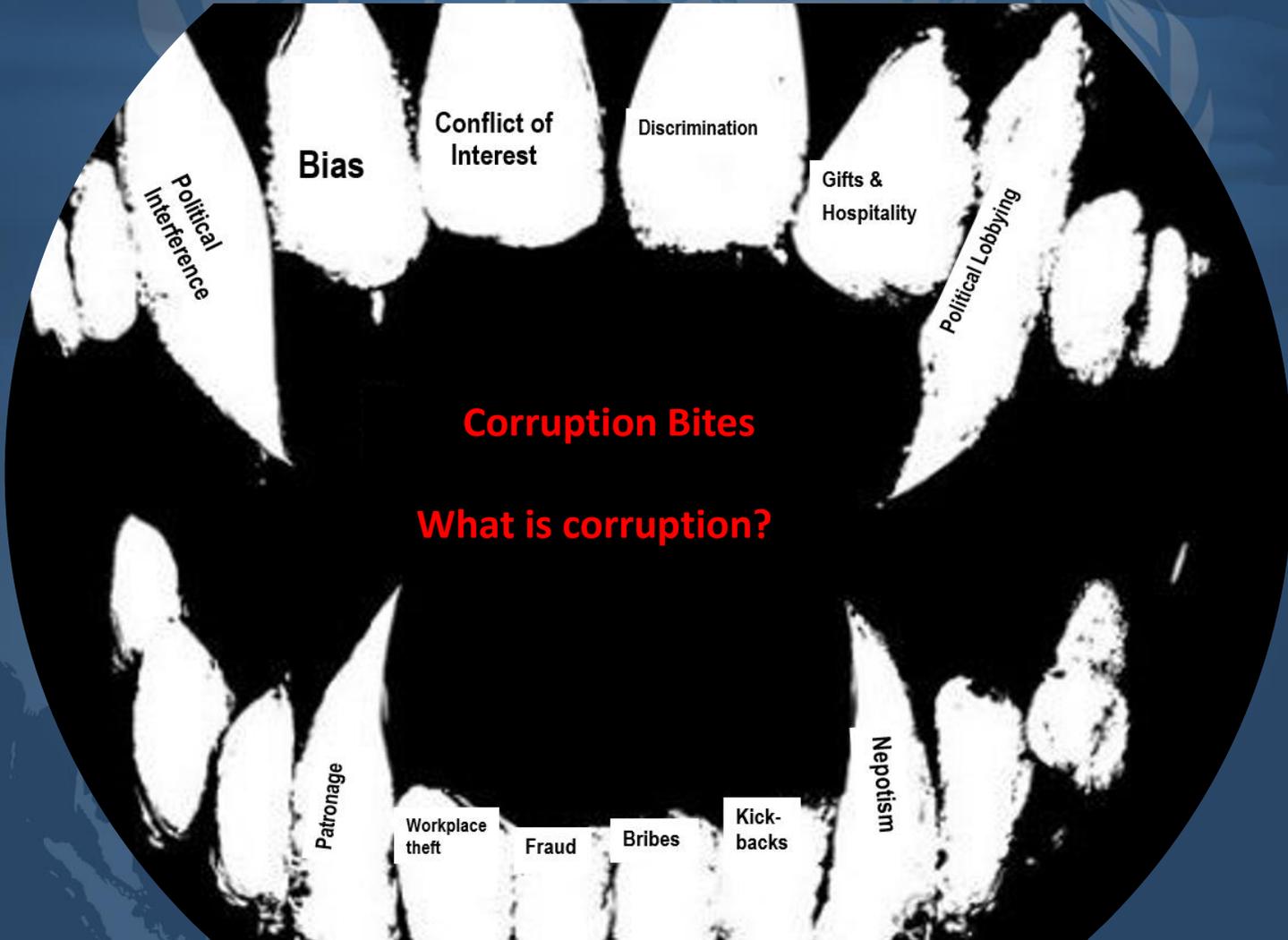
1. Corruption – What is it?
2. United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
3. Mongolia as a State party to UNCAC and its role in the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism
4. Focus on Mongolia's UNCAC review recommendations and possible next steps



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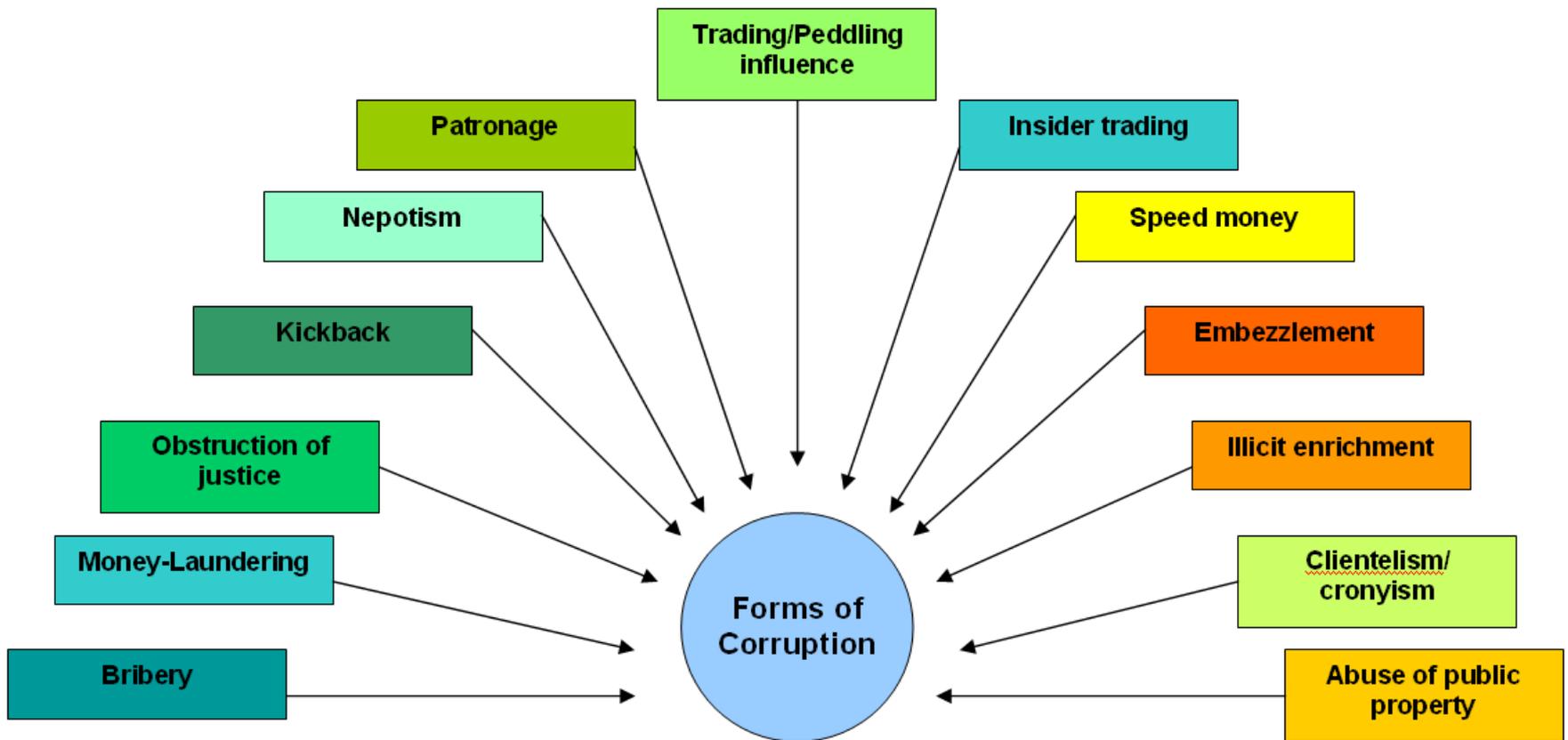
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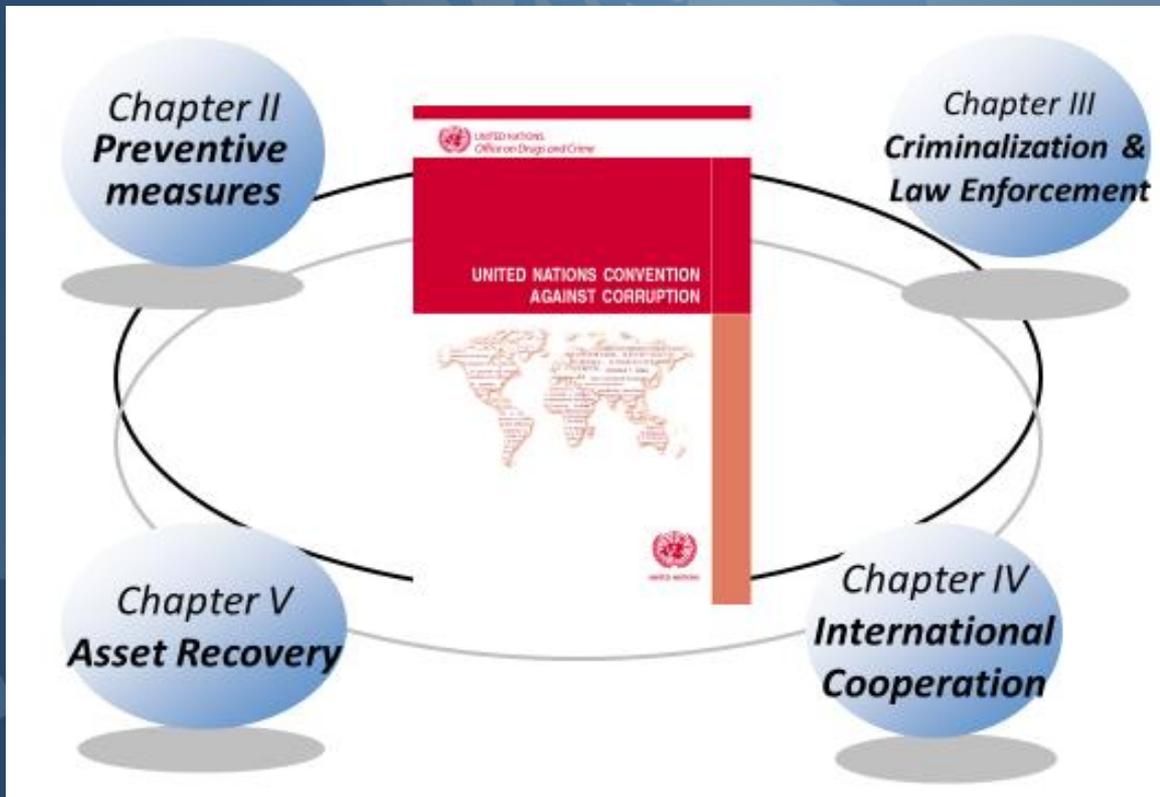


Most Common Forms of Corruption





United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)



No definition of corruption but rather focuses on specific corrupt behaviors

Mongolia ratified UNCAC on 11 January 2006

Mongolia's active participation in the UNCAC Implementation Review Mechanism – completed cycle 1 in 2010 and cycle 2 in 2022



UNCAC Review Cycle 1: Focus on Chapters III. Criminalization and law enforcement, and IV. International cooperation

Review cycle: 1 (Chapter III and IV)

Year: 1

Reviewing country from the same region:



Yemen

Other reviewing country:



Kenya

Country visit: 22-25 November 2010

Other stakeholders involved in review: Yes

Examples of recommendations for Mongolia

- Criminalizing bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, trading in influence and bribery in the private sector;
- Criminalizing illicit enrichment;
- Assessing whether the privileges and jurisdictional immunities go beyond the protections necessary for public officials to perform their official functions;

Continuation of examples of UNCAC review recommendations from Mongolia's UNCAC review – cycle 1:

- Enacting comprehensive legislative on whistleblower protection;
- Enacting legislation on political parties and freedom of information;
- Reviewing the existing law on elections that requires the reporting of financial contributions to political parties in excess of a certain threshold;
- Range of recommendations on extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation and joint and special investigative techniques



UNCAC Review Cycle 2: Focus on Chapters II. Preventive measures and V. Asset recovery

Review cycle: 2 (Chapter II and V)

Year: 4

Reviewing country from the same region:

 Singapore

Other reviewing country:

 Burkina Faso

Country visit: 26-28 April 2022

Other stakeholders involved in review: Yes

Examples of recommendations for Mongolia

- Identify public positions that are especially vulnerable to corruption, and ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the selection and training, and consider rotation, where appropriate;
- Develop rules and methodologies to independently determine what procurement processes must be managed by the State Procurement Agency, rather than have Government or line Ministries decide this on a case-by-case basis

Continuation of examples of UNCAC review recommendations from Mongolia's UNCAC review – cycle 2:

- Consider making the e-government platform available to all citizens;
- Consider adopting codes of conduct for members of the judiciary;
- Consider promoting cooperation between law enforcement agencies and relevant private entities;
- Endeavour to increase transparency related to the identity of shareholders and beneficial ownership of private entities;
- Establish a comprehensive legal framework for international cooperation and asset recovery;
- Consider allowing confiscation without a criminal conviction.





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Some of the UNCAC review recommendations have already been address, but where to next?

What are key priority areas going forward?

Q & A