



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



Session I: Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions to Leave No One Behind

Promoting Institutional Accountability and Preventing Corruption for Resilient Societies and SDG Implementation

Francesco Checchi
Anti-Corruption Adviser
UNODC Regional Office for Southeast Asia and the Pacific



United Nations

Department of
Economic and
Social Affairs



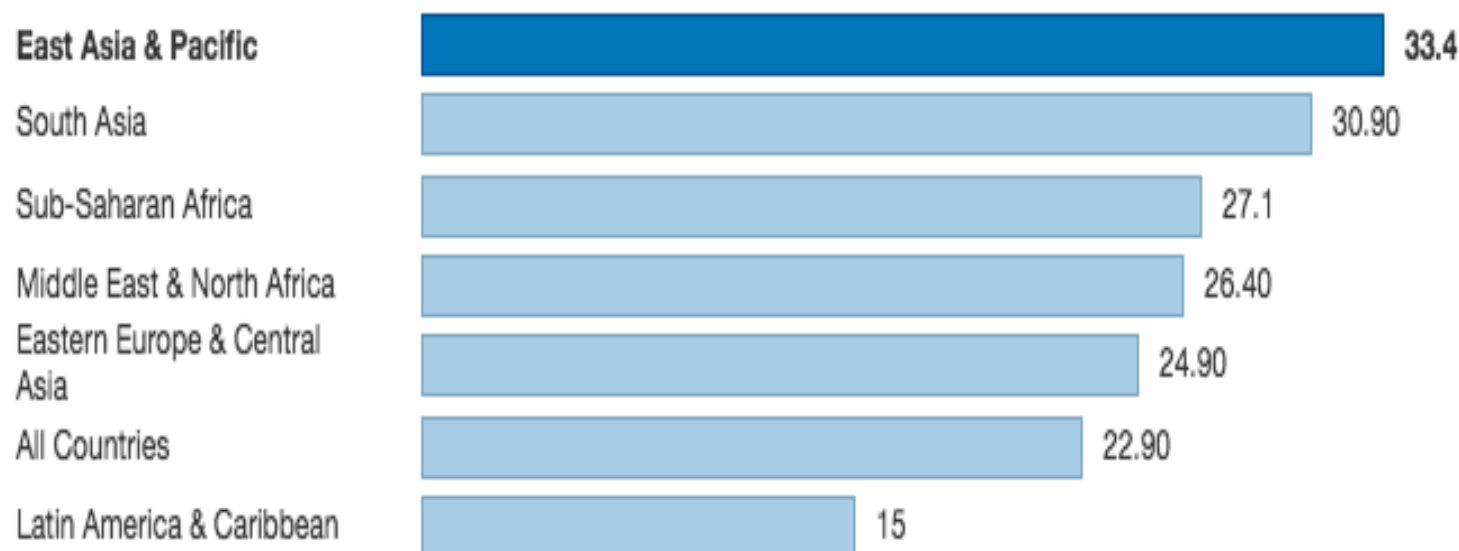
Ministry of
the Interior and Safety



Incheon
Metropolitan City

Impact of corruption in Southeast Asia

- **Illicit financial outflows** of 80,5 USD billion from 2006 – 2015 (GFI, 2019) - **1,17 USD billion** of ODA lost in 2018 due to high-level corruption (WB, 2018; UN, 2019)
- **Corruption facilitate transnational organized crime**
- **% of firms expected to gve gifts to get construcion permits**



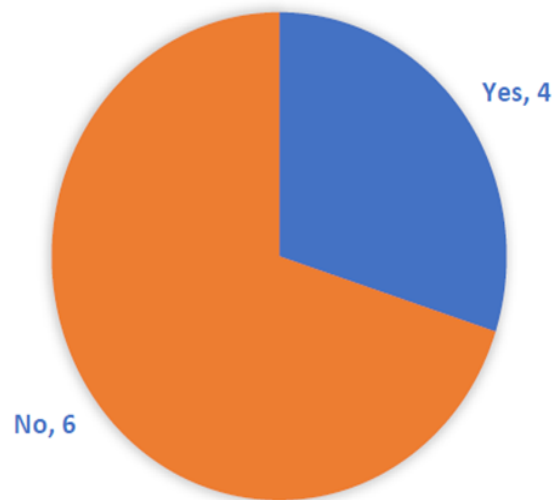
	Illicit Outflows, USD billion
Cambodia	2,932
Indonesia	10,927
Lao PDR	No data
Malaysia	33,744
Myanmar	2,439
Philippines	5,101
Thailand	14,725
Vietnam	10,64
Total	80,508

Source: Global Financial Integrity, *Illicit Financial Flows to and from 148 Developing Countries: 2006 - 2015, 2019*

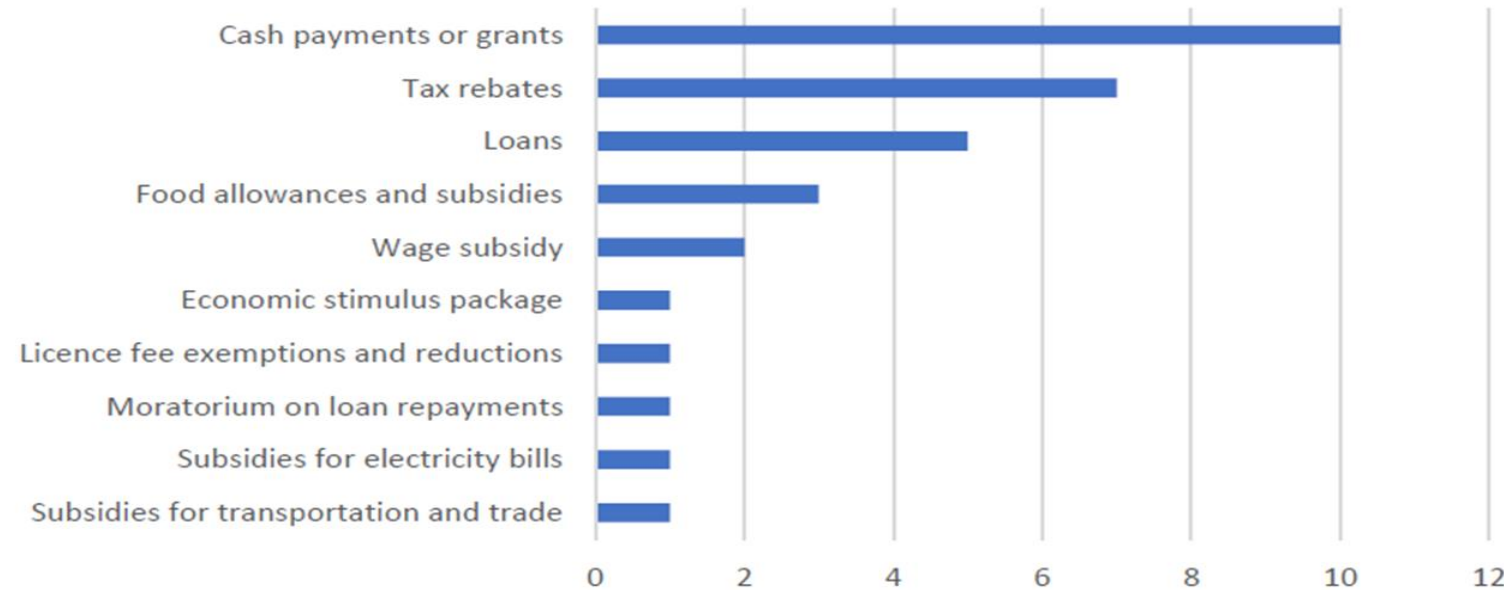
Covid-19 pandemic : increasing corruption risks

Surveys on oversight of Covid-19 related packages – SEA

Consultations with Anti-Corruption Agencies on Covid-19 Emergency Support Packages



Number of measures under Covid-19 emergency packages



- In most countries – no special oversight framework.
- Limited involvement of Anti corruption agencies.
- Agencies at various levels involved in disbursement and management of the funds

UNCAC implementation reviews, some recommendations for SEA

- *Enhancing prevention of corruption in the public administration (procurement)*
- *Addressing conflict of interests*
- *Promoting access to information*
- *Protecting whistleblowers*
- *Enhancing law enforcement capacity to conduct financial investigations (beneficial ownership)*

