









Results of the Business Integrity Program for SMEs in Mexico

Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC)



March 2019





Context

Anti-corruption national legal frame

Constitution of Mexico: individuals that commit corruption acts or administrative offences will be prosecuted by internal control organs, Administrative Justice Courts or by the Specialized Anti-Corruption Prosecution Office.

General Law on Administrative Responsibilities: establishes the applicable procedures and penalties on serious administrative offences.





Sustainable Development Goal 16. Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

United Nations Convention against Corruption

Promotes the development of standards and procedures designed to safeguard the integrity of private entities.

Lima Commitment "Democratic Governance against Corruption"

As of April 2018, Heads of State reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce democratic governance for the prevention of and fight against corruption.



Business Integrity Program for SMEs in Mexico

- Implemented by the Mexican Government, the United Nations Devolpment Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).
- **SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals.**











Al servicio de las personas y las naciones

Objetive: From a shared-responsibility approach, to promote among Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) a culture of integrity, compliance, risk management and corruption prevention.

Business Integrity Program for SMEs in Mexico Results

I.

Integration of the **Business Working Group (GTE).** October 2017. 23 business chambers, professional colleges and institutes participate.

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LA CORRUPCIÓ

II. Creation of the **Toolkit for Business Integrity for SMEs**:





Business Integrity Program for SMEs in Mexico Results

- III. Training for **more than 70 small and medium-sized enterprises** in sectors vulnerable to corruption: construction, health, finance, sports, accountants and lawyers ("train the trainers" model).
- IV. Creation of a **Microsite** for the dissemination of the Business Integrity Toolkit.
- V. The **appropriation** of the Business Integrity Toolkit by the **Mexican Ministry for Public Administration**.
- VI. **Model for consolidating business integrity policies** in other sectors and processes vulnerable to corruption (transparency in public contracting, prevention of money laundering).



Whistleblower protection in Mexico

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March 2019



UNIDOS CONTRA LA CORRUPCIÓN

Context

National regulatory framework for whistleblower protection

Political Constitution of the United Mexican States: federal, state and municipal public entities are expected to have internal control bodies with powers to prevent, correct and investigate acts or omissions that may constitute administrative responsibilities.

Federal Criminal Code: definition of the crime of intimidation.

General Law on Administrative Responsibilities: to establish complaint and whistleblower protection tools in the public sector and companies.



Comprehensive project for the diagnostic, design and implementation of the Whistleblower Protection System in Mexico

Objective: To design a draft law initiative to protect whistleblowers in the public and private sector involved in government contracting and bidding processes.

3 stages:

- Diagnostic (analysis of the normativity, evaluation of the culture of complaint in the public and private sectors, diagnostic by specialists).
- Design (draft bill, evaluation of specialists and civil society, presentation of legislative initiative).
- Execution (implementation of the law, dissemination campaign, sensitization and awarenessraising, evaluation).



UNODC assistance

I. Conduct a study that seeks to identify:

- If the public servants and employees of a company know how to identify an act of corruption in their environment, if they decide to report it and what incentives they have to do so.
- What factors are taken into account by a public official and an employee of a company when deciding to commit an act of corruption.



UNODC assistance

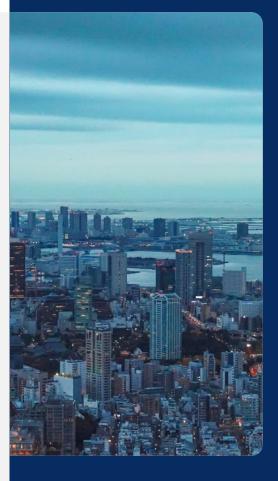
- **II.** Conduct a **working group** with national and international experts from UNODC, representatives from the public and private sectors and civil society to review national regulations and align them with international best practices.
- III. Training on international best practices in whistleblowers protection.





Corruption Measurement

Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC)



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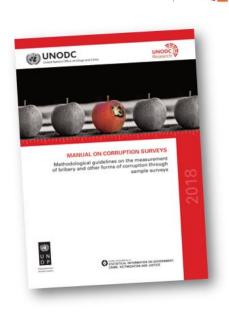
Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CdE) (joint project UNODC-INEGI)

- Strengthening analytical capacity in the area of corruption
 - **Training Workshop** on Analysis of National Indicators on Corruption and Transparency.
 - Indicators: Internal Control, Asset Declarations, Declarations of Conflict of Interest, Procuration of Justice, Administration of Justice, Application of Audits and Reviews, Professionalization, Implementation of the National Anti-Corruption System, Transparency, Electronic Government, Procedures and Anti-Corruption, Social Comptrollership.

Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CdE) (joint project UNODC-INEGI)

> Methodology for measuring corruption through surveys

- Elaboration of the Manual of Corruption Surveys in the population and enterprises for the report of indicators 16.5.1 and 16.5.2 of ODS 16 of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development.
- Preparation of studies on corruption in the public sector (SAT, customs).







Center of Excellence for Statistical Information on Government, Crime, Victimization and Justice (CdE) (joint project UNODC-INEGI)

- International best practice on the development of an analytical framework to measure, monitor and evaluate corruption cases and anticorruption policies
- Make recommendations based on international best practices.
- Develop the analytical framework for monitoring and evaluating corruption cases and anticorruption policies.
- Contribute to the development of the Corruption Monitoring and Evaluation Model (MOSEC) currently being designed by the Executive Secretariat of the National Anti-Corruption System.





Thank you

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