



AUTORITÀ  
NAZIONALE  
ANTICORRUZIONE

UNCAC CoSP  
Prevention session  
Thursday, 16 DECEMBER 2021  
9:00–11:00 a.m EET

Giuseppe Busia

Excellences,

distinguished delegates,

I am very pleased to intervene in this session of the Ninth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

The Italian National Anti-Corruption Authority, that I have the honor of presiding, is the central actor of the Italian prevention of corruption system.

In the last few years, prevention of corruption policies and practices of Italy have received important appreciations in various international fora.

In less than ten years, Italy has recovered 20 positions and 11 points in the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranking issued every year by Transparency international.

In the 2021 meeting of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG), were presented as best practices the features of the Italian National Database of Public Contracts (BDNCP) and of the Project "Measuring the risk of corruption at a territorial level and promoting transparency" (funded by the European Union), managed by the Italian National Anti-corruption Authority with the participation of numerous Italian institutional and academic actors.

In 2019, the UNODC country report concerning the implementation by Italy of Chapter II and Chapter V of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) described in detail the features of the Italian prevention of corruption system, in line with the UNCAC provisions and recommendations.

The 2019 European Union Country Report on Italy, while in general terms recognizing progress of Italy and highlighting that a new anti-corruption law and stronger prevention measures can further enhance the anti-corruption framework, also point out that Italy's National Anti-corruption Authority (ANAC) improved its prevention role, especially in the field of public procurement. In the context of European Union (EU), the BDNCP, managed by the ANAC, is considered a peculiar experience, so much so that in 2018 it was awarded with the first prize of the "Better Governance through Procurement Digitalization" on the basis of

its "completeness, data integrity, interoperability, availability of access and information analysis, governance and sustainability".

In the same line of these acknowledgements, there are also recent statements and assessment results in the context of the OECD and of the Council of Europe GRECO.

What we know now of the Italian anti-corruption system and what it seems to be very well conceived and functioning, as also recognized as a good practice at international level, is the result of a process started at the end of 2012, with the approval of the Law No. 190/2012, better known also as "Anti-Corruption Law".

The Anti-Corruption Law, in execution of the Article 6 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, introduced in Italy a comprehensive set of measures to prevent and to repress corruption and illegality and aimed at establishing the National Anti-Corruption Authority.

From 2012 on, several legislative interventions further developed the prevention of corruption system and the related scope of functions and activity of the ANAC. All reforms confirmed the relevance of the prevention topic in the public debate, the importance attributed by Italian institution to policies and practices to foster public integrity and the central role of the authority in this system.

The Italian anti-corruption system, from the preventive policies and practices perspective, is the result of a ten year process that led the country from being considered object of concerns to be point out as a source of innovative and effective approaches.

This process is mirrored in the functions over time attributed to the national anti-corruption authority, the ANAC, which resulting institutional mission consists in "the prevention of corruption in public administrations and in subsidiaries and state-controlled companies through the implementation of transparency in all aspects of management; through supervisory activities in the framework of public contracts, and in every area of the public administration that can potentially develop corruption phenomena, as well as through the orientation of the behaviors and activities of public employees by means of advisory and regulatory interventions".

The legislator's decision to concentrate the supervisory and regulatory functions concerning the prevention of corruption, impartiality, transparency and public procurement in a single independent authority was a good choice. Beyond the necessary compliance of the commitments undertaken at international level with the UNCAC, ANAC is the pivot of a system set up to protect fundamental rights for the promotion of public trust.

Anyway, Italy is not at the end of the process, but it have to consider the results achieved as a starting point to improve the system even further.

The UNCAC inspiring principles and the best practices and lesson learned in the field shared at international level through initiatives and events such as the CoSP will continue to be the beacon of our journey.

Thank you.