



United Kingdom (UK) anti-corruption strategy 2017-2022



Public Procurement Principle: **Integrity**



Procurement Stage: **All stages**



Audience: **Procuring entity, Policy makers, Private sector, Civil society**

Description

At the 2016 Anti-Corruption Summit in London, the UK government pledged to develop a crossgovernment anti-corruption strategy that laid out a long-term vision of how to tackle corruption, and how the government would implement the commitments made during the Summit. The UK anti-corruption strategy was published in December 2017 and aims to provide a long-term framework to steer the government's actions in preventing corruption.

The strategy contains six priorities for Parliament which are as follows:

1. Reduce the insider threat in high-risk domestic sectors, such as borders and ports
2. Strengthen the integrity of the UK as an international financial centre
3. Promote integrity across the public and private sectors
4. Reduce corruption in public procurement and grants
5. Improving the business environment globally
6. Working with other countries to combat corruption

The strategy is guided by four approaches: Protect against corruption, by building open and resilient organisations across the public and private sectors; Prevent people from engaging in corruption, including strengthening professional integrity; Pursue and punish the corrupt, strengthening the ability of law enforcement, criminal justice and oversight bodies to investigate, prosecute and sanction wrongdoers, and; Reduce the impact of corruption where it takes place, including redress from injustice caused by corruption.

The strategy was developed as a cross-government initiative with a whole-of-society approach, aiming to coordinate government anti-corruption efforts with civil society, the private sector, and law enforcement. To achieve this, the strategy outlines how the government Anti-Corruption Champion will play an active role in engaging stakeholders, and increase coordination with domestic partners modelled on the success of the Joint Money Laundering Intelligence Taskforce and the Joint Fraud Taskforce. The strategy also notes that cooperation will be facilitated with civil society and the private sector by undertaking regular, problem-oriented policy dialogue through both informal and formal means.

Source: OECD (2019), [Public Procurement in Kazakhstan: Reforming for Efficiency](#), OECD Publishing, Paris

