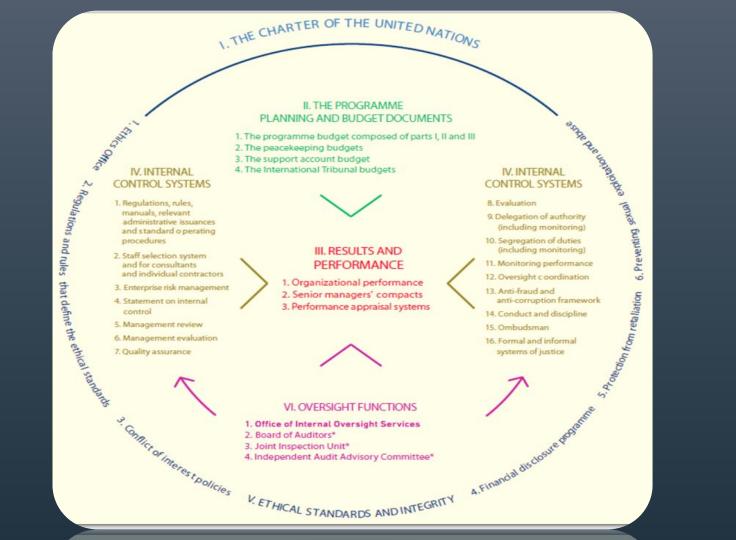


UN ETHICS OFFICE

9 September 2022



Common areas of ethical risk



Personal actions that can affect the UN in a negative way

- Outside activities
- Public pronouncements
- Personal/Family relationships
- Gifts, honours and hospitality
- Personal investments (e.g. renting)



Inappropriate interaction with others

- Discrimination
- Racism
- Harassment
- Abuse of authority
- Retaliation
- Sexual exploitation and abuse



OPERATIONAL

Ethical risk related to operations, projects and 3rd parties

- Bribery & Corruption
- Gift & hospitality
- Fraud
- Supply chain
- Confidentiality and
 Intellectual Property
- Compromising standards



ORGANISATIONAL

Internal risks across UN offices and sites

- Independence & Impartiality
- Respect for national laws
- Working with partners and donors
- Use of UN assets
- Privacy

UN Ethics Office



Established in 2006 and endorsed by the General Assembly *Five mandates* (ST/SGB/2005/22 and ST/SGB/2007/11)



* Harmonization among Secretariat and Funds & Programmes, on ethics policies, practices, and standards.



Nature of the Ethics Office









Advisory services



- Confidential ethics advice and guidance;
- Conflicts of interest: prevention, detection, disclosure & management
- Gifts
- Outside activities & outside occupation/employment
- Political activities
- Activities related to the UN
- Publication
- Personal use of social media



Financial Disclosure & Declaration of Interests

<u>Designated staff</u>: Subject to Staff Regulation 1.2(n) and ST/SGB/2006/6 <u>Disclosure process</u>

- Disclosure is honour-based & maintained in confidence;
- Prevention, proactive mitigation and management of conflicts of interest;
- Not intended for fraud/corruption detection;
- Disclosure reviewed by External Reviewer contractually engaged by the UN.

President of the General Assembly (PGA): Required by the GA via Resolution 70/305 (para 62), twice during term of office.



Due Diligence: Criteria for Acceptance of Private Contributions

Private sector contributions shall be declined if one or more of the following risk factors are identified in the course of the due diligence process:

- Fails to be consistent with the core values of the UN and its causes, as reflected in the Charter and other relevant conventions and treaties;
- Fails to adhere to the highest standards of moral and ethical conduct, including involvement in any form of corrupt or fraudulent practice;
- Fails to be in the best interests of the Organization; or
- Fails to uphold the reputation, integrity or credibility of the UN.

President of the General Assembly (PGA) - Resolution 71/323 (2017) welcomed the establishment of the practice of vetting all contributions from sources other than Member States through the Ethics Office.



Due Diligence Process - Secretariat

- Dun & Bradstreet (news, case law, money laundering, criminal records)
- World-Check (government sanctions and reputational red flags)
- United Nations Global Marketplace Ineligible Vendor List (UN-sanctioned entities)
- Google (media reporting of reputational red flags and connections to the UN)

Outreach Activities

- Training and Education
- Field Missions
- Town Halls
- Induction Briefings
- Leadership Dialogue
- Online Mandatory Ethics Course
- iSeek Articles



Protection Against Retaliation

- Provide Advice on Retaliation Policy
- Receive Complaints of Retaliation
- Prima Facie Review
- Interim Measures
- Preventive Measures on Referral
- Final Determinations
- Secondary Reviews Upon Request



Contact the Ethics Office

United Nations Headquarters

2 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor (DC2-0612) New York, NY 10017, USA

Phone: +1 (917) 367-9858 E-mail: <u>ethicsoffice@un.org</u>

Click, call or visit. We are here to assist you.