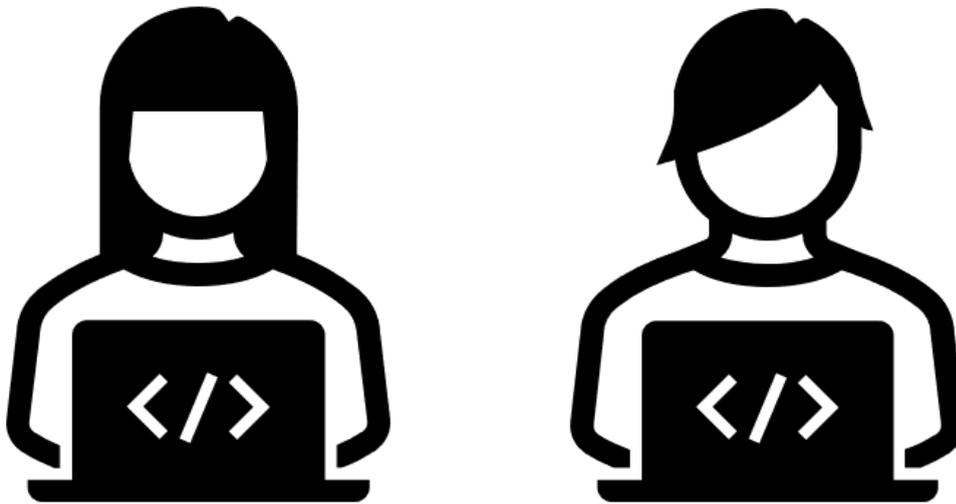


Coding4Integrity
2.0
Youth Hackathon



**PARTICIPANT
GUIDELINES**
-CORRUPTION-

Dear friend and hackathon participant,

Welcome to the Coding4Integrity 2.0 Youth Hackathon!

With this brief document, we would like to provide you with some grounding knowledge on corruption that we hope will serve you in your upcoming hackathon endeavor.

Sincerely yours,
The Hackathon organizers

Did you know?



“There is tremendous potential for young social entrepreneurs to utilize frontier technologies to tackle systemic social issues innovatively and effectively. Indeed, key new technologies can make a significant contribution to addressing societal needs and challenges in all countries, irrespective of development level. As young people are generally among the earliest adopters of trending technologies, they are poised to take advantage of innovations in this area to drive the impact of social entrepreneurship”

*[“World Youth Report, Youth Social entrepreneurship and the 2030 Agenda”,
United Nations]*

Welcome to the Coding4Integrity 2.0 Youth Hackathon Series

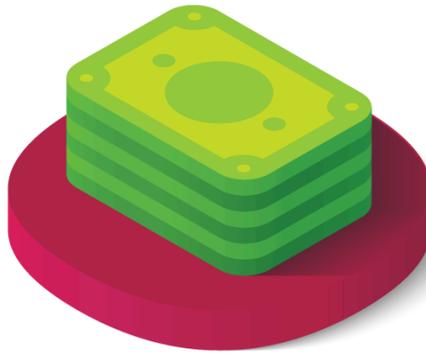
(Pre-hackathon planning)

Congratulations on making it to the Hackathon!

The Knowledge Foundation and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) are pleased to welcome you on board and wish you to have an inspiring and exciting hackathon experience. We hope you will enjoy the journey with us and that you will learn about UNODC and its anti-corruption work, and in parallel that you will have the chance to deepen your knowledge in digital innovation and utilize your skills in programming in order to contribute to our efforts in digitizing anti-corruption education while promoting the Knowledge Token.

Now it's time for you to start preparing for a successful hackathon.

Did you know?



Corruption is a crime that affects all countries around the globe. Each year, more than 1 trillion US dollars are being paid in bribes around the world. If only one fifth of that amount would be used annually to support the ones in need, we could be completely rid of poverty within the next 20 years.

Ready to join the fight against corruption?

(Topics guidelines)

1. What is the theme of this hackathon?

The objectives of the hackathon are to promote the use of emerging technologies to prevent and combat corruption and to give young developers the chance to come up with their own ideas on how to counter corruption through technologies.

More in detail, the Coding4Integrity 2.0 series is aimed to challenge the participants with the task of building solutions to digitize and disseminate educational content related to corruption, using as core data the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) as well as all other UNODC and GRACE education tools. The series is composed of three yearly hackathon events, Spring-Summer-Fall events, each connected to the following one in that the two technology components we challenge you to develop (coding tracks) will be picked up by the participants of the following hackathon event. Furthermore, a final “hackathon of hackathons” in the Winter season will convene in-person all winning teams of previous hackathons to work together and perfect the solutions (in-person nature depending on availability of funds and to be confirmed by the Knowledge Foundation)!

The hackathons are expected to result in the creation of varied digital AI-based educational products and varied individual components of more complex education projects (such as, in this latter case, the use of immersive and 3D

technologies, generative AI, game-based learning or personalized adaptive learning development).

More in detail: As a hackathon participant you and your team will contribute to the objective of innovating anti-corruption education through the use of Artificial Intelligence, Blockchain, distributed computing and other emerging technologies by building digital learning products that teach users about anti-corruption.

Coding Tracks:

1. AI in Anti-Corruption Knowledge
2. Knowledge Token Store - Decentralized Commerce (DeComm)

2. And what exactly is “corruption”?

Corruption is a complex social, political and economic phenomenon that affects all countries. Corruption undermines democratic institutions, slows economic development and contributes to governmental instability. Corruption attacks the foundation of democratic institutions by distorting electoral processes, perverting the rule of law and creating bureaucratic quagmires whose only reason for existing is the solicitation of bribes. Economic development is stunted because foreign direct investment is discouraged and small businesses within the country often find it impossible to overcome the "start-up costs" required because of corruption.

At present, there is no unified and collectively accepted definition of corruption; therefore, the interpretations of the phenomenon vary.

However, usually there are 3 elements in a corrupt act:

- 1) **Authority:** someone has the power.
- 2) **Abuse:** this someone abuses the power.
- 3) **Benefit:** this someone obtains any sort of undue benefit.

The best resource addressing all the types of corruption that are considered illegal is the UN Convention Against Corruption, shortened UNCAC. UNCAC is the only global legally binding anti-corruption instrument.

Not even UNCAC provides an overarching definition of “corruption”, rather, it defines and classifies various acts of corruption both in the public and private sectors as criminal offences.

UNCAC has indeed a far-reaching approach and vast geographical coverage, aspects through which the Convention puts into place a unique, holistic and comprehensive tool for responding to corruption in a truly adequate and efficient manner.

3. What else is interesting about the “United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)”?

UNCAC was adopted in 2003 and currently has been signed and ratified by 190 State parties.

UNCAC requires its States parties to implement measures in a broad range of areas, with a particular focus on reinforcing key rule of law institutions and strengthening transparency, accountability and integrity, including through the use of information and communication technologies.

The Conference of the States Parties (COSP) is the main policymaking body of the Convention. It supports States parties and signatories in their implementation of the Convention and gives policy guidance to UNODC to develop and implement anti-corruption activities.

The Conference meets every two years to adopt resolutions and decisions in furtherance of its mandate.

UNCAC refrains from defining corruption but rather provides and sanctions a series of forms of corruption:

TYPES OF CORRUPTION DEFINED BY UNCAC and beyond...	
BRIBERY	A bribe is the solicitation or offering of an undue advantage to a public official to persuade them to stop acting in their formal capacity. Both participants to the bribing process are committing an illegal act. For example, paying small amounts of money to police officers to overlook traffic violations, or offering gifts and money to politicians in order to obtain information, pass a specific law, secure government contracts, manipulate procurement processes etc. Remember, that also the person with the power can be the one soliciting the bribing process!
EMBEZZLEMENT	This form of corruption happens when a person entrusted with some sort of property, funds or value, decides to keep it for themselves or to pass it on to others, damaging the intended beneficiaries and in violation of the original purpose. A typical example of embezzlement is when high-ranking public official appropriates public funds for personal purposes.
ABUSE OF FUNCTIONS	This form of corruption could apply to situations such as patronage (the use of State resources to reward individuals for their financial support during election campaigns); nepotism (preferential treatment of friends and relatives); clientelism (awarding jobs and other advantages for electoral support); and sextortion (the demand for sexual favors as a form of payment).
TRADING IN INFLUENCE	Corruption is often facilitated by intermediaries. The intermediary is a person with power who uses his or her influence over other public officials or authorities to obtain a benefit for others. Here the corrupt act is to trade one's influence in exchange for an undue advantage.
ILLICIT ENRICHMENT	There is a suspect of illicit enrichment when a public official lives a luxurious life, owns assets and funds, that they would not be able to afford with their civil servant's salary. This can be applied also to those who do not work in the public sector.

OTHER RELATED CRIMES	Whilst corruption is often associated with other economic crimes such as fraud and money laundering, it is important to clarify that they are all different crimes. Not every fraud is corruption and not every act of corruption involves money-laundering.
FRAUD	This refers to a broader category of crimes that involves some sort of cheating and theft. While some forms of corruption fall within this category, there are other forms of fraud that lack the corrupt element described above. For instance, tax evasion or falsification of financial documents and data can occur without the help of public officials or a private sector employee. Hence, there is no need to bribe someone to commit these crimes.

The secretariat of the UNCAC is the United Nations Office Against Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which has a number of resources on the topic of corruption, which can be accessed by visiting this page: <https://www.unodc.org/corruption/en/learn/what-is-corruption.html>.

With the objective of appealing to a different target group and reaching more people, UNODC also created the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment (GRACE), which includes education materials at all levels to further promote the role of education and youth empowerment in preventing and countering corruption.

The goal of the GRACE Initiative is to create a culture of rejection of corruption among children and youth by harnessing the power of education and youth empowerment. By perusing the website here <https://grace.unodc.org>, you will be able to learn much more about this topic in an accessible way. Of particular interest, and helpful to understand corruption and its different dimensions, are the various university modules developed by academics to

strengthen anti-corruption, ethics and integrity teaching at the university level as well as the tools developed for youth:

- University Module Series on Anti-Corruption: [GRACE Initiative: Academia & Research - Module Series on Anti-Corruption \(unodc.org\)](#)
- University Module Series on Integrity and Ethics: [GRACE Initiative: Academia & Research - Module Series on Integrity and Ethics \(unodc.org\)](#)
- Youth: [GRACE Initiative: Youth Anti-Corruption Tools and Events \(unodc.org\)](#)

Tip: Make sure to read through the [UNODC's Action against Corruption and Economic Crime page](#) and the [United Nations Convention Against Corruption \(UNCAC\)](#), prior to the start of the Hackathon!

By having a previous knowledge of the corruption phenomenon and all areas covered by the Convention, you will be perfectly positioned to tackle your solution ideation like a real pro!

Did you know?



One of the most corruption-prone government activities is public procurement.

The reasons for this include the volume of transactions and the financial interests at stake as well as the complexity of the process, the close interaction between public officials and businesses, and the multitude of stakeholders.

Corruption in public procurement takes different forms such as bribery, embezzlement and abuse of functions.

One of the mechanisms for addressing corruption in public procurement is to exclude corrupt companies from accessing government contracts. This method is referred to as debarment or blacklisting and essentially bars contractors who have been convicted of certain breaches of law or ethics from bidding on government contracts for a specified period of time.

Brace yourself! Hackathon is coming

(Final suggestions)

Available Resources

UNODC

You are encouraged to have a look at the [GRACE Knowledge Hub](#) materials, to familiarize yourself with key topics and notions. You are likewise invited to read and use the following materials for your product:

- [United Nations Convention against Corruption \(UNCAC\)](#)
- [Policy Guide for National Anti-Corruption Authorities on Meaningful Youth Engagement in Anti-Corruption Work](#)
- [UNODC Acting for the Rule of Law – Theatre Guide](#)
- [Guidebook on anti-corruption in public procurement and the management of public finances \(unodc.org\)](#)
- [Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons - Whistleblower Protection \(EN\) \(AR\) \(FR\);](#)
- [The Time is Now – addressing the gender dimensions of corruption \(EN\) \(FR\)](#)

Internet Computer (ICP)

For assistance in learning Motoko and developing on the Internet Computer please refer to the ICP Developer resources below

- [Internet Computer Hackathon Cheat Sheet](#)
- [Internet Computer Developers](#)
- [Internet Computer Developer Docs](#)
- [Internet Computer Capabilities](#)
- [Awesome Internet Computer](#)
- [DFINITY Forum](#)
- [DFINITY Dev Discord](#)

ICP Workshop videos

- [Basic Fullstack: Motoko + Frontend Workshop by Kyle Peacock](#)
- [Bitcoin Integration on ICP & ckBTC Workshop by Moritz Fuller](#)

Finally, have fun, build meaningful relationships and learn as much as you can from this unique experience!

GOOD LUCK!