

MECHANISM FOR FOLLOW-UP ON  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN  
CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION

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Committee of Experts

**STANDARD FORMAT  
FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE PROGRESS REPORTS (ARTICLES 31 AND 32 OF  
THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE COMMITTEE)<sup>1</sup>**

**SECTION I. PROGRESS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
RECOMMENDATIONS**

**SECOND ROUND OF REVIEW**

I. **RECOMMENDATION:**

**3. ACTS OF CORRUPTION (ARTICLE VI(1) OF THE CONVENTION)**

**Canada has adopted measures that criminalize the acts of corruption provided for by Article VI(1) of the Convention, as discussed in Section 3 of Chapter II of this Report.**

In light of the comments made in the above-noted section, the Committee suggests that Canada consider the following recommendation:

- Making its statistical information on offences related to acts of corruption, in a manner that is more readily available and user-friendly to the general public. (See Section 3.3 in Chapter II of this Report).

II. **ADOPTED MEASURES:**

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) of Statistics Canada reports that a number of initiatives have been undertaken to improve the availability and utility of its data holdings since the Thirteenth Meeting of the Committee of Experts of the MESICIC (June 2008).

Statistics Canada has modernized its website to conform to the Government of Canada Common Look and Feel Standards for the Internet established by Treasury Board. Additionally, the search function has been upgraded and a new module on “statistics by subject”, including a portal for crime and justice statistics, has been developed. These two features allow users to more readily access and download the CCJS products, including all analytical reports and a selection of statistical tables.

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<sup>1</sup> This format was adopted by the Committee at the Plenary Session held on June 29, 2007, within the framework of its Eleventh Meeting.

Due to the volume and confidential nature of the information collected by the CCJS surveys, it is not possible to provide micro-level data on the Internet. Instead, a selection of statistical tables is available reflecting crime and justice information that is most commonly requested by Canadians. The content of these tables is reviewed regularly and additions and/or deletions are made accordingly. Data on corruption, which are relatively low volume offences in Canada, are not available from the selection of tables on the Internet but these data continue to be available by special request. Specialized requests for detailed information that is not available from the selection of tables on the Internet may be submitted to the Statistics Canada National or Regional Contact Centre.

In addition to the re-development of the Statistics Canada website, improvements have been made to several of the CCJS surveys, including the courts survey that continues to supply information on how corruption cases are processed by Canadian courts. From the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS) information is now available up to and including 2006/2007 from all 13 of Canada's provinces and territories, representing about 95% of the criminal court caseload in the country. The ICCS also adopted a new definition of a court case which improves the comparability of data across jurisdictions. As in previous years, information specific to court cases involving corruption offences continues to be available upon special request.

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