



Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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Prevention

Status of implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

Report of the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, at its seventh session, held in Vienna from 6 to 10 November 2017, welcomed the progress made by States parties and the Secretariat in the implementation of its resolution 6/6 of 6 November 2015, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, and its predecessor resolutions on the prevention of corruption. In the spirit of maintaining the global effort, the Conference adopted two resolutions focused on the prevention of corruption: resolution 7/5, entitled “Promoting preventive measures against corruption” and resolution 7/6, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”. The Conference also requested that the Secretariat submit to the Conference at its eighth session and to the intersessional meetings of its relevant subsidiary bodies a report on the implementation of those two resolutions.

2. The present report provides the requested information on the implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 and is intended to serve as a basis for discussion by the Conference on ways to progressively and effectively prevent corruption. The report addresses all initiatives that have been undertaken at the global, regional and national levels by States parties with the support of the Secretariat to implement resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 during the reporting period (August 2017 to June 2019).

* [CAC/COSP/2019/1](#).



II. Update on the status of implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6

A. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

3. The Conference of the States Parties, in its resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, called upon States parties to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention and in the resolutions of the Conference. The Conference welcomed the commitments made and efforts undertaken by States parties to provide information on good practices in preventing corruption that is gathered, systematized and disseminated by the Secretariat in the performance of its functions as an international observatory. It requested States parties to continue sharing information, and requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its work as an observatory, including by updating the thematic website of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption with relevant information.

4. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) therefore continued to gather information and made all information provided by States parties ahead of each Working Group meeting, as well as presentations made during the meetings, relevant reports and links to further resource material, available through the thematic website of the Working Group.¹

B. Supporting States' anti-corruption legal and policy frameworks

1. Support for States in drafting laws focused on corruption prevention provisions

5. UNODC supported the adoption of various laws covering corruption prevention matters, including through legislative drafting assistance for the amendment of laws or the drafting of new bills and regulations. The following laws that had received UNODC support were adopted during the reporting period: Anti-Corruption Law (Guinea); Supreme Court Regulations on Criminal Corporate Liability (Indonesia); Bill on the development of an Anti-Corruption Agency (Somalia); Anti-Corruption Law (Thailand); and Anti-Corruption Bill (Solomon Islands), with the support of the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) Project, which is a joint initiative between UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote and strengthen measures to prevent and fight corruption more effectively in the Pacific region.

6. Advice in the form of workshops or commentary on draft laws was also provided to 19 countries in regard to 24 bills and regulations, including on whistle-blower protection, integrity in the public sector and the establishment of anti-corruption bodies.

2. Assisting States in the development of anti-corruption policies and strategies

7. UNODC supported the development of various anti-corruption policies or strategies in 20 countries. The anti-corruption strategy of Kiribati was adopted in September 2017. The National Anti-Corruption Plan of Malaysia was launched in January 2019, the National Action Plan for Combating Bribery and Corruption of Sri Lanka was launched in March 2019 and Kuwait launched its first national anti-corruption strategy in January 2019.

¹ www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html.

8. At the regional level, UNODC conducted a workshop in Panama City in November 2017 on the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies, for officials from four countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region: Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and Panama. The participants learned about the rationale behind preparing and adopting national anti-corruption strategies, the methodology designed by UNODC to identify priorities and how to effectively implement such strategies.

9. At the national level, support was provided to Ecuador, Haiti, Kiribati, Kuwait, Micronesia (Federated States of), Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UNODC conducted a workshop on the development and implementation of an anti-corruption strategy and on the establishment of a corruption prevention unit for the Anti-Corruption Commission of Myanmar in January 2018. UNODC supported the creation of the Commission of International Anti-Corruption Experts in Ecuador. In February 2019, UNODC, in cooperation with UNDP, engaged in a high-level meeting with the Kuwait Anti-Corruption Authority (Nazaha) on the development of a national anti-corruption strategy.

10. Several workshops and meetings were organized to discuss models for monitoring, evaluation and reporting. For example, in April 2019, UNODC supported a workshop for the evaluation of the 2009 National Strategy against Corruption of Haiti. In Sri Lanka, UNODC attended the launch of the National Anti-Corruption Strategic Action Plan Conference and held a meeting to discuss further training for new integrity officers, both in March 2019. In February 2019, UN-PRAC facilitated a workshop to review the 2012–2015 Anti-Corruption Action Plan of Papua New Guinea and the formulation of the 2019–2021 Action Plan. UN-PRAC also conducted a validation workshop of the Anti-Corruption Strategy of Tuvalu, as well as a national workshop for the development of a national anti-corruption strategy in the Federated States of Micronesia.

3. Integrity, transparency, accountability and rule of law in the public sector

(a) Prevention of conflicts of interest and developing asset declaration systems

11. At the regional level, UNODC delivered an interregional workshop in Bangkok in June 2019 on asset disclosure and conflict of interest in South and South-East Asia, to promote the effectiveness of national corruption prevention mechanisms. Topics at the workshop included the application of open data to beneficial ownership of companies and asset declarations of public officials.

12. The project on fast-tracking implementation of the Convention was developed in two new regions during 2019: South America and Mexico, and Southern Africa. In this context, scoping missions and meetings were held in Chile (March 2019) and in Botswana, South Africa and Zambia (June 2019) to identify priority areas of work in those regions. In both cases, conflicts of interest and asset declarations were identified as key thematic areas. The South American regional platform to fast-track the implementation of the Convention was established in Cartagena, Colombia, in May 2019.

13. At the national level, UNODC provided support to Algeria, Cambodia, Grenada, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam in the form of advisory studies, training and evaluations.

(b) Transparency measures

14. In Prague in May 2019, UNODC held an Expert Group Meeting on Transparency in Political Finance, in partnership with the International Foundation for Electoral Systems and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Fourteen experts in political finance and anti-corruption measures discussed a road map on how to increase transparency, which included proposed principles on transparency in

political finance to combat corruption involving vast quantities of assets more effectively.

15. In Vanuatu, UNODC and UNDP jointly continued to support the operationalization of the recently adopted right-to-information policy by developing a user guide for right-to-information officers and other supplementary documents. A subsequent training event for the officers was held in April 2018.

16. UNODC, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), supported the development of an access-to-information law in Cambodia and provided comments on the draft law in 2018.

(c) Reporting of corruption

17. The need to improve whistle-blower protection had already been identified through the Convention implementation reviews as one of the areas where the largest number of technical assistance requests were made. The topic had been identified as a regional priority by the four regional platforms, in East Africa, Southern Africa, South-East Asia and South America, under the umbrella of the project on fast-tracking Convention implementation.

18. The regional platform for South America and Mexico brought together participants from nine countries (Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay) in May 2019 to discuss the topic and agree on a recommendation and an action plan. The regional platform for Southern Africa held its meeting in October 2019 and discussed whistle-blower protection as one of four priority topics. The other two regional platforms had already held events on whistle-blower protection in recent years: a conference of the Pacific Islands Law Officers' Network, held in Fiji in August 2017, and a workshop for six South Asian countries, held in Maldives in November 2017.

19. To provide the required follow-up support, UNODC conducted several needs-assessment missions on whistle-blower and witness protection in Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania, including in Zanzibar, in 2018, and in Rwanda in January 2019 and South Sudan in March 2019.

20. At the national level, UNODC conducted several multi-stakeholder workshops on whistle-blower protection, in the United Republic of Tanzania in April and May 2019 and in Malaysia in August 2019, to discuss possible amendments to the Malaysian Whistle-Blower Protection Act. Moreover, a capacity-building workshop on reporting mechanisms and protection measures for whistle-blowers was conducted in Ethiopia in July 2019.

21. UNODC provided comments on existing legal frameworks and bills to Greece, Kenya, Madagascar and Panama. Legislative drafting assistance on the whistle-blower protection clause of the Anti-Corruption Bill was provided to Somalia in March 2019 and further assistance remained ongoing. Similar assistance was provided to Barbados in regard to the Integrity in Public Life Bill.

22. UNODC provided lectures via video link to government representatives from Mexico on global developments in the area of whistle-blower protection. Input for several knowledge products, in particular on whistle-blowing in sports, in relation to fisheries crime and for an Education for Justice module, is referred to in sections G and H below.

(d) Procurement and public finances

23. UNODC began the development of a handbook on corruption and fraud risk assessments to assist countries in better identifying and mitigating corruption risks, in furtherance of the implementation of article 9, paragraph 2 (d), of the Convention. The first draft was discussed at an expert group meeting in June 2018, was updated

upon receipt of additional comments and material, and will be finalized by the end of the year.

24. At the regional level, public procurement was identified as a regional priority in all the East African countries involved in the regional platform within the project on fast-tracking the implementation of the Convention. A regional workshop was held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in March 2018 focused on providing a comprehensive analysis of public procurement systems in the eight participating countries (Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania).

25. At the national level, workshops were held in Cambodia and Indonesia in October and November 2017, respectively, to identify corruption risks in the procurement process. Moreover, in February 2018, work commenced in collaboration with the Supreme Audit Institution of the United Arab Emirates to develop a guide on addressing corruption linked to the procurement of information technology. In Doha in February 2019, training on identifying corruption risks in the procurement process was provided to the Ministry of Energy and Industry of Qatar.

26. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, UNODC provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Transparency for developing a guide on public procurement, which supports subnational governments, civil society organizations and private companies in carrying out procurement processes in a transparent manner, in line with article 9 of the Convention. The guide was officially launched in July 2019.

C. Ensuring that anti-corruption bodies have necessary competence

1. Designation of competent authorities

27. As at October 2019, the Secretary-General has received notifications from 117 States parties designating a total of 177 competent authorities that could assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption, as required under article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention. An updated list is available to competent authorities and government agencies in an online directory (www.unodc.org/compauth_uncac/en/index.html).

2. Support for anti-corruption agencies

28. In many countries, UNODC provided assistance and training to anti-corruption bodies in the implementation of their mandates. Such support included assistance in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, such as financial investigations, interrogation and interview techniques and case management, often to address recommendations emanating from the first review cycle. As that assistance is substantively linked to other chapters of the Convention and does not fall within the main ambit of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, it has not been covered in the present report.

29. UNODC supported the following anti-corruption bodies, inter alia, in the development of workplans and corruption risk management: Organe National de Prévention et de Lutte contre la Corruption (Algeria); Anti-Corruption Commission (Bangladesh); Anti-Corruption Commission (Bhutan); Anti-Corruption Unit (Cambodia); Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (Ghana); Serious Fraud Investigation Office (India); National Anti-Corruption Commission (Indonesia); State Inspection and Anti-Corruption Authority (Lao People's Democratic Republic); Anti-Corruption Commission and Financial Intelligence Units (Maldives); Anti-Corruption Commission (Myanmar); Police and Financial Intelligence Units (Palau); National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (Panama); the soon-to-be established Independent Commission against Corruption (Solomon Islands); Commission to Investigate Allegations of Bribery and

Corruption (Sri Lanka); Anti-Corruption Commission (State of Palestine); Anti-Corruption Commission (Timor-Leste); Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (United Republic of Tanzania); and Prosecutors and Financial Intelligence Units (Cayman Islands).

30. In follow-up to paragraph 17 of resolution 7/6, in which the Conference of the States Parties requested UNODC to develop knowledge products, guidance notes and technical tools on the implementation of article 6 of the Convention, including the identification of comparative good practices, UNODC convened a Global Expert Group Meeting on the Jakarta Principles in Colombo in July 2018. The meeting brought together over 30 international experts, notably representatives of anti-corruption agencies from around the world. In addition, UNODC delivered a presentation on the Jakarta principles to the Commonwealth Caribbean Association of Integrity Commissions and Anti-Corruption Bodies at its annual conference, held in George Town, Cayman Islands, in June 2019.

3. Improving coordination of anti-corruption initiatives

31. UNODC continued to implement its technical assistance using a layered approach, tailored to specific topics. Exchanges of experience and awareness-raising or learning activities were conducted at the global or regional level to reach a broader audience, increase leverage and support global or regional agendas. More in-depth assistance was provided upon request at the country level.

32. At the global level, UNODC supported the organization of the Executive Committee meeting and tenth Annual Conference and General Meeting of the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, entitled “15 years of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: accomplishments and prospects”, which was held in Vienna in January 2019.

33. At the regional level, UNODC coordinated closely with the East African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities to deliver regional workshops on procurement and whistle-blower protection, as described in more detail in the relevant sections of the present report. UNODC delivered training on asset disclosure and handling of unexplained wealth for the countries of the Eastern Partnership, in Brussels in April 2019. The Eastern Partnership is a joint initiative involving the European Union, its member States and six Eastern European partners: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

34. At the national level, many of the capacity-building workshops and training events listed in the present report involved multiple national stakeholders (anti-corruption authorities, law enforcement agencies, judicial actors, financial intelligence units, civil society organizations and the private sector, among others) with a view to encouraging and improving their domestic coordination so as to more effectively and efficiently address corruption risks.

D. Promoting the integrity of the criminal justice system

1. Judicial integrity

35. The establishment of the Global Judicial Integrity Network in April 2018 was one of the key outputs of the UNODC Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. The Network has promoted peer learning and supported activities among judges through virtual and in-person meetings, facilitating access to relevant resources and the further development of knowledge products, tools and guidelines. A dedicated website includes detailed information on the Network’s services and activities, and provides access to an extensive online resource library and a restricted area for the Network’s participants to connect and interact

(www.unodc.org/ji). The website also features a podcast series, regular opinion pieces by judges and a contact database of Network participants.

36. Under the umbrella of the Global Judicial Integrity Network, the judicial integrity component of the UNODC Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration developed a new generation of judicial ethics training tools. These tools are intended to equip judges with the necessary knowledge and practical skills to identify and resolve ethical dilemmas confronting them in their daily practice. The training package consists of three elements: an interactive e-learning course dealing with various aspects of judicial conduct and ethics; a self-directed course as an offline version of the e-learning course; and a trainers' manual for more in-depth, face-to-face training activities. These resources are at the moment available in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish. Over 40 jurisdictions, also called pilot sites, have committed to roll out national or regional training activities based on the tools. In addition, one global and two regional train-the-trainers workshops were organized for judicial trainers on how to use the training tools and adapt them to the needs of their local contexts.

37. The Global Judicial Integrity Network has made significant progress in the implementation of its 2018–2019 workplan, including the development of several knowledge products on the following topics: the use of social media by judges; gender-related judicial integrity issues; the role of judicial immunities in safeguarding judicial integrity; and the development of codes of conduct. Three expert group meetings on these topics were held with the aim of discussing the knowledge products and gathering additional input and experience. For example, an expert group meeting on judicial integrity was held in Seoul in December 2018 to explore gender issues in judicial matters, a timely subject during the worldwide campaign for the elimination of violence against women. Other expert group meetings focused on the use of social media by judges and judicial immunities.

38. UNODC has continued to support States in their efforts to strengthen judicial integrity. Training and workshops on judicial integrity were provided for several countries, including Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Haiti and Viet Nam.

39. During the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in 2019, the judicial integrity component of the UNODC Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration participated actively in numerous discussions and held side events to consider specific aspects that have an impact on justice, namely, judicial independence and gender and diversity.

40. The programme on strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa (CRIMJUST),² in cooperation with the Global Judicial Integrity Network, supported, for example, the National Court of Justice of Ecuador in conducting a regional training-of-trainers workshop on judicial conduct and ethics in June 2019 for 26 participants, including 7 women. Part of the workshop also served to assist trainers in adapting the trainer's manual to each national circumstance and existing domestic or regional judicial ethics regulation.

2. Prosecutorial integrity

41. The chapter on prosecutorial services within the UNODC *Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11* is currently under review and will be finalized before the end of 2019.

² Launched in 2016, CRIMJUST is aimed at combating the flow of illicit drugs by enhancing law enforcement and judicial strategies in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa and by fostering transnational responses to target the supply of drugs.

42. UNODC, under the umbrella of the CRIMJUST programme, held a workshop for several West African countries on regional cooperation and prosecutorial integrity in Ghana in March 2018. The workshop raised awareness about UNODC tools in this area, enabled participants to conduct mini-assessments of their national systems and promoted the sharing of experiences, challenges and good practices within and outside the region.

43. At the national level, UNODC delivered workshops on the implementation of article 11 (Measures relating to the judiciary and prosecution services) for Costa Rica, Ecuador and Myanmar.

3. Law enforcement integrity

44. UNODC developed a new *Handbook on Anti-Corruption Measures in Prisons*,³ which was launched on 8 November 2017 during a special event at the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties.

45. Under the CRIMJUST programme, UNODC supported several integrity and accountability initiatives for law enforcement institutions. It organized an expert group meeting in Accra in March 2019 to finalize the training manual on ethics and integrity developed with the Criminal Investigation Department of the Ghana Police Service.

46. Anti-corruption work was mainstreamed into other UNODC mandates in the framework of CRIMJUST by including institutional integrity sessions in regional and national training events addressed to focal points of the Airport Communication Project and the Container Control Programme, in Central America and the Caribbean. Furthermore, UNODC supported the Internal Affairs Unit of the National Aeronaval Service of Panama in its development of standard operating procedures for investigations and in improving its system of disciplinary measures.

47. UNODC delivered a keynote speech on corruption risk management at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Global Anti-Corruption and Integrity Forum in March 2018.

4. Integrity in the defence sector

48. UNODC has been collaborating with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Building Integrity Programme in an effort to strengthen integrity and anti-corruption efforts in the defence sector. In particular, UNODC delivered presentations in Building Integrity Programme courses in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany and North Macedonia. In addition, UNODC participated in expert meetings in Brussels in September and October 2018, and in the NATO Building Integrity Conference in the United States of America in March 2019. Those meetings focused on addressing corruption in post-conflict situations, on strengthening integrity in the defence sector and on anti-corruption efforts to prevent violent extremism.

E. Preventing and combating corruption in the private sector

49. UNODC continuously supported regional and global efforts to strengthen public and private sector standards, including in partnership with the Alliance for Integrity, the Group of 20 (G-20) Anti-Corruption Working Group, the World Economic Forum's Partnership Against Corruption Initiative, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Transparency International and OECD, including its Development Assistance Committee's Anti-Corruption Task Team.

³ www.unodc.org/documents/justice-and-prison-reform/17-06140_HB_anti-corr_prisons_eBook.pdf.

50. In cooperation with the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative in South-Eastern Europe, UNODC delivered an anti-corruption capacity-building workshop for private sector and civil society actors in Sarajevo in September 2017.

51. The interactive e-learning tool for the private sector called “The fight against corruption”⁴ is now available in 31 languages. The tool was jointly developed by UNODC and the United Nations Global Compact to enhance the understanding of private sector users of the Convention and the Global Compact’s tenth principle, against corruption.

52. UNODC provided backstopping for activities of the project Business and Government against Corruption in Colombia, which seeks to increase public and private dialogue to strengthen measures addressing corruption prevention, criminalization and law enforcement in line with the Convention. The three-year project, running until January 2019, was implemented with the support of the Siemens Integrity Initiative. The final independent project evaluation, in April 2019, concluded that the project was “fulfilling its expectations” according to the objectives set in its logical framework. The continuation of activities in a follow-up project is foreseen.

F. Promoting education on the prevention of corruption

53. UNODC continued to implement the Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, which is aimed at building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials on topics related to criminal justice, crime prevention and the rule of law, including corruption, and the integration of those materials into curricula at all education levels. E4J is a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration. Together with UNESCO, E4J organized a side event focusing on strengthening the rule of law through education at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in Vienna in May 2019.

54. At the sixth regional forum of the World Innovation Summit for Education, in Paris in February 2019, UNODC launched, jointly with UNESCO, the publication *Strengthening the Rule of Law through Education: A Guide for Policymakers*⁵ in the context of the UNODC/UNESCO partnership Global Citizenship Education for the Rule of Law: Doing the Right Thing The Guide is intended for policymakers and other professionals working in the formal education sector, within or outside ministries of education, who are seeking to promote the rule of law and a culture of lawfulness, and who are building new forms of engagement based on global citizenship, human rights and inclusion, values that are an intrinsic part of Sustainable Development Goal 4, on education.

1. Academia

55. UNODC, under the E4J initiative, continued to implement and develop teaching modules to support lecturers in universities and other institutions of higher education to strengthen teaching on various aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice, including anti-corruption measures, integrity and ethics. During the reporting period, UNODC developed 14 university modules on combating corruption, which were validated at an expert group meeting held at the University of Oxford in April 2019. The modules were launched at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and are currently being prepared for publication.

⁴ <http://thefightagainstcorruption.org/>.

⁵ www.unodc.org/documents/e4j/UNESCO/2795_18_Global_Citizenship_Education_for_the_Rule_of_Law_gris_complet.pdf.

56. UNODC, in collaboration with its field offices and various local universities, held regional expert workshops for university lecturers from Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean aimed at enhancing the capacity of lecturers to teach the E4J university modules on integrity and ethics. Workshops on teaching ethics in Australia and Ukraine were also supported by the E4J initiative. In addition, UNODC translated all 14 modules into Spanish and promoted further adaptation of the modules to local contexts through its E4J Ethics Champions Programme.

57. With UNODC assistance, the University Ouaga II in Burkina Faso officially launched a master programme on anti-corruption endeavours and good governance in January 2019, bringing together 25 professionals from various backgrounds. This was the culmination of UNODC work in Burkina Faso since 2016 under the Sahel Programme.⁶

2. Awareness-raising at schools

58. Under the E4J initiative, UNODC undertook various activities of outreach to students at the primary and secondary levels. During the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, the Zorbs, characters created by the E4J initiative, greeted delegates and spread their important message about the various issues relating to a culture of lawfulness. The unique characters were designed to help primary-school children understand the many facets that contribute to a peaceful and lawful world.

59. As at June 2019, nine educational videos of the Zorbs were available online in English, French and Spanish, and they will be translated into Arabic and Russian. The Zorbs videos are accompanied by corresponding educational materials, which address various issues relating to crime prevention, integrity, ethics and the rule of law. They include nine comic books, nine lesson plans and five colouring books that will be available in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Additionally, the Zorbify game was launched; it is an online comic-creator tool that allows children to explore their creativity while using the Zorbs characters and learning about the rule of law and the culture of lawfulness. All the materials mentioned above are now being actively promoted and some of them have already been included in national curricula, for example, in Nigeria, while many Member States, such as Haiti, Kuwait and Qatar, have already formally or informally indicated their further interest.

60. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, in April 2019, E4J launched the mobile telephone application Disonante, which is used to educate secondary-level students on the importance of ethical choices and behaviour. The game was developed with the active participation of secondary students from different Bolivian cities. In addition, E4J has supported secondary students' involvement in developing non-electronic games on rule of law issues; that support has included grants to two non-governmental organizations that worked specifically on corruption-related games available on the E4J website.

61. To advance the E4J agenda, UNODC supported educational organizations worldwide that regularly hold Model United Nations conferences. As a result, over 6,000 students worldwide have participated in E4J-supported Model United Nations conferences, many of which have included debates on corruption-related issues. E4J has actively supported teachers and students who organize such conferences to ensure that the issues debated bring educational value to students.

⁶ The Sahel Programme aims to support the development of efficient and accountable criminal justice systems to combat illicit trafficking, drug trafficking, organized crime, terrorism and corruption in the Sahel region.

3. Other work with youth

62. Through E4J, UNODC has also been working with youth to stimulate the development of technological solutions to rule of law issues, including corruption. In Nigeria, E4J organized a “hackathon for justice”, where youth were challenged to develop a mobile telephone application to address several rule of law issues. At the end of the activity, four prototypes addressing corruption were produced.

63. In the Pacific region, under the UN-PRAC programme, UNODC continued its extensive work with young people. Following the Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Innovation Lab, organized jointly by UNODC, UNDP and the Pacific Youth Council and held in April 2017, and using the recently launched Pacific Youth Anti-Corruption Advocate’s Toolkit, the Pacific Youth Council held a number of awareness-raising and advocacy events in Fiji in September 2017, and in Kiribati and Solomon Islands in October 2017. Afterwards UNODC and UNDP produced a short film on the work of young anti-corruption champions in the Pacific region.

4. Publications and online tools

64. UNODC continued to develop global knowledge tools and publications on the basis of accumulated global and regional experience, and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention continues to be one of the key sources for identifying areas where tools are needed. The reviews have also served to collect information and examples and allowed UNODC to both validate and update laws in the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal’s legal library (www.track.unodc.org).

65. UNODC published *Civil Society for Development: Opportunities through the United Nations Convention against Corruption* in March 2019. A conference edition of the publication was disseminated among governmental and civil society representatives at the eighteenth International Anti-Corruption Conference, held in Denmark in October 2018. Several other knowledge products, on such subjects as measuring corruption, sports, whistle-blower protection and integrity, were also produced.

66. UNODC publications were widely disseminated at relevant conferences, workshops and training events and to counterparts and other stakeholders during country visits and on other occasions for policy or advocacy efforts. They are also available on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/publications.html).

G. Other preventive work and emerging topics

1. Work with other actors, including civil society and journalists

67. In 2018, under the project “Looking beyond: towards a stronger partnership with civil society organizations on drugs and crime”, UNODC has facilitated the participation of civil society organizations in two multi-stakeholder regional workshops, held in the United Republic of Tanzania in March and in Senegal in May. The project also supported the establishment of three regional civil society anti-corruption e-platforms, currently hosted on the Convention Coalition’s web page.

68. In April 2019 UNODC, together with the Convention Coalition, trained 27 civil society representatives and 26 government representatives from 15 African countries on implementing the Convention at a workshop in Addis Ababa. The training was followed by a one-day round table for civil society organizations from countries participating in the project for fast-tracking implementation of the Convention, to provide follow-up on progress made with regard to whistle-blower protection and public procurement.

69. Under the Sahel Programme, UNODC continued its support for the Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa, including by bringing together over 50 journalists from across West Africa and supporting the launch of an online platform.

70. In May 2018, UNODC and UNDP jointly organized a regional workshop in Tonga dedicated to media oversight related to corruption and hosted a panel discussion dedicated to the same topic at the Pacific Islands News Association's regional media summit. UN-PRAC and the Pacific Islands News Association established a network of anti-corruption journalists in February 2019. In addition, UN-PRAC supported the Pohnpei Office of the State Public Auditor's Office in the Federated States of Micronesia, and in Fiji the Pacific Youth Forum against Corruption, the Scripture Union and the Council of Social Services.

2. Parliaments

71. UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) to strengthen the role of parliamentarians in the fight against corruption.

72. In May 2018, UNODC and UNDP, in partnership with GOPAC, organized an anti-corruption awareness workshop for the Tonga Legislative Assembly, which was supported by its standing Anti-Corruption Committee.

73. In Chad in January 2019, UNODC organized a national workshop on the implementation of the Convention for members of the Legislative Assembly of Chad, which had become a new State party to the Convention.

3. Environment and wildlife

74. UNODC is developing a series of guides addressing corruption risks in wildlife management authorities as well as in fisheries and forestry sectors. The publication *Rotten Fish: A Guide on Addressing Corruption in the Fisheries Sector* was launched at a side event at the twenty-eighth session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. An Expert Group Meeting for the development of the guide for wildlife management authorities was held in Vienna in January 2019, and the guide is available on the UNODC publications page.

75. UNODC continued to undertake corruption risk assessments to support the implementation of risk management strategies for wildlife management authorities. As an outcome of the corruption risk management process, UNODC assisted the Kenya Wildlife Service in the development of a Corruption Prevention Policy and Code of Conduct, which were launched in April 2019.

76. In Swakopmund, Namibia, in March 2019, as follow-up to a risk assessment exercise for the Namibian fisheries sector in 2017, UNODC organized a corruption risk assessment workshop related to functions of fishery observers and inspectors.

77. UNODC also continued to encourage parallel financial investigations linked to completed or ongoing wildlife, fisheries or forest crime investigations. This included support for law enforcement bodies to identify cases linked to wildlife crime where parallel financial investigations should be undertaken, as well as the mentoring of investigators or prosecutors conducting such investigations on forensic accounting techniques. A public-private partnership for information-sharing on this topic was launched in Botswana.

78. In an effort to ensure that the information generated through its mentoring is shared with relevant actors, UNODC is developing a case digest that will include information on how wildlife crime is being perpetrated, so as to allow for more targeted actions to combat it. UNODC continued to participate in the financial and

transport task forces of United for Wildlife and presented the preliminary results of the case digest at a joint meeting in London in May 2019.

4. Safeguarding sport from corruption

79. UNODC and the International Olympic Committee (IOC) formally entered into a partnership agreement during the Olympism in Action Forum, held in Argentina in October 2018, which was aimed at providing technical assistance to Member States in the prosecution of competition manipulation, the delivery of national and regional joint training sessions and the development of standard-setting guides and tools. Further to this, UNODC signed memorandums of understanding with the Asian Football Confederation in December 2018 and with the Supreme Committee for Delivery and Legacy of Qatar in April 2019, thus strengthening efforts to safeguard sport from corruption and crime through activities targeting sport organizations and representatives of national criminal justice institutions. A funding agreement between UNODC and the European Commission Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture was also signed in June 2019 with a view to delivering regional training workshops in the Asia-Pacific region.

80. Over the reporting period, UNODC, working closely with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and IOC, supported national workshops for authorities from Ghana, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria and Qatar, as well as for representatives of European national Olympic committees at an event in Portugal. These activities helped authorities and stakeholders enhance their detection and sanctioning of wrongdoing in sport, focusing on competition manipulation, legislative assistance and reporting mechanisms.

81. UNODC also contributed to numerous awareness-raising activities, including the Sport Integrity Symposium, in Australia in April 2019, a meeting with the Austrian Association for Protecting Integrity in Sport, in Austria in March 2019, and a presentation at a meeting organized by the European Commission Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, in Belgium in April 2019. UNODC also took part in the European Union Working Party on Sport, in Belgium in July 2019, and contributed to the sixth expert and analysis project meeting on sport corruption, organized by the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation and held in the Netherlands in May 2019. In addition, UNODC attended the inaugural Women's Football Convention of the Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA), held in France in June 2019; supported G-20 in addressing the issue of corruption in sport at meetings and side events of its Anti-Corruption Working Group, held in France in October 2019 and in Japan in January 2019; made a presentation on its work on sport at the 2nd European Games, held in Belarus; and attended the tenth meeting of the INTERPOL Match-Fixing Task Force, in France in September 2018. Finally, UNODC attended the 3rd International Conference on the fight against the manipulation of sports competitions, organized by the Council of Europe, also held in France in September 2018.

82. In October 2018, the UNODC *Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing* was made available online for download in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. An expert group meeting to develop a guide on reporting mechanisms for sport was held in Austria in February 2019, with a view to making it available online early in the third quarter of 2019.

83. Secretariat support services were provided in the context of General Assembly resolution 73/190, on preventing and combating corrupt practices and the transfer of proceeds of corruption, facilitating asset recovery and returning such assets to legitimate owners, in particular to countries of origin, in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and with a resolution on integrating sport into youth crime prevention and criminal justice strategies, adopted by the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-eighth session.

5. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and United Nations programming

84. The Conference of the States Parties recognized the importance of including the prevention of corruption in the broader development agenda, including through the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

85. Against this backdrop, UNODC supported the development of a new online training tool, “Anti-corruption in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, developed by the United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC) and UNDP. The tool builds in part on the joint UNDP/UNODC/UNSSC in-person training on integrating anti-corruption endeavours into United Nations programmes and the achievements related to the Sustainable Development Goals. UNODC participated in a workshop in Bonn, Germany, in September 2018 to provide input for the tool and co-delivered the first module during the first two pilot training workshops, in April and August 2019. These workshops reached about 150 participants from United Nations agencies, governments, the private sector and civil society.

86. Target 16.5 of the Sustainable Development Goals calls on States to “Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms”. Two indicators on the prevalence of bribery – as experienced respectively by the general population and by the business sector – have been selected to measure progress towards achieving target 16.5. In order to support States in their efforts to produce experience-based data, and because of the need to improve the reliability and validity of existing corruption metrics, UNODC and UNDP developed a *Manual on Corruption Surveys*, which is aimed at providing guidance to States on how to measure bribery and other forms of corruption through sample surveys. The manual was launched in Copenhagen on 24 October 2018, at the International Anti-Corruption Conference.

6. Gender

87. In line with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UNODC implemented gender perspective in a cross-cutting manner. That Action Plan requires the United Nations system to contribute to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the country level and the normative level. UNODC continued to identify and integrate, as appropriate, gender-relevant aspects into its capacity-building initiatives and monitored the participation of women in training events.

88. In Bangkok in September 2018, UNODC, supported by Sweden, held an expert group meeting to explore further and to take stock of efforts to use gender dimensions of corruption as an agent for change. The meeting resulted in a set of concrete recommendations and action points and highlighted examples of success. At present UNODC is expanding the findings with the aim of producing a wider-ranging publication on gender and corruption, to include national case studies and a more analytical section with an ex post focus to substantiate the discussions and recommendations.

89. On International Women’s Day 2019, CRIMJUST, in partnership with the Government of Panama and supported by the European Union, held a workshop for 19 members of the Panama judicial and public defence system and ministries to discuss the role and effects of organized crime and corruption on women. During the workshop, participants underscored the need to improve women’s socioeconomic status, the difficulties of reporting domestic violence and the increasing participation of women in illicit trafficking. Attendees recognized the potential of social media in raising awareness regarding gender-based violence and the need to foster international synergies to push forward in the effort towards Sustainable Development Goal 5, “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”.

90. Under the E4J initiative, UNODC developed a university module on the topic “Gender dimensions of ethics” (module 9 of the University Module Series on Integrity and Ethics) and a university module on “Corruption and gender” (module 8 of the University Module Series on Anti-Corruption).

91. UNODC organized a side event on gender and corruption at the Regional Anti-Corruption Conference for South America and Mexico, held in Cartagena, Colombia, in May 2019. The same side event was organized again for the Regional Anti-Corruption Conference for Southern Africa, held in Livingstone, Zambia, from 14 to 18 October 2019.

III. Delivery framework and resources

92. The Conference of the States Parties, in its resolution 7/6, paragraphs 19, 21 and 23, requested the Secretariat to continue, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to provide technical assistance to States parties, particularly developing countries, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, including in the form of tailored assistance for participation in the review process for chapter II. The Conference invited States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in resolution 7/6, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations. Furthermore, it underlined the importance of providing UNODC with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention, operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they may require to improve their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention.

93. As detailed in the present report, UNODC continued to support the initiatives of States parties in implementing the Convention, both through tailored legislative and capacity-building activities and through the development of tools that facilitated the delivery of assistance on the ground. While such assistance covered the full spectrum of the Convention, the present report focuses on initiatives and activities in implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5 and 7/6.

94. Several global programmes have enabled UNODC to provide professional guidance, advice and expertise upon the request of States parties. Those have included, among others, the following programmes and projects:

- Global programme to prevent and combat corruption through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in support of Sustainable Development Goal 16
- Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime
- Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: Towards the Promotion of a Culture of Lawfulness
- Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa
- UNODC and UNDP joint initiative under the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project

95. The close cooperation with other technical assistance providers, in particular with UNDP, as noted in several instances in the present report, has continued to be very fruitful.

96. In addition to specialized staff located at headquarters, UNODC regional and national anti-corruption advisers have been instrumental in delivering successful technical assistance initiatives. Their contributions to the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 are reflected throughout the present report.

97. Currently, advisers based in Vienna (global), Fiji (for the Pacific), Kenya (for East and Southern Africa), Panama (for Central America and the Caribbean), Senegal (for West and Central Africa) and Thailand (for South and South-East Asia) provide rapidly deployable substantive expertise to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance.

98. Furthermore, the UNODC field office network implemented comprehensive, on-the-ground anti-corruption projects in specific countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nigeria, Panama and Paraguay.

99. The expertise of UNODC, including on preventing corruption, is highly valued by States parties and other stakeholders, as reflected by the increasing number of requests for assistance or participation in initiatives and workshops. This is expected to continue in view of the substantive focus of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, inter alia, on preventive measures.

100. Against this backdrop, increased and long-term support from development partners and other donors is essential to continue the important work of the advisers and staff located at headquarters providing specialized anti-corruption expertise.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

101. The Conference may wish to focus its deliberations on progress and challenges in regard to the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6 and propose measures to be taken for the future. In this regard, the Conference may also wish to draw upon the conclusions and recommendations of the previous sessions of the Working Group on Prevention, including its meetings held in Vienna from 5 to 7 September 2018 and from 4 to 6 September 2019.⁷

102. The Conference may further wish to highlight the need for sufficient extrabudgetary resources to continue the provision of technical assistance related to the prevention of corruption at the national, regional and global levels. The Conference may thus wish to call upon States parties and other donors to reconfirm their commitment to the prevention of corruption, including through collaboration on ongoing initiatives, as well as new work streams, and the provision of financial means, in particular in the form of multi-year, soft-earmarked extrabudgetary contributions.

⁷ See [CAC/COSP/WG.4/2018/5](#) and [CAC/COSP/WG.4/2019/3](#).