



UNITED NATIONS
Office on Drugs and Crime

**Report on the Third United Nations
Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting**

Vienna, 23-24 January 2003

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A. BACKGROUND

1. The Third UN Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting was held in Vienna on 23 and 24 of January 2003, as a follow-up to meetings held on 1 and 2 July 2002 and 4 and 5 February 2002, which had mainly focused on taking stock of the various mandates and initiatives currently being pursued by the participating agencies in the field of anti-corruption activities.

2. Originally the interagency coordination initiative was launched by Ms. Louise Fréchette, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, who convened two meetings in New York on coordination of anti-corruption activities on 2 and 26 November 2001 – respectively.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE MEETING

3. The objectives of the Third UN Meeting on Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination, were to:

- Review the development of a database on anti-corruption projects and outline the next steps to be taken;
- Discuss an initiative by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to strengthen and mainstream integrity within the United Nations;
- Define the terms of reference, including objectives, strategy, membership, structure and funding of an International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination (IGAC);
- Take stock of current and planned anti-corruption efforts of participating organizations;
- Review the preparations and inputs for upcoming international anti corruption fora, such the Global Forum 3 and the 11th International Anti-Corruption Conference.

The agenda of the meeting is contained in Annex 1.

C. PARTICIPANTS AND KEY SPEAKERS

4. Participants in the meeting were: Mr. Tay Keong Tan and Mr. Mark Gough (both UN Office of Internal Oversight Service) Ms. Elia Armstrong (Department of Economic and Social Affairs), Ms. Ingrid Lehmann (Department of Public Information, UNIS Vienna) Mr. Tomasz Anusiewicz (UNDP), Mr. Christopher Speckbacher (Council of Europe), Mr. Alberto Paduca (European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF), Ms. Malkah Nobigrot (Inter-American Development Bank), Mr. Jean Pierre Mean (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development), Mr. Stuart C. Gilman (Ethic Resource Center), Mrs. Lisa A. Prevenslik-Takeda (Transparency International), Mr. Michael Vollprecht and Mr. Soenke Schmidt (both European Commission), Mr. Shahid Sheikh (World Customs Organization), Ms. Eva Joly (Special Advisor to the Royal Norwegian Government on Anti-Corruption), Ms. Enery Quinones (OECD), Ms. Kimberly Prost (Commonwealth Secretariat), Mrs. Paula Goddard (independent consultant, former

USAID resident representative), Mr. Jan van Dijk, Mr. Petter Langseth, Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, Mr. Wolfgang Rhomberg, Mr. Oliver Stolpe and Ms. Cecilia Riccetti (all CICP). The list of participants is contained in Annex 2.

D. DISCUSSION

5. The participants were welcomed by Mr. Eduardo Vetere (Director, CICP) and Mr. Van Dijk (Chief of the Crime Reduction and Analysis Branch, CICP), who chaired the meeting.

I. Development of Database

6. Subsequent to the First and Second Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting, organized by CICP in February and July 2002 in Vienna, agencies were invited to contribute to a “fact sheet” documenting their past, present and future activities. On the basis of the information provided by participating entities, CICP has further improved its “mapping” of global anti-corruption initiatives. Its objective is to pave the way for a continuing dialogue, with critical self- and group-assessment, of how global anti-corruption activities could be more effective in terms of strategic focus, geo-political coverage, responsiveness to needs, and impact evaluation, as well as mobilization and utilization of resources

7. The key findings from the first preliminary assessment remain valid:

- ***Imperfect data.*** The analysis and conclusions are based on incomplete data as only 15 out of an estimated 50-60 institutions involved in supporting countries in anti- corruption work submitted the “UN Fact Sheet”. Key organizations left out of the analysis were several Departments of the World Bank and all bilateral institutions.
- ***Insufficient sharing of information among donors*** in the field of anti-corruption work. Information provided on websites is often outdated, incomplete and difficult to access, in particular, future activities are hardly ever mentioned.
- ***Inadequate coordination and planning of externally supported anti-corruption initiatives*** resulting in a lack of strategic distribution of donor resources and/ or activities across regions, countries and sectors within anti-corruption work.
- ***Insufficient money being “invested”*** in building integrity to fight corruption. Regardless of the fact that most organizations find it hard to provide meaningful information, it is clear that the amount of money being "invested" in anti-corruption work is inadequate, when compared with the US\$ 220 billion spent in developing countries and countries in transition, either in the form of development aid or direct foreign investment.

8. Participants discussed these findings and agreed that enhanced information sharing, coordination of activities and co-operation would be highly beneficial to both the beneficiaries and the providers of technical assistance themselves.

9. Mr. Wolfgang Rhomberg, CICP, presented the interagency anti-corruption coordination database project, describing its development in two phases. The first one will involve information on projects accessible by agency, country/region and sector. The second phase will include project detail such as budgetary information, beneficiaries, partners and project focal point. The database has a three dimensional structure in which the organization, sectors and countries are linked together. The information that is readily available is the information given by the participants in their fact sheets. Mr. Rohmberg demonstrated how the database functions offering several solutions to make the database available on the Internet. He offered three estimates relating to initial start-up and long-term maintenance costs.

10. At the end of his presentation he elaborated on particular points of discussion such as the level of detailed information provided by a future database, the mandate to build and maintain the infrastructure, cost sharing and timely provision of data.

11. Participants welcomed the initiative and after a brief discussion it was agreed to initiate the project.

II. Strengthening Integrity within the United Nations

12. Mrs. Joly, a special adviser to the *Royal Norwegian Government* on anti-corruption issues, selected in 2001 by European newspapers to be the “Person of the Year” for her excellent work as a examining judge in France addressed the meeting pointing out the importance of effective information management systems in anti-corruption investigations. Mrs. Joly investigations resulted in several high-ranking officials being prosecuted for corruption and other financial crimes. Mrs. Joly emphasized the importance of information sharing across national and international jurisdictions in corruption investigations. On behalf of OIOS, Mr. Tan conveyed his gratitude to the Norwegian Government for its generous funding support for the United Nations Organizational Integrity Initiative.

13. Further discussion related to the creation of the International Group for Anti-corruption Coordination (IGAC), its mandate, membership of the management, funding including the mission statement.

14. Mr. Gough’s comments sought clarification as to the future of the group and its “raison d’etre”. He queried the membership of the group and how wide and far-reaching it could be, especially in view of the group's objectives. The issue of the possibility of three separate, but connected, units in the group was raised, namely policy, advocacy and enforcement. If this was to be adopted, then those agencies involved in any of the three areas would interact as separate units without involving representatives from other units until the actions or decisions of all three would be reported to the plenary. This would reduce the time spent by agencies involved only in one area meeting on another area and vice versa. Further, he raised the issue of a managing board for the future control of the group, including sources of funding for the activities. This idea was designed to reduce the influence of any one agency as to the direction of the group and spread the load of

responsibility for managing the affairs of the group, especially the secretariat functions associated with the work of the group. Ms. Armstrong (UN DESA) pointed out the need for a flexible structure in the organization and made a proposal to reduce the costs by organizing IGAC meetings in conjunction with other international meetings. Mr. Tan (OIOS) posed the question of accountability and Mr. Anusiewicz (UNDP) queried the level of the information shared and the need for a focal point.

15. Following the discussion, participants agreed on the draft Terms of Reference for the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination:

International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination

- The International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination is dedicated to strengthening international anti-corruption coordination and collaboration in order to avoid undue duplication and to ensure effective and efficient use of existing resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national level.
- It provides a platform for exchange of views, information, experiences, and “best practices” on anti-corruption activities for the purpose of enhancing the impact of these activities, including support for the UN Convention against Corruption.
- It is uniquely composed of organisations, including NGO’s, active internationally in anti-corruption policy, advocacy and enforcement. Members shall actively participate in, and support, the work of the Committee.
- IGAC is managed by a Steering Committee elected from, and by, the Members of the Group. The Steering Committee comprises six members representing the three areas of expertise, namely policy, advocacy and enforcement. The Steering Committee is responsible for the strategic direction and resources necessary to support the work of IGAC.
- IGAC’s secretariat in CICP supports the work of the Group, which includes the development and maintenance of an electronic database and website on international anti-corruption activities and the production of an annual report and regular meetings.
- The activities of IGAC will be reviewed by the Steering Committee in an annual report. After five years an independent overall evaluation on the work of the Group will be conducted for a decision on the extension of its Terms of Reference.

III. Other Anti-Corruption Initiatives of Participating Agencies

16. Ms. Nobigrot, *Inter-American Development Bank*, presented the IADB's anti-corruption programme. The programme works on an internal and external level. During

the past year efforts were concentrated on regional activities, as transnational aspect of corruption have increased in importance. This approach involves promoting the ratification and implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.

17. Ms. Armstrong presented the *United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs* activities in the areas of public sector ethics, transparency and accountability. DESA's mandate encompasses the promotion of a multi-dimensional and integrated approach to development, including legislative assistance, policy analysis and technical assistance. DESA assists Member States in improving public administration and finance systems and supports capacity-building, which includes institutional reinforcement and human resources development. The General Assembly Resolution 50/225 recognizes the significant link between sound public administration and development, supports strengthening the professionalism and integrity of public officials and calls for participatory governance together with transparent and accountable administration. DESA's past activities concerned inter-regional, regional and national policy fora on corruption in government inter alia foreign aid accountability as well as accounting and auditing standards. DESA also supports policy and programme research on Public Service Ethics in Africa. It has a joint project with UNDP in Arab States that contains comparative studies of 6 Arab countries on the situation of public sector transparency and accountability. DESA's envisaged activities include regional public service charter, a manual on the code of conduct and a follow-up ethics training programme in Africa.

18. Mr. Gilman, *Ethics Resource Center* gave a brief overview on the Center's mission and activities. The ERC works towards the objective of becoming a leader and catalyst in fostering the ethical practices of individuals and institutions and to build organizational ethics and good governance capacity in developing countries as a means of advancing their respective agendas in economic and social development. It was outlined that coordination with governmental entities is of key importance to endorse integrity. ERC has experience in working with educational institutions, associations, multi-laterals and NGO's. He specifically focused on the ERC's programme components relating to organizational ethics assessment, the development and implementation of codes of conduct, ethics training and communication, advice/feedback structures, evaluation and monitoring. If adhered to this would fundamentally result in democratic reform, civil society empowerment, citizen participation and the rule of law. ERC visualizes the United Nations, private sectors and Governments as gears in a single cog therefore a multi-faceted approach is preferred.

19. Ms. Enery Quinones, spoke on behalf of the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development*. The OECD over the years has increasingly focused on addressing the supply side of corruption. The outcome of this focus was the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions as well as the 1996 Recommendations against Tax Deductibility of Bribes and the 1997 Recommendations on Preventing Bribery in International Business Transaction. The approach applied by OECD consists of two phases. Phase one, which has almost been completed, consists of an analysis of the legislative framework of State Parties and the extend to which laws comply with the requirements of the OECD

Convention. Phase two will then focus on the monitoring of the implementation of the Convention. For this purpose monitoring missions are conducted into the respective countries in order to interview Government officials, the Academia, the Media, Civil Society representatives, as well as private sector companies with the purpose of assessing the application of the anti-corruption laws and regulations in practice. In order to avoid duplications with similar evaluation mechanism, OECD exchanges observers with the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) of the Council of Europe and makes an specific efforts to coordinate and streamline recommendations. So far the legislative analysis has been conducted in 34 out 35 countries and implementation monitoring missions have been carried out in 4 countries. The second phase is expected to be completed in 4-5 years. The potential of the Convention becomes evident, when looking at the prosecutions and convictions in some countries that have criminalized the bribery of foreign public officials already for some time. E.g. in the US were the respective legislation has been in place since 1978 approximately 100 case being prosecuted per year out of which a 20 lead to conviction. The biggest challenges in the context of the implementation of the Convention remains lacking efficiency and effectiveness of international judicial cooperation and of national prosecutorial capacities. In addition, OECD has launched an outreach programme with Non-Members with the objective of assisting them to enhance the standards of their legislative and institutional anti-corruption frameworks.

20. Mr. Alberto Perduca, ***European Anti- Fraud Office (OLAF)***, gave a brief introduction about the agency's background noting the European Commissions commitment to enhance judicial and law enforcement co-operation, enhance the harmonization of laws and to implement the various relevant legal anti-corruption instruments. Born out of the need posed by the increasingly transnational nature of corruption, OLAF was established in 1999 as an independent agency within the EU. It is subdivided into three departments: policy and legal affairs, investigations and operations and intelligence gathering and analysis. At present it has 300 staff members mainly consisting of investigators, customs officers, judges and prosecutors. The Office provides support to Member States in investigations and facilitates cross country cooperation. It also represent the EU on fraud issues in international fora. The investigative powers of OLAF include the right of immediate and unannounced access to the offices of all EU offices and bodies, the right to request and supply information and to carry out on-the-spot inspections. As far as investigations within Member States are concerned, OLAF's intervention is governed by the principle of subsidiarity. It can only launch investigations where the action of national authorities remains insufficient.

21. Mr. Tomasz Anusiewicz, ***United Nation Development Programme***, reported about the activities of UNDP in fighting corruption. These are being conducted from its global headquarters (UNDP Bureau for Development Policy), through regional bureaus and their programmes (e.g. UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS and the Regional Support Centre in Bratislava), and through many of over 130 UNDP Country Offices around the world. UNDP's focus at the regional level is largely on information collection and sharing, and implementation of regional programme activities. UNDP works through its three thematic clusters: economic, environmental and democratic governance. Its

approach to anti-corruption through a thorough assessment of the best practice collection adds to its strength at the regional level. In addition, he emphasized the importance of UNDP's association with the ODC in Vienna in order to disseminate information on anti-corruption policies and measures. Mr. Anusiewicz also mentioned ongoing preparation for the 11th IACC in Seoul.

22. Mr. Christopher Speckbacher *Council of Europe* (CoE) underlined the most recent developments in three areas of work: setting of standards, monitoring and technical cooperation. As far as the setting of standard is concerned Mr. Speckbacher briefed participants on the anti-corruption instruments in accordance with the 1996 Programme of action. The Protocol to the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (extending the latter's scope to arbitrators and jurors) was recently adopted, while the Recommendation on Common Principles for the fight against corruption in the funding of political parties and election campaigns is still pending before the Committee of Ministers. With regards to anti-corruption monitoring (GRECO), the launching of the Second Evaluation Round is being finalized; this round would focus on a) proceeds of corruption, b) public administration and corruption, and c) legal persons and corruption. Concerning technical cooperation activities against corruption. The CoE is focusing on Southeastern European countries (PACO programme), eastern European countries including most recent Member States (Russia, Ukraine, Armenia, Azerbaijan) via the OCTOPUS programme. He stressed that EU-candidate countries are currently involved in specific processes under the EU's supervision. Consequently, and to avoid overlap CoE activities with these countries are limited to certain specific issues, e.g. judicial networking.

23. Ms. Kimberly Prost, *Commonwealth Secretariat*, briefed participants on a publication, which presents a framework of commonwealth principles on promoting good governance and combating corruption. The heads of government at the 1999 Durban Summit endorsed the publication as the basis for engaging in concerted policies based on "zero tolerance" for all types of corruption at national and international levels. Furthermore, it examines the nature of corruption and its different dimensions as well as appropriate responses to the phenomenon.

24. Mr. Shahid Sheikh of the *World Customs Organisation* (WCO) referred to WCO's mandate and how his organization perceived the problem of corruption to be a major obstacle to the efficiency and effectiveness of customs services around the world. He highlighted the potential threat posed by the lack of integrity in customs control to the international supply chain security as well as the sensitivity associated with it after the tragic events of 11 September 2001. The strategy now being followed by the WCO comprises the development of instruments, recommendations and tools for promoting integrity in customs. Further, Mr. Sheikh presented further the WCO Declaration on Integrity in Customs (*The Arusha Declaration*) and its 12 points, the WCO Integrity Self-Assessment Guide and the WCO Model Code of Conduct for the Customs personnel. Finally, the he outlined the WCO's programme to assist Member States' Administrations and to build constructive partnerships with other international organizations and the private sector.

25. Ms. Ingrid Lehmann, **Department of Public Information** discussed the DPI strategy and activities and mentioned the publication of materials on the upcoming UN Convention against Corruption. She reported that DPI was in the process of modernizing its communication strategies. Ms. Lehmann was asked to comment on a series of draft outlines for UN publicity spots to raise awareness corruption. Her suggestion was, to use short videos instead, since those in her experience had proven more effective in heightening public attention.

26. Mr. Michael Vollprecht, **European Commission (EC)** pointed out that unfortunately the EC had not yet established an integrated approach streamlining its various anti-corruption initiatives, including a strategy for increased collaboration with other agencies, in particular the Council of Europe. In 2000 the EC's policy focus was on organized crime and the prevention of corruption within public sectors. Efforts were carried out under a variety of programmes, including the Falcone, Hippocrate and Stop programmes. In order to integrate these, a new programme, AGIS, is to address the training needs of legal practitioners, law enforcement officials, judges and representatives of victim assistance services on issues related to criminal justice administration, international cooperation and organized crime. A proposal was made to EU Member States and candidate countries to set up an European network so as to exchange expertise and thereby encouraging Member States to co-operate with applicant and third countries. In the foreseeable future, Mr. Vollprecht identified further steps to be taken into consideration for example monitoring, public funding and promoting integrity in the public sector.

27. Mr. Jean Mean, **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development**, discussed the EBRD's mandate for promoting good governance and integrity in the banking sector and made reference to projects developed in the private sector in partnership with local partners. The main problem that the EBRD confronts is the shortage of personnel with currently only three staff members dealing with anti-corruption related issues and the development of integrity safeguards. In February 2002 a complaints' system was established which consists of a hot line, fax number and contact details via the Internet. Also, the EBRD has launched an integrity-training programme and a project within the public procurement sector.

28. Mr. Tay Keong Tan, **Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)** gave a presentation on the *Organizational Integrity Initiative*, a multi-agency effort to build a comprehensive ethics infrastructure and corruption controls within the United Nations under the umbrella of the Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Process. He highlighted the fact that the rising incidence of "criminal cases" being reported to OIOS is fast exceeding its ability to deal with them. In response, OIOS decided to take a proactive approach to institute a comprehensive set of integrated projects ranging from diagnostics, advocacy, early warning systems, enforcement and publicity and reporting to strengthen the organization's integrity as a preventive measure. Participants' agreed that interagency corruption had to be made top priority to eliminate waste and increase impact and visibility in the fight against corruption. The meeting renewed its support for the programme on mainstreaming integrity within the United Nations and encouraged OIOS

to implement its *Organizational Integrity Initiative* in order to manage the various risks (reputational, operational and financial) associated with corruption.

29. Mrs. Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda, ***Transparency International (TI)***, presented the various activities carried out by her organization to curb corruption worldwide. Ms. Prevenslik-Takeda listed access of information, sharing expertise, awareness raising projects, enforcement, monitoring, funding of political parties and money laundering as legitimate areas of concern. In an attempt to form solid alliances, TI seeks partnerships with both civil society and governments. TI is working towards the creation of a "corruption barometer", which would monitor not only perceived levels of corruption but also take into account anti-corruption measures. In addition, TI at the moment is carrying out a corruption assessment within the Commonwealth. More generally, TI strives towards a more substantive approach to fighting corruption, including the in-depth study of Hong Kong's ICAC anti-corruption programme. Mrs. Prevenslik-Takeda emphasized the importance of coordination and cooperation across agencies, particularly in the area of impact evaluation of anti-corruption initiatives.

30. Mr. Petter Langseth, ***UN Office on Drugs and Crime***, informed participants about the various activities of the organization's Global Programme against Corruption. The Programme was launched and endorsed by the UN Crime Commission in 1999 in order to assist Member States in the prevention and control of corruption by advancing knowledge and expertise, building capacity through technical assistance and promoting judicial integrity. Since 2001 the Programme had become involved in enhancing inter-agency coordination and co-operation by holding regular Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meetings and launching a systematic process of data collection on anti-corruption initiatives worldwide. Mr. Langseth mentioned numerous projects where the GPAC focused on strengthening judicial integrity with potentially high impact. Current projects included Hungary, Lebanon, Nigeria, South Africa, Columbia. Further activities were planned in Indonesia, Romania, Iran and Uganda. Assistance is also provided in the form of advisory services including training material to promote ratification and facilitate implementation of a future UN-Convention against Corruption. The Programme had developed a UN Anti-corruption Tool-Kit, a UN Manual on Anti-Corruption Policy, as well as a draft of the UN Handbook for Prosecutors and Investigators and the CICIP Publication series, all available on the Internet. As far as the impact of the Programme was concerned, Mr. Langseth made the distinction between national and international levels. Judging from the number of requests received by Member States and the frequency of visits of the Programme's website, it seemed that the Programme had established a certain credibility. The number of completed and independently evaluated country projects, however, did not yet allow for a more in-depth analysis of the achievements of the Programme.

31. Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, ***Secretary of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption (UNODC)***, briefed the participants on the status of the negotiations. Recalling also, that based on the proposals submitted by 26 countries at a preparatory meeting hosted by the Government of Argentina in 2001, the Ad hoc Committee started the negotiations in January 2002. At its third session in June 2002 the

Ad hoc Committee completed the first reading of the text. During the fourth session in January 2003 one of the key issues for discussion had been the definition of corruption as a major crime. Mr. Vlassis outlined the two main approaches regarding the definition. The first was to elaborate a general broad definition of corruption. According to the second approach, there was no need for a definition. Inspired by the TOC Convention, which did not define transnational organized crime, the proponents of this approach argued that the sum of the forms of conduct that would be criminalized by the Convention would adequately delineate the concept of corruption. Discussion on this matter was still continuing.

32. Other key issues under discussion were preventive measures, asset recovery and the mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the future Convention. Asset recovery was accepted as an essential component of the Convention and delegations were working hard to reach common understanding and agreement. As far as the chapter on monitoring of implementation is concerned, a proposal favoured by most delegations was to take as a model the TOC Convention, which established a Conference of State Parties. Still under discussion was a proposal to expand on that concept by foreseeing the establishment of a subsidiary body of that Conference, designed to engage in more detailed review of implementation.

33. In conclusion, Mr. Vlassis pointed out that the work on the UN Convention against Corruption was an ongoing process and the final session of the Ad Hoc Committee was planned for 21 July to 8 August 2003. The negotiations had been conducted in an extremely positive spirit stemming to a large extent from the mutual trust built during the two-year negotiations of the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. The General Assembly had already accepted the offer of Mexico to host a high-level signing Conference of the Convention before the end of 2003.

E. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

34. The meeting agreed on the following:

- (a) In order to enhance the validity of the database, effort should be undertaken to collect as much information as possible from other key organizations active in the field of anti-corruption not represented at this meeting, in particular the World Bank.
- (b) CICP's database design was approved by the participating agencies and CICP was encouraged to visit key organizations in Washington (World Bank, IMF, OAS) and New York (UN, agencies) to increase the coverage from the current 20% (378 projects) to 75% (1200 projects). This proactive approach was considered more realistic than paying the travel cost for additional organizations to participate in the interagency meetings.
- (c) Interagency coordination needs to be made top priority so as to eliminate waste and increase impact and visibility in the fight against corruption. All participating

organizations were encouraged to modify their fact sheets to include task managers and their specific tasks that they are currently dealing with based on the anti-corruption initiatives.

- (d) Corruption has to be tackled internally as it presents financial, operational and reputational risks.

35. The following recommendations for further follow-up were agreed upon by the meeting:

- CICIP is to present the interagency anti-corruption coordination process and the respective database at the Global Forum III and the 11th IACC in Seoul and at the signing ceremony for the UN Convention against Corruption in Mexico in December 2003;
- CICIP needs to examine ways in which funding could be obtained from interested Member States for future activities of the IGAC;
- CICIP will contact the Utstein Group in determining to what extent data collection could be mutually supported.
- OIOS will implement its "*Organizational Integrity Initiative*" project with the view to "Mainstreaming Integrity in the UN".

36. The next meeting for the International Group for Anti-Corruption Coordination would be held concurrently with the Global Forum III and the 11th International Anti-Corruption Conference, in Seoul, May 2003, provided that sufficient members of the IGAC would be present in Seoul at that time. Otherwise, another date and place will be determined in consultation with all Members of the IGAC.

F. ANNEXES

1. Agenda of the Third Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting

**Vienna, 23-24 January 2003
Vienna International Centre C-043**

Thursday, 23 January 2003

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| 09:00 | Registration of Participants |
| 09:30 | Opening, chaired by Mr. Jan J.M. van Dijk, Chief, Crime Reduction and Analysis Branch, CICIP

Welcome, by Mr. Antonio Maria Costa, Executive Director, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| 10:00 | Progress made on Interagency Coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The database on interagency coordination and the development of a web site, presented by CICIP- Mainstreaming Integrity throughout the UN System, presented by OIOS |
| 11:00 | Tea/ Coffee Break |
| 11:30 | Presentations by UN Organisations on past, present and future activities as well as coordination and cooperation efforts |
| 13:00 | Lunch |
| 14:30 | Presentations by the non-UN Organisations on past, present, and future activities as well as coordination and cooperation efforts |
| 16:00 | Tea/ Coffee Break |
| 16:30 | Discussion of progress made and challenges ahead |
| 17:30 | Closing of the Day |

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Friday, 24 January 2003

09:30	Mandate, Scope, Strategy, Membership, Structure and Funding of the Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Group
11:00	Tea/ Coffee Break
11:30	Progress on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption
12:30	Lunch
14:00	The Global Forum 3 and the 11th International Anti-Corruption Conference (Seoul, May 2003) - plans and expectations
15:00	Discussion
15:30	Tea/ Coffee Break
16:00	Recommendations and Conclusions
17:30	Closing

2. List of Participants

Ms. Elia Armstrong
Department of Economic and Social Affairs
1 UN Plaza
New York, NY 10017, USA

Mr. Tay Keong Tan and Mr. Mark Gough
Office of Internal Oversight Services
United Nations Headquarters 3527-D
New York, NY 10017, USA

Mr. Tomasz Anusiewicz
United Nations Development Programme
304 East 45 Street
New York, NY 10017, USA

Ms. Ingrid Lehman
Department of Public Information
United Nations Headquarters
New York, NY 10017, USA

Mr. Christopher Speckbacher
Council of Europe
P.O. Box 431 RG
76006 Strasbourg CEDEX, France

Mr. Michael Vollprecht and Mr. Soenke Schmidt
European Commission
Rue de la Loi 200
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

Ms. Enery Quinones
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Château de la Muette, 2 rue André-Pascal
75775 Paris Cedex 16, France

Ms. Malkah Nobigrot
Inter-American Development Bank
1300 New York Avenue
Washington D.C. 20577, USA

Mr. Shahid Sheikh
World Customs Organization
(Customs Co-operation Council)
Rue du Marché 30
B-3210 Brussels, Belgium

Ms. Kimberly Prost
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House
Paul Mall, London SW1Y, United Kingdom

Ms. Lisa Prevenslik-Takeda
Transparency International
International Secretariat
Otto-Suhr-Allee 97-99
10585 Berlin, Germany

Mr. Stuart Gilman
Ethics Resource Center
1747 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Suite 400
Washington, DC 20006, USA

Mr. Jean Mean
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
One Exchange Square
London EC2A 2JN, United Kingdom

Mr. Alberto Perduca
European Anti-Fraud Office, OLAF
European Commission
B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

Ms. Eva Joly
Special Advisor to the Royal Norwegian Government
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway

Mr. Jan van Dijk, Mr. Petter Langseth, Mr. Dimitri Vlassis, Mr. Wolfgang Rhomberg,
Mr. Oliver Stolpe and Ms. Cecilia Riccetti
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
1400-Vienna, Austria

3. List of Documents

The documents submitted can be made available upon request.

- Report of the First Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting, February 2002;
- Report of the Second Interagency Anti-Corruption Coordination Meeting, July 2002;
- Preliminary Analysis of Interagency Coordination and Collaboration;
- Presentations by the Ethics Resource Centre, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO).

