



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

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## Prevention

**Armenia, Australia, Burkina Faso, El Salvador, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar,  
Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland and Yemen: revised draft resolution**

### **Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption**

*The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against  
Corruption,*

*Concerned* about the seriousness of the problems and threats posed by  
corruption to the stability and security of societies, which undermine the institutions  
and values of democracy, ethical values and justice and jeopardize sustainable  
development and the rule of law,

*Highlighting* the importance of the United Nations Convention against  
Corruption<sup>1</sup> and the prominence it has given to the prevention of corruption as part of  
a comprehensive approach to fighting corruption by devoting the entirety of its  
chapter II to measures to prevent corruption,

*Recalling* the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to  
effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat  
corruption and strengthen international cooperation”,<sup>2</sup> adopted on 2 June 2021 by the  
General Assembly at its special session on challenges and measures to prevent and  
combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation, in which Member States  
recognized the need and reaffirmed their responsibility to take urgent action to prevent  
corruption from occurring by putting in place preventive measures, policies and  
practices as outlined in chapter II (Preventive measures) of the Convention against  
Corruption and promoting transparency, accountability, integrity and a culture of  
rejection of corruption at all levels of society as a basis for preventing corruption and  
ending impunity,

*Recognizing* the importance of the prevention of corruption for the broader  
development agenda, including the implementation of Sustainable Development  
Goal 16 and other relevant goals of Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for  
Sustainable Development<sup>3</sup> and other initiatives aimed at strengthening the coordination  
and exchange of such information with development partners,

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

<sup>2</sup> General Assembly resolution S-32/1, annex.

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 70/1.



*Acknowledging* that preventing and combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms is a priority and responsibility of all Member States and thus requires strong political will, the participation of society, strong, fair, effective, impartial, accountable and transparent institutions, comprehensive and balanced anti-corruption frameworks and approaches at all levels and committed enforcement by all jurisdictions in accordance with national legislative systems, as well as prevention, anti-corruption education, training and effective international cooperation, including, where appropriate, in asset recovery,

*Stressing* that preventive measures are one of the most effective means of countering corruption, and recalling in this regard the commitment to prevent and combat corruption in a manner consistent with the obligations of Member States with regard to and with respect for all human rights, justice, democracy and the rule of law at all levels,

*Reaffirming* its resolution 6/1 of 6 November 2015, in which it launched the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, which included the review of chapter II (Preventive measures), and underlining, in view of the ongoing review of the implementation of chapter II of the Convention during the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism, the importance of building legislative and institutional frameworks and capacities consistent with the requirements of that chapter,

*Recalling* its resolution 6/7 of 6 November 2015 on promoting the use of information and communications technologies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and noting the growing importance of using such tools to prevent and combat corrupt practices, to inform appropriate response measures and to share and disclose information, in accordance with the Convention and the domestic law of States parties,

*Recalling also* the progress made by States parties and the secretariat in the implementation of resolution 9/3 of 17 December 2021, entitled “Follow-up to the Abu Dhabi declaration on enhancing collaboration between the supreme audit institutions and anti-corruption bodies to more effectively prevent and fight corruption, and the use of information and communications technologies”, in which the Conference recalled the key role played by the supreme audit institutions in the prevention of and fight against corruption, in particular with regard to promoting integrity, accountability, transparency and the proper management of public affairs and public property, as well as the efficient use of public resources, and underlining the need to maintain efforts in that regard, including during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery,

*Recalling further* its resolution 9/8 of 17 December 2021, entitled “Promoting anti-corruption education, awareness-raising and training”, in which it requested States parties to further strengthen their efforts to support anti-corruption education and raise public awareness of corruption and its negative impact on society through education programmes involving all relevant stakeholders, and acknowledging the progress made by States parties in this regard,

*Highlighting* the importance of strengthening and improving anti-corruption policies by, inter alia, periodically assessing and analysing the efficiency of the preventive measures and by identifying and promoting good practices, as well as identifying challenges therein,

*Acknowledging* the crucial importance of technical assistance, in particular for developing countries, in strengthening structural, institutional and human capacity and thereby facilitating implementation of the provisions of chapter II of the Convention,

*Taking note* of the comprehensive statistical framework for the measurement of corruption developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as encouraged by Member States in the political declaration adopted by the General

Assembly at its special session against corruption of 2021, to support States in their efforts to measure corruption,

*Recalling* its resolutions 7/8 of 10 November 2017, entitled “Corruption in sport”, and 8/4 of 20 December 2019, entitled “Safeguarding sport from corruption”, in which the Conference recognized the importance of preventing and countering corruption in sport,

*Reaffirming* the importance of preventing and countering corruption in sport for States parties, as well as relevant sport-related organizations, federations and associations, welcoming the conferences on safeguarding sport from corruption held in Vienna in June 2018 and September 2019, and noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in particular the development of the publication entitled *Global Report on Corruption in Sport*,

1. *Welcomes* the wide-scale ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, encourages all States parties to promote its universal adherence, and urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as soon as possible;

2. *Calls upon* States parties to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention, including by addressing the recommendations emanating from the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and in the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

3. *Welcomes* the progress made by States parties and the secretariat in the implementation of Conference resolutions 5/4 of 29 November 2013, 6/6 of 6 November 2015, 7/6 of 10 November 2017, 8/8 of 20 December 2019 and 9/6 of 17 December 2021, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, and underlines the need for States parties to maintain and reinforce efforts in that regard by encouraging participation in and the organization of outreach conferences, seminars and workshops, including at the regional level, to promote the effective implementation of the preventive measures against corruption, as outlined in chapter II of the Convention;

4. *Also welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption to facilitate the sharing of information between States parties on their initiatives and good practices, underlines the importance of the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, and encourages States parties to implement them as appropriate;

5. *Acknowledges* that the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption should continue its work to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate on the prevention of corruption and should hold at least two meetings prior to the eleventh session of the Conference;

6. *Encourages* States parties to continue to take measures to identify and promote, as applicable, synergies between preventive and law enforcement approaches to corruption, encourages States parties to share, on a voluntary basis, information on good practices, lessons learned and challenges in identifying interlinkages and promoting synergies between preventive and law enforcement approaches to corruption, and requests the secretariat to continue its efforts to gather, systemize and disseminate information in this regard;

7. *Calls upon* States parties, in line with article 5 of the Convention, to establish and promote effective practices aimed at the prevention of corruption and to periodically evaluate relevant legal instruments and administrative measures with a view to determining their adequacy for effectively preventing and fighting corruption;

8. *Encourages* States parties to strengthen, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, anti-corruption policies and strategies, with a view to enhancing coordination between all national

stakeholders involved in the fight against corruption, by taking advantage of good practices and lessons learned and by implementing recommendations emanating from the Implementation Review Mechanism, in order to effectively prevent and combat corruption and address emerging challenges in the fight against corruption, including new forms of economic and financial crime in relation to corruption and the linkages between corruption and other forms of transnational crime;

9. *Welcomes* the efforts and progress made by States parties to promote awareness-raising, education, training and research in the area of anti-corruption, and encourages States parties to continue to voluntarily provide to the secretariat information on challenges and good practices in anti-corruption awareness-raising, education, training and research, and to continue and enhance the sharing of knowledge;

10. *Also welcomes* the launch by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in December 2021, of the Global Resource for Anti-Corruption Education and Youth Empowerment initiative, which is designed to further promote the role of education and youth in preventing and countering corruption, encourages States parties to further support this initiative through the development of education programmes, including school and university curricula, and requests the Office, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue to support the efforts of States parties to implement the provisions of the Convention through the development of educational material and the delivery of activities to improve initiatives focused on education;

11. *Acknowledges* the organization by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme, the International Anti-Corruption Academy and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, of the Global Conference on Harnessing Data to Improve Corruption Measurement, held in Vienna on 31 August and 1 September 2023, which produced the Vienna Principles towards a Global Framework for the Measurement of Corruption;

12. *Invites* States parties to consider using, where appropriate, the comprehensive statistical framework, developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in close consultation with States parties, to measure corruption, and to provide, on a voluntary basis, feedback and information to the Office on the use and effectiveness of, as well as possible ways to improve, the framework;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide capacity-building and technical assistance on the use of the statistical framework to States parties, upon request and on the basis of their needs and priorities;

14. *Encourages* States parties to implement measures and policies as necessary and in accordance with their domestic law to further support the role of supreme audit institutions in preventing and combating corruption, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue its efforts to gather and disseminate information, in close consultation with States parties, on good practices related to the management of public finances, and to provide States parties with technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request and on the basis of their needs and priorities, to support the implementation of the Convention;

15. *Requests* the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption to consider including, as a topic for discussion at its fifteenth meeting, to be held in 2024, the negative effects of corruption on women and youth and the role played by women and youth in preventing and combating corruption;

16. *Welcomes* the commitment 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, encourages States parties to continue sharing information on a voluntary basis, and requests the secretariat, subject to the

availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its work as an international observatory, including by updating the thematic website of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption and the Tools and the Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge portal with relevant information;

17. *Commends* the secretariat for its important and continuous work, in accordance with article 64 of the Convention, on the preparation of thematic reports on the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, as well as supplementary regional addenda, and requests the secretariat to share those reports with the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption;

18. *Recalls* the Jakarta Statement on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies, developed by the International Conference on Principles for Anti-Corruption Agencies, held in Jakarta on 26 and 27 November 2012, and recalls that the article 6 of the Convention states, inter alia, that each State party shall, in accordance with the fundamental principles of its legal system, ensure the existence of a body or bodies, as appropriate, that prevent corruption, grant the anti-corruption body or bodies the necessary independence to enable them to carry out its or their functions effectively and free from any undue influence and should provide the necessary material resources and specialized staff, as well as the training that such staff may require to carry out their functions;

19. *Calls upon* States parties to preserve, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, the independence of supreme audit institutions and other oversight bodies, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue influence, to implement policies for the effective operation of the institutions and to ensure that the findings and recommendations contained in the reports of these institutions and bodies are adequately addressed, including through corrective action where feasible;

20. *Also calls upon* States parties to enable effective cooperation at the domestic level among, as appropriate, anti-corruption authorities, police, investigative, prosecutorial and judicial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative and oversight bodies, in particular supreme audit institutions, in corruption investigations and proceedings at the national level, in accordance with domestic legal systems;

21. *Further calls upon* States parties to take measures to enhance integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law in public administration, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, including through the promotion of effective public service delivery, the use of information and communications technologies and the establishment of measures and systems to facilitate the reporting of incidents that may be considered to constitute offences established in accordance with the Convention;

22. *Encourages* States parties to promote the integrity and accountability of their criminal justice systems while respecting the independence of the judiciary, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, and welcomes the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in this regard;

23. *Calls upon* States parties to strengthen measures to prevent corruption in the public procurement process and the management of public finances, as well as to ensure adequate access to information, and to promote, as appropriate, the involvement of the private sector in the prevention of corruption;

24. *Encourages* States parties, where appropriate, to include anti-corruption provisions in contracts and, when awarding public procurement contracts, to take into account whether natural or legal persons have been determined to have committed acts of corruption and any mitigating factors, as appropriate, and to consider establishing appropriate registries, in accordance with domestic law, while respecting the protection of personal data and privacy rights;

25. *Calls upon* States parties to use the Convention as a framework for the development of tailored anti-corruption safeguards, including in sectors that may have a greater vulnerability to corruption, and requests the secretariat to assist States parties in doing so, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

26. *Encourages* States parties, in line with article 9, paragraph 2, of the Convention, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, to incorporate and implement corruption risk management processes, in particular in public institutions and other institutions entrusted with the management of public finances, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support States parties, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, in this regard;

27. *Calls upon* States parties to take effective measures at the domestic level to prevent, investigate and prosecute acts of corruption and related offences involving members of national parliaments at all levels, in accordance with the Convention, while taking into account questions of privileges and immunities, as well as of jurisdiction, as appropriate, with a view to promoting the highest ethical standards as an essential element for maintaining public trust, to strengthen interparliamentary dialogue and cooperation, including in coordination with the Inter-Parliamentary Union and similar organizations, as appropriate, to promote the exchange of good practices relating to legislation, review and oversight controls in the fight against corruption and to consider implementing those good practices in domestic law;

28. *Urges* States parties to take the necessary measures, including legislative and administrative measures, to prevent the bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations, embezzlement, money-laundering and obstruction of justice by implementing their relevant obligations under articles 15, 16, 17, 23, 25 and 27, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and invites States parties to consider adopting measures, subject to their constitutions and the fundamental principles of their legal systems, and as may be necessary, to criminalize trading in influence, the abuse of functions and illicit enrichment, that is, a significant increase in the assets of a public official that he or she cannot reasonably explain in relation to his or her lawful incomes, bribery and embezzlement in the private sector and concealment, drawing on the observations and best practices emanating from the Implementation Review Mechanism and, to the degree possible, to go beyond the minimum and adopt additional measures for preventing and combating corruption;

29. *Reiterates* the importance of efforts by States parties to implement, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic legal systems, the measures outlined in article 12 of the Convention, which are designed to prevent, detect and combat corruption involving the private sector by, inter alia, promoting the development of standards and procedures designed to safeguard business integrity, including codes of conduct and by promoting transparency and the use of good commercial practices among businesses and in the contractual relations of businesses with States;

30. *Encourages* States parties, with the assistance of the secretariat and in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations, where appropriate, to continue strengthening public-private partnerships in the prevention of and the fight against corruption by, inter alia, facilitating the adoption of domestic legislation or regulations implementing article 12 of the Convention, where appropriate and necessary, organizing opportunities for the exchange of relevant experience and good practices in this field and raising awareness of the principles of the Convention within the private sector;

31. *Calls upon* States parties to promote, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, the adoption, maintenance and strengthening of systems that promote transparency and prevent conflicts of interest and, where appropriate, to make use of innovative and digital instruments in this field;

32. *Welcomes* the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on judicial integrity and education, and requests the Office to continue, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources and in close consultation with States parties, its efforts to promote education on the rule of law, anti-corruption and crime prevention and criminal justice in collaboration with relevant stakeholders;

33. *Encourages* States parties to enhance their efforts to prevent and counter corruption in sport and, in this regard, stresses the importance of robust legislative and law enforcement measures, notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Programme on Safeguarding Sport from Corruption and Economic Crime, and urges States parties to consider supporting relevant programmes, projects, task forces, expert groups and existing initiatives at the national, regional and international levels that contribute to the prevention of corruption in sport and promote and enhance cooperation and good practices among law enforcement and criminal justice authorities and corruption prevention authorities, lawmakers, policymakers and sports organizations, in accordance with domestic law;

34. *Invites* States parties to take advantage of capacity-building and training programmes provided by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other relevant international organizations and institutions, such as the International Anti-Corruption Academy, to increase public awareness, integrity and knowledge in relation to preventing and combating corruption;

35. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide and develop capacity-building initiatives, including new knowledge products, guidance notes on implementation of chapter II of the Convention and technical tools, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, on measures to prevent corruption, identify comparative good practices and facilitate the exchange of expertise and lessons learned among States parties;

36. *Encourages* States parties to take measures within their means and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, to promote the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, the private sector, academia, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and fight against corruption, and to take into consideration, inter alia, the important role of the media in raising public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption;

37. *Requests* the secretariat to continue, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to provide technical assistance to States parties, in particular 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 process for the review of implementation of chapter II of the Convention;

38. *Underlines* the importance of providing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encourages 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;

39. *Requests* the secretariat to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption at its fifteenth and sixteenth meetings and to the Conference at its eleventh session;

40. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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