



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

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Prevention

Chile, Ecuador, Ghana, Morocco, Norway, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

Addressing the societal impacts 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 achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,¹ our joint plan of action for people, planet and prosperity, including our efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, to build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and to fulfil the pledge made in the 2030 Agenda to leave no one behind,

Acknowledging the strong commitment of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,² as the only holistic, legally binding, universal instrument against corruption, and the need for the full and effective implementation of the obligations of the Convention,

Reaffirming that States parties shall implement their obligations under the Convention, bearing in mind that the prevention and eradication of corruption is the responsibility of all States, in a manner consistent with the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States and that of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other States,

Recognizing the significance of different national realities, perspectives, policies and priorities, as well as cultural diversity and religious values, when designing and implementing programmes and policies, in accordance with domestic law, to fulfil the obligations of States parties under the Convention,

Recalling the commitments made in the political declaration entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation”, adopted by the General Assembly at its special session against corruption on 2 June 2021,³

¹ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

³ General Assembly resolution S-32/1, annex.



Reiterating our common commitment to the empowerment of women and girls to further enhance national and international policies and programmes to prevent and fight corruption, including through their effective and meaningful participation in sustainable development and their meaningful participation in decision-making processes and public life,

Recognizing that the effective and meaningful participation of women and girls in public life is essential, and that, in this regard, intensified efforts are needed to develop and implement policies and programmes to prevent and combat corruption and to raise the awareness and enhance the ability of women and girls with respect to resisting, reporting and seeking redress against corruption, taking into account the relevant experiences of women and girls,

Urging States parties to improve their understanding of the ways in which corruption can affect women and men differently and to continue to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, including by mainstreaming a gender perspective into relevant legislation, policy development, research, projects and programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic law,

Noting with appreciation the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,⁴ which advances the goals of equality, development and peace for all women everywhere in the interest of all humanity, and the outcomes of its review conferences, and recalling the commitment expressed in the Kyoto Declaration on Advancing Crime Prevention, Criminal Justice and the Rule of Law: Towards the Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development⁵ to take further concrete action to ensure the full, effective and accelerated implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Recalling its resolution 9/4 of 17 December 2021, entitled “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption at regional levels”, in which States parties acknowledged that United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime regional platforms should consider mainstreaming a gender perspective into their activities while continuing to promote the role of women in preventing and combating corruption, including in relevant legislation, policy development, research, projects and programmes, as appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the domestic law of States parties,

Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in supporting States parties in the implementation of Conference resolution 9/4,

Recognizing that women and girls have specific and diverse health needs and that corruption can have a negative impact on their rights to access quality and affordable health services, especially for those in vulnerable situations,

Recognizing also that demanding sex or acts of a sexual nature within the context of the abuse of authority may be considered a particular form of corruption, which is primarily perpetrated against women and girls, and concerned about the serious negative impact of such situations on them,

Recalling article 13 of the Convention, which requires States parties to take appropriate measures, within their means and in accordance with fundamental principles of their domestic law, to promote the active participation of society, such as women’s and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption and to raise public awareness regarding the existence, causes and gravity of and the threat posed by corruption,

1. *Encourages* States parties to take measures, where necessary and in accordance with the fundamental principles of domestic law, to mainstream a gender perspective into preventive anti-corruption policies and strategies and, in accordance

⁴ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4–15 September 1995 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

⁵ General Assembly resolution 76/181, annex.

with articles 32 and 33 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, to provide effective protection from potential retaliation or intimidation for those affected by corruption, as well as for witnesses and experts who give testimony concerning offences established in accordance with the Convention and, as appropriate, for their relatives and other persons close to them;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to mainstream a gender perspective into its relevant anti-corruption activities and programmes, in accordance with resolution 9/1 of 17 December 2021, entitled “Sharm el-Sheikh declaration on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery”, and in cooperation with States parties based on the fundamental principles of domestic law;

3. *Encourages* States parties to conduct further research on how corruption undermines gender equality and the principle of equality before the law, to compile good practices of States parties on improving equitable access to justice for all persons, and to develop recommendations for appropriate measures to be taken in this regard, and requests States parties to share their experiences with the Conference;

4. *Also encourages* States parties, in accordance with their national laws and relevant international obligations, to enhance the empowerment of women and girls through anti-corruption education and training programmes at all levels of education, as appropriate, as well as education and training programmes for public officials and the private sector, in order to promote a whole-of-society approach to preventing and combating corruption, especially for those in positions vulnerable to corruption, thereby further raising awareness and fostering a culture of non-acceptance of corruption;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to promote anti-corruption measures to ensure that women, men, girls and boys have equitable access to life-saving treatments, affordable medicines and other health-care services;

6. *Encourages* States parties to raise awareness that demanding sex or acts of a sexual nature within the context of the abuse of authority may be considered a particular form of corruption, and to close potential legislative gaps, as necessary, and take further measures, as needed and appropriate, in order to prevent and prosecute such forms of corruption effectively;

7. *Also encourages* States parties to promote the meaningful participation and engagement of, and cooperation with, women’s and community-based organizations that support women in the policy development, planning, implementation and monitoring of their anti-corruption programmes;

8. *Further encourages* States parties to promote the meaningful participation, leadership and representation of women and girls in anti-corruption activities, programmes and initiatives, including by developing robust awareness programmes that address challenges to their participation;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, based on their priorities and needs, with a view to supporting the implementation of the present resolution;

10. *Encourages* States parties to consider carrying out surveys on the views and experiences of corruption, including its impact on women, men, girls and boys, through the collection of disaggregated corruption data, with a view to developing effective anti-corruption policies and strategies consistent with the Convention, and to voluntarily share the results of these efforts with other States parties through the Conference and at relevant meetings of its subsidiary bodies;

11. *Also encourages* States parties to share with each other, on a voluntary basis, good practices and experiences relating to their anti-corruption prevention efforts for promoting the empowerment of women and girls and to include, in this regard, their experiences of how to involve actors outside the public sector;

12. *Requests* the secretariat to continue sharing information with relevant United Nations entities in order to promote the purposes identified in the present resolution;

13. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide, on a voluntary basis, extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United Nations.
