



# UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

**CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTION, SEVENTH SESSION  
Vienna, Austria, 6-10 November 2017**

**SPECIAL EVENT**

***Putting the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption into practice:  
implementing robust anti-corruption frameworks and bodies***

**6 November 2017, 2 p.m.- 3.15 p.m.**

**CONFERENCE ROOM M3**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

This side event will offer concrete examples of "good practices" in the prevention of corruption - notably through national experiences in France and Morocco - and their response to the "Marrakech Declaration" IAACA 2011, formally adopted by the Convention of the States Parties. This special event, with statements by high-level Moroccan and French representatives, will be opened by UNODC Executive Director Mr. Yury FEDOTOV and will be preceded by a reception.

## **II. PANELLISTS**

- UNODC:
  - o Opening remarks by UNODC Executive Director, Mr. Yury FEDOTOV
  - o Ms. Candice WELSCH, Chief of the Implementation Support Section, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch
- Morocco:
  - o Mr. Mohammed BENABDELKADER, Minister Delegate to the Head of Government in charge of Public Service and Administration Modernisation
  - o Mr. Abdellatif MOUATADID, Director of Support, Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (ICPC)
- France:
  - o Mr. Charles DUCHAINE, Director of the French Anticorruption Agency (AFA)
  - o H.E. Mr. Jean-Claude BRUNET, Special Representative for the Fight against Transnational Crime and Illicit Trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons

**Moderator:** H.E. Mr. Jean-Louis FALCONI, Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations Office and International Organisations in Vienna

### III. FORMAT AND AGENDA

The panel discussion opened by UNODC Executive Director Yury FEDOTOV will focus on the implementation of the UN Convention against corruption and its related instruments, including the Marrakech Declaration, by emphasizing one of its core issues within this 7<sup>th</sup> COSP: How to better prevent corruption in all its dimensions from bribery over concussion to embezzlement of public funds? The floor will be given to high ranking panelists from France, Morocco and UNODC Secretariat to provide an overview of recent national efforts for increased efficiency in preventing corruption both in the public and in the private sectors. Concrete examples of efficient measures and legal frameworks will be presented and discussed, especially with respect to the key role of specialized national anticorruption bodies. The presentations will be followed by an open discussion with the audience.

The UNODC has conducted a large number of initiatives to support the implementation of the *Marrakech Declaration on the Prevention of Corruption*, adopted by the Conference of the States Parties in 2011 and of the two follow up resolutions (5/4 and 6/6). UNODC has supported many States parties in establishing or revising anti-corruption strategies and a specialized publication in this area was produced. The Office provided significant support at the global, regional and national levels to strengthen prevention of corruption bodies that are both crucial partners as well as recipients of technical support. UNODC also engaged in enhancing integrity, transparency, accountability of the public sector in several countries, in particular with regard to developing effective asset declaration systems, addressing conflict of interests and developing codes of conduct. Preventing corruption in public procurements was also one of the priorities of UNODC; the Office worked at the regional and national levels with procurement bodies of various States parties to the Convention for the development of corruption risk assessment methodologies. Other significant activities covered promoting integrity in the judiciary, preventing corruption in the private sector and working with the civil society, academia and media to develop education and awareness programmes against corruption for practitioners as well as the broader public.

In response to its commitments at the international level in the fight against corruption, the Kingdom of Morocco had ratified in 2007 the UN convention against Corruption (UNCAC). As a result, Morocco had led several projects both at regulatory and institutional level in order to meet the recommendations of the United Nations, namely, the adoption of a national strategy to prevent and fight against corruption at the end of 2015. It has adopted a vision which aims to promote integrity and reduce significantly corruption in Morocco by 2025; in addition to the creation of an authority for corruption prevention. This is how the Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (ICPC) came into being in 2007. During its few years of existence, the ICPC was devoted, with more or less success, in the difficult process of fighting corruption within the limits drawn in its creation decree. In 2011, it is the new Constitution of the Kingdom which brought a new dynamic in that process by raising the ICPC to the rank of constitutional institutions. Thus, the ICPC becomes the National Authority of Probity, Prevention and Fight against Corruption (INPLC), endowed with prerogatives and expanded powers that will enable it to carry on the fight against corruption in Morocco with more effectiveness and efficiency.

The French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA) is a national authority created by the law of 9 December 2016 on transparency, the fight against corruption and the modernization of economic life. It shall assist the competent authorities and the persons concerned in preventing and detecting corruption, trading in influence, misappropriation, illegal taking of property, interest, embezzlement of public funds and favoritism. Its expertise can be sought by jurisdictions, large companies, administrations or communities. The AFA is headed by a senior member of the Judiciary, Charles Duchaine, appointed by the President of the Republic for a six-year non-renewable term. The French Anti-Corruption Agency has an administrative supervisory power enabling it to verify the reality and the effectiveness of anti-corruption compliance mechanisms implemented, in particular by public- and private-owned companies, public administrations or local authorities. This control applies both to state administrations and local and regional authorities and to economic actors (private or public enterprises).

This roundtable will be preceded by a reception open to all participants.  
Translation English/French will be offered.

#### **IV. PUBLICATIONS**

For further information:

- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime:
- French Anti-Corruption Agency (AFA):
  - o Website: <https://www.economie.gouv.fr/afa/lagence>
  - o Contact : [international@afa.gouv.fr](mailto:international@afa.gouv.fr)
- Moroccan Central Authority for Corruption Prevention (ICPC) : <http://www.icpc.ma/>