



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

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Report of the eleventh open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 November 2022

I. Introduction

1. In its resolutions 4/2, 5/1, 7/1 and 8/1, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption convened and directed the work of the open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting on international cooperation to advise and assist it with respect to the implementation of chapter IV of the Convention. The Conference also welcomed the outcome of the expert meetings and invited the expert meeting to propose future agenda items.

2. In its resolution 9/1, 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 its resolution 9/2, entitled “Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthening international cooperation: follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly against corruption”, the Conference provided further mandates for the expert meeting.

II. Organization of the meeting

A. Opening of the meeting

3. The eleventh open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Vienna from 7 to 11 November 2022, in a hybrid format (in person and online).

4. The open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation held 10 meetings, which were chaired by Amr Adel Hosny (Egypt), President-designate of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, and Aftab Ahmad Khokher (Pakistan), Vice-President of the Conference. The expert meeting considered items 1, 2 and 5 of the agenda for its eleventh meeting. In addition, the expert meeting considered items 3 and 4 of its agenda jointly with the Implementation Review Group and the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery.



B. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

5. On 7 November 2022, the expert meeting adopted the following agenda:
 1. Opening of the meeting.
 2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
 3. Implementation of chapter IV of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: lessons learned, good practices and challenges.
 4. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation.
 5. Adoption of the report.

C. Attendance

6. The following States parties to the Convention were represented at the expert meeting: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eswatini, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libya, Lithuania, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Türkiye, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

7. The European Union, a regional economic integration organization that is a party to the Convention, was represented at the meeting.

8. In accordance with rule 2 of Conference resolution 4/5, the Conference decided that intergovernmental organizations, Secretariat units, United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system may be invited to participate in the sessions of the Implementation Review Group.

9. The following Secretariat units, United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network and specialized agencies of the United Nations system were represented by observers: Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Basel Institute on Governance, Department of Peace Operations of the Secretariat, Integrated Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General/United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, United Nations Development Programme, University for Peace, World Bank and World Food Programme.

10. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: Asian-African Legal Consultative Organization, Central Asian Regional Information

and Coordination Centre, Commonwealth of Independent States, Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, Council of Europe, European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol), International Anti-Corruption Academy, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), International Development Law Organization, Interparliamentary Assembly of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Inter-Parliamentary Union, League of Arab States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean and Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative.

11. The following observer State was also represented: Andorra.

III. Implementation of chapter IV of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: lessons learned, good practices and challenges

12. A representative of the secretariat provided an update on the implementation of the mandates emanating from the relevant resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and from previous expert meetings, referring to the note by the Secretariat on progress in implementing the mandates of the open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the Convention (CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/2). She provided an overview of the information and knowledge products relevant to the implementation of chapter IV of the Convention that had been developed and disseminated since the last meeting, either independently by the secretariat or jointly with the World Bank in the framework of the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, and through the Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) portal or the Sharing Electronic Resources and Laws on Crime (SHERLOC) knowledge management portal. In addition, she provided the meeting with an update on the work of the Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities (GlobE Network), which currently included 126 authorities from 69 States parties to the Convention and one observer. The Network had held two plenary meetings, during which it had adopted its charter, established its governance structure and agreed on an interim solution for secure communication. The representative noted that the third plenary meeting would be held in Madrid from 15 to 17 November 2022. Lastly, she provided updates on the capacity-building and advisory services provided by UNODC at the global, regional and national levels.

13. Another representative of the secretariat provided an overview of the salient outcomes of the deliberations of the Working Group on International Cooperation, established under the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, at its thirteenth meeting, held in May 2022. At that meeting, the Working Group had discussed issues relating to the transfer of sentenced persons, an area that had been particularly affected during the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Moreover, the Working Group on International Cooperation and the Working Group of Government Experts on Technical Assistance had held a joint thematic discussion regarding the application of the Organized Crime Convention for preventing and combating transnational organized crimes that affect the environment and had adopted pertinent recommendations that had been endorsed by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eleventh session, in October 2022. The working groups had further discussed current developments and progress with regard to the Mechanism for the Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto. The next meeting of the Working Group on International Cooperation would be held on 11 and 12 September 2023, following the week of scheduled intergovernmental meetings related to the Convention against Corruption.

14. In the ensuing discussion, speakers reiterated the importance of international cooperation in combating corruption in today's interconnected world, including for asset recovery purposes, especially through the timely exchange of information and coordinated and collective responses on both formal and informal platforms, and in line with chapter IV of the Convention against Corruption.

15. Several speakers provided updates on their countries' efforts to improve their legal frameworks for international cooperation and to address relevant recommendations stemming from their implementation review reports, including by enacting mutual legal assistance legislation and signing memorandums of understanding and cooperation agreements with counterparts.

16. Several speakers highlighted challenges to international cooperation, including delays in responses to mutual legal assistance requests, the lack of centralized registers of corporate and beneficial owners at the domestic level and the refusal of requests on the ground of bank secrecy or on the basis of political motivations. One speaker, referring to article 44, paragraph 4, of the Convention, according to which States parties, when using the Convention as the basis for extradition, are not to consider any of the offences established in accordance with the Convention to be a political offence, provided several examples in which extradition requests sent by his country had been rejected on the basis of political motivations.

17. Several speakers called upon States parties to build the capacities of their competent authorities and review their internal procedures to expedite responses to requests from foreign counterparts. In that context, several speakers called upon UNODC to continue its support for States parties through technical assistance programmes.

18. Several speakers highlighted the importance of direct cooperation prior to sending formal requests for mutual legal assistance and encouraged States parties to join informal international cooperation networks, including the GlobE Network.

19. One speaker encouraged the expert meeting to explore, in its future meetings, ways of strengthening central authorities for international cooperation and to discuss the important role of informal networks in facilitating international cooperation.

20. The speakers from the Republic of Korea and Thailand briefed the meeting on the conference room paper entitled "Recommendations from the Regional Anti-Corruption Conference for Law Enforcement Professionals in South-East Asia", jointly submitted to the expert meeting by their respective permanent missions. The paper included the outcome document of the regional event, which had been co-organized by the two countries in cooperation with UNODC and held in Bangkok in August 2022.

Panel discussions on strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery (follow-up to the Sharm el-Sheikh declaration)

21. A representative of the secretariat introduced the conference room paper prepared pursuant to Conference resolution 9/1 (CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/CRP.1), which contained information provided by 23 States parties in response to a questionnaire developed by the secretariat on identifying, preventing and responding to corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery, including through international cooperation. The representative introduced highlights concerning the three topics discussed in the paper, namely: (a) addressing corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response at the domestic level; (b) the impact of emergency and crisis response and recovery on international cooperation, as well as measures to respond to corruption in those contexts, including through international cooperation; and (c) enhancing knowledge of the links between corruption and other forms of crime, including during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery. She noted that the most prevalent typologies of corruption risks reported by States parties were conflicts of interest, excessive and improper use

of non-competitive and emergency procurement procedures, bid-rigging, misappropriation of public funds destined to mitigate the effects of emergencies, and irregularities in international public procurement. In concluding, she noted that the thematic discussion would help to inform the development of non-binding guidelines on strengthening international and multilateral cooperation in accordance with paragraph 23 of Conference resolution 9/1.

22. To facilitate the deliberations under the agenda item, and in line with Conference resolution 9/1, two thematic panel discussions were held on the topic of strengthening international cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery.

23. In his introductory remarks, the panellist from Egypt explained the importance of the 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, which had been proposed by his country and adopted by the Conference at its ninth session. He noted that the choice of the topic of the declaration had been based on the need to foster multilateral anti-corruption efforts in times of emergency and crisis, when corruption risks increased and transcended national borders, and the importance of choosing a topic that would remain relevant beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. The panellist further noted that Egypt was organizing an expert meeting to develop a guide for the implementation of the declaration. The meeting would be held on 12 and 13 December 2022 at the National Anti-Corruption Academy of the Administrative Control Authority in Cairo, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. In addition, the panellist listed a number of measures taken domestically by Egypt to enhance the prevention of and fight against corruption in times of emergency and crisis response and recovery, including: (a) establishing a unified procurement process for all supplies, medicines and COVID-19 vaccines; (b) developing a government services portal to guarantee the availability of transparent and fair bidding data; (c) publishing information on the stimulus packages adopted in response to the pandemic; (d) providing mechanisms to receive and respond to complaints related to the COVID-19 pandemic; and (e) strengthening partnerships among the private and public sectors and civil society. In addition, Egypt had taken measures in the field of digital transformation, including the use of artificial intelligence.

24. The panellist highlighted the importance of informal international cooperation mechanisms in times of crisis and emergency and encouraged competent authorities from States parties to join the GlobE Network, to strengthen informal and direct consultations among counterparts prior to the sending of mutual legal assistance requests, to develop regional anti-corruption policies and joint training programmes, to conclude bilateral arrangements for informal cooperation in the exchange of information and in investigations, especially in times of crisis, and to engage in informal and spontaneous cooperation even in the absence of bilateral or multilateral arrangements. The panellist further provided case examples of successful international cooperation in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

25. The panellist from Brazil highlighted the role of existing databases in the prevention and detection of corruption during the COVID-19 pandemic and how they were used as tools for sharing information both domestically and internationally. She also highlighted the importance of cross-checking the information in those databases in order to prevent fraud and identify the beneficiaries of financial assistance aimed at mitigating the effects of the pandemic, and of ensuring that such funds reached the most vulnerable groups. In addition, the panellist focused on challenges in the use of information and communications technologies, such as difficulties in ensuring that confidential information was secure, the need to carry out regular updates of data and the high degree of inter-institutional coordination needed. With regard to overcoming such challenges, the panellist referred to mechanisms to enhance communication among institutions, including informally, and the timely design of policies to strengthen domestic coordination.

26. The panellist from the United States focused on the role of technology in strengthening international cooperation, including in emergency and crisis situations. She highlighted her country's transition from paper-based to digital files with the implementation of an electronic case management system, which included a designated inbox for the submission of electronic mutual legal assistance requests. The move to an electronic system had also enabled the central authority to maintain communication with prosecutors working on cases at the national level and to obtain regular updates regarding the time frames for their return to normal operations during times of emergencies, including natural disasters. In terms of challenges, the panellist noted that advances in technology had mitigated the potential negative consequences. Portable hard drives or compact discs had been used to address challenges associated with digital files that were too large to send through regular channels. She also noted the need to overcome requirements to use paper-based copies and wet-ink signatures rather than digital signatures in foreign jurisdictions. The panellist further emphasized the role played by a strong central authority as a point of contact, in particular an authority that was properly staffed and able to make decisions regarding appropriate procedures for the use of digital files. The panellist also highlighted key aspects of enabling environments for maintaining the continuity of mutual legal assistance during times of emergencies, such as regular communication with foreign counterparts and flexible approaches, whenever possible, as well as the provision of certificates of authenticity or explanations regarding the strength of digital signatures in order to meet requirements for the admission of digital evidence in foreign jurisdictions.

27. The panellist from Australia highlighted the importance of partnering with actors outside the public sector in order to better counter corruption by presenting the country's Fintel Alliance, an initiative launched by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre that brought together 29 government, law enforcement and private sector organizations to support law enforcement investigations, increase financial sector resilience and protect vulnerable communities from criminal exploitation. Two information-sharing hubs fostered collaboration: an operations hub in which partners exchanged and analysed financial intelligence in person, and an innovation hub that afforded opportunities for partners to co-design, test and assess new technology solutions for financial intelligence gathering and analysis, such as blockchain technology. The Alliance envisioned cooperation broadly, bringing together representatives from national authorities and the private sector to develop shared strategies and collaborative policies, engage in joint projects, share intelligence and leverage each other's skills to build capacity and foster greater international cooperation. Key lessons learned included the need to develop guidance and indicators to measure achievements and the need to use data analysis tools and match data sets to better identify and understand criminal activity. The panellist also emphasized the benefits of establishing relationships with partners in foreign countries and non-governmental organizations regarding areas of common focus, such as anti-corruption activities. In that regard, he shared information on his country's strategic partnership framework, which set clear expectations for partner engagement, including zero tolerance for corruption, exploitation and crime.

28. In presenting challenges and possible solutions relating to mutual legal assistance during times of emergency, the panellist from Romania referred to logistical, substantive and procedural challenges. Logistical challenges included the absence of government personnel and difficulties in transmitting documents, while substantive challenges included understanding new typologies of crime, such as corruption in public procurement, financial support, permits and licensing. Procedural challenges included executing mutual legal assistance requests aimed at holding hearings by videoconference or in the presence of magistrates. Good practices in that regard included using electronic means of communication and hybrid work environments, strong inter-agency coordination before mutual legal assistance requests were made, close contact with the judiciary, informal communication channels, networks such as the GlobE Network and the building of mutual trust through continuous dialogue with foreign counterparts. Possible recommendations for

strengthening international cooperation in emergency contexts included digitalization of the work of central authorities and the judiciary, flexible approaches in mutual legal assistance practice, such as accepting documents through any means capable of producing a written form, judicial and law enforcement networks and informal contacts, and the holding of periodic bilateral meetings.

29. The panellist from Italy gave a presentation on good practices and challenges concerning international cooperation to prevent, identify and prosecute corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery. He noted a number of legislative and institutional measures that Italy had implemented during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, both at the national and international levels. Those measures included enacting special legislation to face crisis challenges, promoting national and international institutional coordination and fostering interoperability between information systems. Furthermore, from an institutional perspective, he highlighted the role of his country's National Anti-Corruption Authority in the prevention of and fight against corruption in public procurement during the pandemic through the identification of risks, capacity-building, the strengthening of collaborative supervision, and support for pre-litigation mechanisms. In addition, the panellist described a project led by the National Anti-Corruption Authority with the aim of developing a framework to better understand corruption risk indicators, including during times of emergencies. He also provided several examples of such indicators and referred to an online platform on which they would be further analysed and published. Lastly, the panellist referred to ongoing work by Italy to develop a resolution on the links between corruption and other forms of crime, especially organized crime, building on the Group of 20 high-level principles on corruption related to organized crime developed under the Italian presidency of the Group.

30. The panellist from the World Bank reported on actions taken by his organization to help countries strengthen their pandemic response and health-care systems. The World Bank was providing \$160 billion over 15 months to help countries to address the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 77 countries had benefited from the dedicated COVID-19 fast-track facility, and 43 International Development Association countries had applied for the Debt Service Suspension Initiative as of September 2022. The panellist emphasized the commitment of the World Bank to proactively upholding strong fiduciary standards for emergency operations through extensive due diligence, ex post reviews of contracts, enhanced implementation support, strengthened oversight, beneficiary feedback mechanisms, consultations with communities and local leaders, and other transparency and accountability measures. Finally, the panellist referred to a report entitled *Enhancing Government Effectiveness and Transparency: The Fight against Corruption*, published by the World Bank in September 2020. The report covered challenges and trends in addressing corruption in five key thematic areas, namely, public procurement, public infrastructure, State-owned enterprises, customs administration and the delivery of services in selected sectors, such as health care, and it provided tools and solutions that were useful to a broader audience.

31. The panellist from OECD presented the "Global law enforcement response to corruption in crisis situations: practical guidelines" project, launched by the OECD Anti-Corruption Division in September 2020. The aim of the project was to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement practitioners to detect, investigate and prosecute corruption in emergency and crisis situations. The project focused on areas that were particularly prone to corruption or essential in exposing corruption in times of crisis, such as emergency public procurement and the use of stimulus packages, whistleblower reporting and protection, inter-agency cooperation between law enforcement authorities, tax agencies, national audit authorities and other internal control units, international cooperation and the use of new technologies in detecting and investigating crisis-related corruption. Practical guidelines were being developed on the basis of good practices identified in a series of case studies that had been produced through structured engagement with law enforcement practitioners, peer-learning webinars, focused sessions and external research. On the basis of feedback from law

enforcement officials, an outline containing the main topics and draft structure of the guidelines had been developed in June 2021. The project findings would also be used as a basis for drafting a law enforcement training curriculum.

32. In the ensuing discussion, speakers emphasized the importance of the principles set forth in Conference resolution 9/1 and expressed appreciation for the detailed analysis in the conference room paper that had been prepared by the secretariat.

33. At the domestic level, on the topic of the prevention of corruption during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery, speakers emphasized the importance of inter-institutional coordination and rapid communication between national institutions to facilitate access to government-held databases, which enabled the cross-checking and verification of the use of emergency response funds. Speakers noted that understanding each institution's policy for accessing databases was important and had presented challenges during the recent COVID-19 pandemic, when new policies had been drafted quickly without prior consultation. One speaker emphasized the need to promote and implement preventive measures in addition to enforcement during times of emergencies, including by fostering a culture of integrity. Another speaker referred to a national plan that had been adopted in his country to implement electronic governance in different ministries and government bodies in order to strengthen anti-corruption efforts. In that context, he referred to inter-agency commissions and task forces that had been established to enhance the coordination and management of government activities, as well as a programme to connect the databases of regulatory and supervisory authorities. Several speakers highlighted transparency measures adopted during times of emergencies and crisis response and recovery, such as the provision of access to public information and transparency registers of legal entities and their beneficial owners, including those that contracted with governments. In that regard, several speakers highlighted the importance of the use of innovative information and communications technologies, and also emphasized the issues of data protection and the security of databases. In addition, some speakers emphasized the importance of raising awareness of the risks of corruption in both the public and private sectors. National strategies and specialized bodies in the field of preventing and combating corruption were also noted as key preventive measures, together with mechanisms to facilitate the reporting of corruption and protect reporting persons during times of emergencies.

34. Concerning specific mitigation measures taken at the national level, speakers noted measures such as conducting investigations or undertaking real-time audits, as well as committing resources to address specific predatory practices during emergencies, including through multi-agency task forces and coordinated platforms and communication channels aimed at countering manipulated claims for relief and procurement fraud, and capacity-building programmes for law enforcement and prevention authorities. Leveraging the expertise and information held by the private sector and engaging in public-private partnerships to support both preventive and law enforcement measures were emphasized. Emphasis was also placed more broadly on the need to encourage the participation of non-governmental actors or to engage them in the monitoring of government action in order to ensure public trust in institutions through the provision of timely access to all relevant information. In that regard, the importance of providing accurate, high-quality data to improve knowledge regarding government processes and to facilitate such monitoring was highlighted, including with regard to public procurement during times of emergencies. Further mitigation measures mentioned with respect to public procurement included opportunities for electronic tendering and enhanced verification of asset and interest declarations to identify and manage potential conflicts of interest, and the potential use of artificial intelligence.

35. With regard to international and multilateral cooperation, speakers focused on the importance of informal cooperation prior to sending formal mutual legal assistance requests, particularly during times of emergencies. Such cooperation could, for example, be achieved directly between central authorities or through police-to-police channels. The establishment of solid informal bilateral arrangements and the

use of liaison officers and focal points, as well as informal cooperation channels such as the GlobE Network, were emphasized. Speakers also mentioned the use of the Convention as a legal basis for such cooperation, including for the spontaneous exchange of information in the absence of a treaty. Informal meetings of practitioners, as well as multilateral forums such as the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, also presented good networking opportunities. Such meetings were instrumental in building trust and fostering international cooperation, including during times of crises and emergencies. One speaker inquired whether a repository of information on countries that accepted international requests through electronic means existed. In that regard, a representative of the secretariat noted that consideration could be given to including in the UNODC online directory of competent national authorities information on countries' procedural requirements or practices in accepting international cooperation requests through electronic means, where such information was available. Some speakers highlighted the importance of having internal procedures to expedite the processing of international cooperation responses.

36. In addition to its use in e-governance to reduce corruption risks at the domestic level, the importance of technology, including the ability to send and receive international cooperation requests digitally, was highlighted by many speakers as an enabling factor to facilitate international cooperation. In that context, sending files in encrypted formats, with passwords sent separately, was mentioned as an effective measure to ensure the protection of electronic requests. The authenticity of mutual legal assistance requests could be ensured through established contacts between central authorities and the certification of submitted documents and materials. The use of digital tools to enhance mutual legal assistance workflows, such as integrated tracking systems and case management systems, was also highlighted. Several speakers emphasized the need to share experiences and provide technical assistance to strengthen international cooperation, in particular through the use of technology.

37. Several speakers referred to the typologies of corruption identified in different emergency and crisis situations, as well as their linkages to other forms of crime, in particular organized crime and economic crime, including money-laundering, as outlined in the conference room paper. Some States had adopted relevant strategies and cross-sectoral coordination bodies to address corruption linked to money-laundering, terrorist financing and other crimes and to strengthen cooperation and coordination at the policymaking level, including with non-governmental stakeholders. The strategies, legislation and institutional mechanisms served to strengthen the identification, assessment, understanding and mitigation of risks of corruption linked to other typologies of crime.

38. With regard to developing guidelines for strengthening international and multilateral cooperation, as provided for in paragraph 23 of resolution 9/1, panellists emphasized the importance of having a broad perspective and approach, with a view to including different dimensions and facets of the issue, covering preventive elements and enforcement, as well as international and multilateral cooperation in the prevention of and fight against corruption, in an inclusive and participatory manner. In particular, reference was made to areas prone to corruption in emergency and crisis situations, such as public procurement and auditing, lack of integrity and the improper use of public resources in emergency and crisis situations, as well as to mechanisms to enhance domestic coordination and international cooperation, such as effective communication channels and flexible approaches wherever possible, with a view to strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in preventing and fighting corruption. Speakers also referred to cross-cutting issues such as transparency, engagement with non-State actors, including civil society, the private sector and the public, awareness-raising and measures to facilitate the reporting of corruption, data collection, technology and inclusiveness. In that regard, panellists emphasized the need to continue the exchange of information and experiences, including in multilateral forums, as well as through bilateral and multilateral contacts, platforms and networks. One speaker noted the need to develop mechanisms to expedite the

response to certain mutual legal assistance requests, such as those related to beneficial ownership, and referred to the importance of sharing, including spontaneously and informally, information pertaining to corruption cases. Some speakers expressed their countries' readiness to support the development of the non-binding guidelines, including through focused discussions towards that end.

39. During panel discussions organized in joint meetings with the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery and the Implementation Review Group, good practices and challenges with respect to beneficial ownership and the collection of information on international asset returns were discussed. Further information can be found in the report on the sixteenth meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery ([CAC/COSP/WG.2/2022/4](#)).

40. Two panel discussions were also held on technical assistance in relation to chapters IV and V of the Convention. Information on the panel discussions can be found on the report of the Implementation Review Group on its second resumed thirteenth session ([CAC/COSP/IRG/2022/6/Add.2](#)).

IV. Follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation

41. Information on the discussions regarding the measures implemented in follow-up to the special session of the General Assembly on challenges and measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation can be found in the report of the Implementation Review Group on its second resumed thirteenth session ([CAC/COSP/IRG/2022/6/Add.2](#)).

V. Adoption of the report

42. The report on the eleventh open-ended intergovernmental expert meeting to enhance international cooperation under the United Nations Convention against Corruption was adopted on 11 November 2022 ([CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/L.1](#), [CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/L.1/Add.1](#), [CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/L.1/Add.2](#) and [CAC/COSP/EG.1/2022/L.1/Add.3](#)), as orally amended.