



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

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Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda*

**Implementation of Conference resolution 5/4, entitled
“Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the
prevention of corruption”, and of the recommendations
made by the Working Group at its meeting held in
August 2013: other recommendations**

Status of implementation of Conference resolution 5/4, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, at its fifth session, held in Panama from 25 to 29 November 2013, welcomed the progress made by States parties and the Secretariat of the United Nations in the implementation of resolution 4/3, entitled “Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”.

2. Based on this success and in continuation of the spirit of resolution 4/3, the Conference at its fifth session adopted resolution 5/4, also entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, in which the Conference decided 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. The Conference requested the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 5/4 to the Working Group at its intersessional meetings and to the Conference at its sixth session.

* CAC/COSP/WG.4/2014/1.



3. The present paper, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its function as secretariat for the Conference, provides information on the implementation of resolution 5/4 and a basis for the discussion of the Working Group on mapping the way towards effective action in the prevention of corruption. In order to include all relevant information since the last report to the Working Group and the Conference on the implementation of resolution 4/3 (CAC/COSP/2013/17-CAC/COSP/WG.4/2013/4), the report includes all measures relevant to the implementation of resolution 5/4 in the reporting period July 2013 to June 2014.

II. Update on the status of implementation of resolution 5/4

A. Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

Reporting on the implementation of chapter II of the Convention

4. Pursuant to resolution 5/4, the Working Group continued to follow the multi-year workplan for the period up to 2015, which addresses two topics of chapter II of the Convention each year. The topics for discussion at the fifth session of the Working Group, to be held in Vienna from 8 to 10 September 2014, will be (a) mandates of anti-corruption body or bodies in respect of prevention (art. 6 of the Convention) and (b) public sector legislative and administrative measures, including measures to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office and, where applicable, the funding of political parties (arts. 5 and 7 of the Convention).

5. Prior to the meeting, States parties were invited to share their experiences in implementing the provisions under discussion. The submissions were analysed and compiled in documents CAC/COSP/WG.4/2014/2 and CAC/COSP/WG.4/2014/3. In accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution 5/4, input from the private sector was sought through organizations and initiatives such as the United Nations Global Compact, the World Economic Forum Partnering Against Corruption Initiative and the International Chamber of Commerce.

6. Also in resolution 5/4, the Conference welcomed the efforts of the Secretariat in the performance of its functions as an international observatory gathering information on good practices in preventing corruption and focusing on systematizing and disseminating the information received from States parties, including through the development of a new thematic website for the Working Group. It further requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue this work and, at the request of the Working Group or the Conference, to provide information on lessons learned and the adaptability of good practices, as well as related technical assistance activities, which could be offered to States parties upon request.

7. Based on that request, UNODC continued to gather information and made all information provided by States parties ahead of each Working Group meeting, as well as presentations made during the meeting, relevant reports and links to further resource material, available through the thematic website of the Working Group (www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html) which had been launched in 2013. For ease of access and

user-friendliness, the material was clustered by article of the Convention and by sub-topic.

8. In preparation for the second review cycle, UNODC drafted an outline of the self-assessment checklist question flow for chapters II and V (CAC/COSP/2013/3). A simplified draft including guidance notes by provision to assist States parties in using the list, has been shared with States parties for discussion (CAC/COSP/2013/CRP.6). Some countries, including Iraq, Jordan and Serbia, used the new checklist to begin self-assessments. In the case of Iraq, the process was led and coordinated by the Iraq Commission of Integrity, with continuous support from UNODC. Iraq agreed to publish the outcome of this “test-run”, including lessons learned on the use of the draft self-assessment checklist for chapter II, during the next session of the Working Group, on the understanding that this constituted an informal internal self-assessment of chapter II outside the formal review process.

9. A number of other countries showed interest in conducting self-assessments based on the draft checklist in preparation for the second review cycle. In the provision of assistance to self-assessments, UNODC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) continued to seek opportunities to work together.

B. Public sector

Anti-corruption strategies

10. Through resolution 5/4, the Conference highlighted the importance of the development and implementation of effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies, consistent with article 5 of the Convention, and in that regard took note of the Kuala Lumpur statement on anti-corruption strategies (CAC/COSP/2013/CRP.12). The Conference requested the Secretariat to identify and disseminate good practices among States parties regarding the development of national anti-corruption strategies and to provide assistance in that regard upon request.

11. UNODC contributed to the development of the Kuala Lumpur statement and provided assistance in the development of anti-corruption strategies to a number of countries, including Egypt, Georgia, Iraq, Kenya, Libya, Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Mozambique, Paraguay and Senegal. UNODC also organized a regional meeting for countries from the Middle East and North Africa region on anti-corruption strategies, held in Egypt from 17 to 18 June 2014.

12. Further, UNODC started to develop a global tool that would provide guidance on the development (process and substance), implementation and monitoring and evaluation of anti-corruption strategies. The development of the tool will include a pilot phase in early 2015 before its finalization and publication in mid-2015.

13. UNODC also assisted States parties in linking the recommendations of the first cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the results of voluntary self-assessments to the development of anti-corruption strategies or action plans (see, for instance, CAC/COSP/IRG/2014/3, sect. IV). A number of countries, including Indonesia, Malaysia and Mongolia, took the outcomes of reviews into account in updating national anti-corruption strategies or action plans.

14. Jointly with UNDP and the European Union, UNODC organized a regional anti-corruption conference for South Eastern Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina which brought together anti-corruption experts and civil society representatives to take stock of anti-corruption efforts, policies and strategies so as to identify areas for improvement. The participants agreed on a framework document for joint anti-corruption work in the region by the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative for South Eastern Europe, UNODC and UNDP.

Anti-corruption body or bodies

15. Taking note of the Jakarta statement on principles for anti-corruption agencies, the Conference recognized the importance of ensuring that anti-corruption bodies had the necessary independence to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from any undue influence.

16. UNODC continued its close cooperation with the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), including participation in the seventh Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA, held back-to-back with the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties in Panama, from 22 to 24 November 2014.

17. At the regional level, UNODC supported the second Conference of the African Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (AAACA), held in Ghana, from 16 to 18 September 2013, where the statutes of the Association were adopted. Subsequently, UNODC provided technical assistance to the first Executive Committee meeting of AAACA in Burundi, from 31 March to 1 April 2014, where a multi-year strategic plan and annual workplan were adopted, and supported a meeting between the AAACA and the African Union Advisory Board on Corruption to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the two organizations, held in Senegal on 29 May 2014.

18. UNODC formed a partnership with the Africa Anti-Corruption Centre of the Commonwealth in Botswana and has contributed technical resource consultants for capacity-building. The first of two modules of a leadership development course was delivered to 17 heads of anti-corruption agencies in Africa.

19. Expert advice was provided to Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Libya and Papua New Guinea in the conceptualization, role and powers of an anti-corruption body and in the drafting of laws to establish a specialized anti-corruption body. Preparatory work with the South Sudan Anti-Corruption Commission, provided by a national anti-corruption adviser on enabling legislation and a strategic plan, had to be halted due to the crisis in the country. Further assistance to anti-corruption bodies, such as an assessment of technical needs, was provided in the Niger and Senegal.

20. In many countries, UNODC also provided assistance and training to anti-corruption bodies in charge of investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, including areas such as financial investigations, interrogation, interview techniques and case management. As that assistance was mainly linked to areas not within the ambit of resolution 5/4, it has not been described in the present report.

Designation of competent authorities

21. The Conference noted that a large number of States parties had informed the Secretary-General about the designation of competent authorities that might assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption, as required under article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, and called upon States parties that had not yet done so to provide that information and to update existing information where needed.

22. By the end of 2013, the Secretary-General had received notifications of competent authorities from 87 States parties. Additional submissions have been received and an updated list will be made available in an online directory (www.unodc.org/comppath_uncac/en/index.html) to competent authorities and government agencies in September 2014.

Asset declarations and conflicts of interest

23. The Conference encouraged States parties, in accordance with article 8, paragraph 5, of the Convention, to endeavour, where appropriate and in accordance with the fundamental principles of their domestic law, to establish and strengthen asset declaration systems applicable to public officials, aimed at the identification and resolution of conflicts of interest. It further requested the Secretariat to continue supporting States parties in that regard.

24. UNODC provided assistance to several States parties, including Egypt, Iraq, South Sudan, Tajikistan and Uganda, in the drafting of legislation or by analysing and sharing information on global trends and good practices in relation to the introduction of asset declaration systems to address conflicts of interest among public officials.

25. UNODC also organized two regional events. One was a workshop for participants from 10 countries of the Middle East and North Africa region was held in Egypt on 24 and 25 June 2014 to discuss challenges in the implementation of asset declaration legislation, its corruption prevention role, public disclosure and verification procedures to ensure the sharing of information and experience. The second was a regional conference on asset disclosure for West and Central Africa, held in collaboration with UNDP and the World Bank in Senegal on 26 and 27 May 2014, involving governmental experts, parliamentarians and civil society from 22 different countries. The Conference adopted the Dakar declaration on asset disclosure, setting out guiding principles to strengthen asset disclosure systems at the country level.

Public procurement

26. The Conference called upon States parties to put in place effective processes to promote transparency, competition and objective decision-making in public procurement systems, in line with article 9 of the Convention, and to take into consideration the anti-corruption-related recommendations contained in the Model Law on Public Procurement of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

27. With the support of the Siemens Integrity Initiative, UNODC continued to implement the project on public-private partnership for probity in public

procurement, aimed at reducing vulnerabilities to corruption in public procurement systems and bridging knowledge and communication gaps between public procurement administrations and the private sector. The project has components in India and Mexico.

28. In both countries, multi-stakeholder working groups developed studies,¹ analysing the compliance of national and regional procurement legislation with article 9 of the Convention and making recommendations for future action. Baseline surveys and focus group discussions were also conducted with representatives from the public and private sectors to identify good practices and gaps in the implementation of anti-corruption laws in India and Mexico. Based on those studies, UNODC developed tailored training programmes to inform procurement officials and the private sector of the national and international legal framework and good international practices.

29. Under the same project, UNODC also finalized the *Guidebook on Anti-Corruption in Public Procurement and the Management of Public Finances: Good Practices in Ensuring Compliance with Article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption*. Furthermore, the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA), in collaboration with UNODC, developed a one-month procurement anti-corruption training programme. The first training course for 19 students was held at the campus of IACA in Austria in September 2013.

30. Addressing the specific situation of small island developing States, a tailored resource guide on public procurement in small island developing States is currently being prepared, involving small island developing States in the Caribbean, the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. Two regional workshops were held, in Bangkok and Panama, to gather relevant information, and additional meetings and pilot initiatives are planned for 2014 to finalize the guide.

Major public events and large-scale sporting events

31. UNODC published a handbook and accompanying corruption prevention checklist, entitled *A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events*. These are being adapted as a training programme that will provide all stakeholders with the knowledge and tools necessary to address the threat of corruption in the organization of a major public event, in line with international good practices.

32. UNODC also participated in the Global Compact sub-working group on sports sponsorship and sport-related hospitality. In order to address the associated risk of corruption in this field through transparency and integrity measures, the sub-working group developed a practical guide for companies, entitled *Fighting Corruption in Sport Sponsorship and Sport Related Hospitality*.

Transparency in public administration and access to information

33. In resolution 5/4, the Conference urged States parties, in accordance with articles 10 and 13 of the Convention, to continue taking measures to enhance

¹ *India: Probity in Public Procurement* (New Delhi, UNODC) and *Legal Assessment of Mexico's Compliance with article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the Federal Government, the Federal District and the State of Puebla* (Mexico, UNODC, 2013).

transparency in public administration, including through the introduction of effective measures facilitating access to information by the public. It requested the Secretariat to provide technical assistance upon request to States parties seeking to introduce or enhance measures in that area in cooperation, where appropriate, with interested donors.

34. The Conference also noted with appreciation the development of the publication *Reporting on Corruption: A Resource Tool for Governments and Journalists*, relating to the implementation of article 13 of the Convention, including access to information. It requested the Secretariat, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to further support States parties and journalists in that regard.

35. UNODC promoted the use of the resource tool through presentations at relevant international and regional events, including in Brazil and Ghana. Moreover, UNODC continued to collaborate with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under the framework of the United Nations Plan of Action on the Safety of Journalists and the Issue of Impunity.

36. As part of the joint UNODC-UNDP Pacific regional anticCorruption project, Kiribati, Vanuatu and other countries in the Pacific region were developing a freedom of information policy and a related implementation plan. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, UNODC implemented a project in support of the Ministry for Institutional Transparency and Fight against Corruption on institutional transparency and citizen participation in local governance. The project aimed to strengthen transparency and accountability in 30 municipalities and empowered civil society to make use of its right to access information and exercise an effective oversight of local administration.

37. UNODC organized a regional workshop on transparency in public administration and access to information to provide expertise and to facilitate the sharing of experience and good practices from other countries for the Middle East and North Africa region, held in Tunisia on 13 and 14 June 2014.

38. Further requests for technical assistance were received, but would require the availability of extrabudgetary resources.

Whistle-blower protection

39. The UNODC initiative on the protection of reporting persons as well as witnesses, victims and experts, was welcomed by the Conference in resolution 5/4. UNODC is developing a guidebook on good international practices in the protection of reporting persons. The draft guidebook was discussed during an expert group meeting, held on 22 and 23 April in Vienna, where 25 participants from 20 organizations in 12 countries participated and shared their experiences. The guidebook will be published in late 2014.

40. UNODC also provided legislative drafting assistance on whistle-blower protection laws to Egypt and Peru, and supported women's groups in Albania with regard to the development of measures to facilitate reporting of corruption incidents. In November 2013, UNODC provided training on witness and whistle-blower protection to officials from Burundi, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Parliamentarians

41. UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) to strengthen the role of parliamentarians in the fight against corruption. A workshop for Members of Parliament was organized jointly by UNODC and GOPAC in Nigeria in October 2013 to strengthen understanding of the Convention and to seek support in reviving the GOPAC national chapter in Nigeria. Further awareness-raising on the Convention and the prevention of corruption for Members of Parliament was carried out by UNODC, including in Côte d'Ivoire and Myanmar.

42. UNODC also participated in the fifth Forum of Parliamentarians, held as a special event in parallel with the fifth session of the Conference, in Panama on 27 November 2013. The event addressed the role of national legislators and international law in the struggle for accountability.

C. Criminal justice

43. In resolution 5/4 the Conference, recognizing the corrosive impact that corruption has on the development of rule of law by eroding the legitimacy and effectiveness of key public institutions, called upon States parties to devote special attention to strengthening integrity across the entire criminal justice system, including the police, prosecution, defence counsel, judiciary, court administration, prison and probation services. It noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the Secretariat to States parties upon request in the integration of anti-corruption measures in institutions of the criminal justice system. The Conference also noted the development of a guide containing proposals for States parties to facilitate the implementation of measures to strengthen judicial integrity and independence and prosecutorial integrity.

Judicial and prosecutorial integrity

44. Building on the *Resource Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity*, published by UNODC in December 2011, UNODC developed an implementation guide and evaluative framework for article 11 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption on judicial integrity, a draft of which was presented at the fifth session of the Conference. The implementation guide provides comprehensive guidance on relevant international standards and national best practices to enhance integrity and prevent opportunities for corruption in the judiciary and the prosecution service and includes a set of practical questions which can be used for self-assessment.

45. Upon request, UNODC conducted several pilot workshops introducing the draft implementation guide and seeking feedback from the participants. Workshops were held in Micronesia (Federated States of) for countries from the Pacific region, in Trinidad and Tobago for countries from the Caribbean, in Indonesia, and in Panama. Further requests for assistance in the evaluation of article 11 of the Convention were received. The implementation guide was translated into Serbian and Indonesian and will be further translated into Arabic, French and Spanish.

46. UNODC launched a new judicial integrity project in Kosovo² as part of a broader UNDP project on support to anti-corruption efforts in Kosovo. As part of this project, UNODC will support training activities to enhance the capacity of the judiciary in Kosovo to prevent and investigate internal cases of corruption and to increase the ability of law enforcement institutions to investigate and prosecute cases of corruption across all parts of public administration.

47. UNODC also provided support to national authorities in their efforts to increase the efficiency and integrity of judicial and prosecutorial bodies. Assistance was provided, inter alia, under the umbrella of two broader technical assistance projects in Nigeria and Indonesia. Further assistance on the issue of judicial integrity was provided upon request, including in Paraguay and Viet Nam. Courses to strengthen prosecutorial capacity have been provided in Botswana, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

48. UNODC has also provided significant substantive input to a number of training workshops held by the International Bar Association (IBA), and in cooperation with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), to educate members of the legal profession in Azerbaijan, Nigeria, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam regarding the international anti-corruption legal framework, focusing in particular on corruption risks for legal representatives. These workshops were delivered under the IBA anti-corruption strategy for the legal profession, of which UNODC is an official partner.

Police and law enforcement

49. UNODC supported projects to integrate anti-corruption measures in police reform, in countries such as Kenya and Viet Nam, the latter of which included a study tour of Vietnamese police officers to Hong Kong, China, on issues of police oversight and accountability.

50. In collaboration with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), UNODC also addressed the subject of prevention of corruption in border control and customs and will increase its efforts in that area subject to availability of extrabudgetary resources.

51. UNODC collaborated with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations of the Secretariat in its efforts to develop a strategic guidance framework for international police in peacekeeping, providing expertise on police integrity and accountability.

52. The Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean (ARAC), with support from UNODC, offered a course to various Panamanian law enforcement agencies and other national institutions on how to implement the provisions of the Convention on investigations in line with international human rights obligations.

Prisons

53. UNODC supported initiatives to address the corruption risks and vulnerabilities in the prison system in Brazil, Panama and Somalia. Based on

² All references to Kosovo in the present document should be understood to be in compliance with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

increasing requests for guidance material, UNODC has undertaken the development of a handbook on anti-corruption measures in prisons during the course of 2014.

Security sector reform and the rule of law

54. In February 2014, UNODC became an official implementing partner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) building integrity programme, reflecting the strong support that UNODC has provided to this programme since its establishment in 2007 and providing a stronger basis for future collaboration. UNODC participated in the Building Integrity Education and Training Discipline Conference, held in Belgium on 25 and 26 February 2014. UNODC also provided substantive contributions to a NATO building integrity workshop held in Poland from 15 to 17 April 2014, which focused on enhancing the self-assessment questionnaire used under the building integrity peer review process under which 11 countries have conducted a self-assessment of the integrity and anti-corruption measures in place in the defence sector.

55. In addition, UNODC provided regular input and advice for the development of a series of United Nations guidance notes on security sector reform. Those notes support strategic planning and programme implementation at both the headquarters and field levels by strengthening coordination and ensuring coherence in the approach to security sector reform.

Prevention of money-laundering

56. UNODC assisted States parties in the implementation of article 14 of the Convention on measures to prevent money-laundering. UNODC is actively participating in regional forums on money-laundering, such as the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering, to sensitize Governments regarding the prevention of money-laundering within the framework of the Convention and to advocate for accession to the Convention.

57. On the occasion of the national day for the prevention of money-laundering (29 October), UNODC supported activities in Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay. Furthermore, under the auspices of ARAC and the Ministry of Commerce and Industries of Panama, UNODC supported the first conference on the prevention of money-laundering addressed to financial intermediaries.

58. From 28 to 30 April 2014, in cooperation with the Prosecutor-General's Office of Sao Tome and Principe, UNODC conducted a training on financial investigations for national prosecutors, judges, officials from financial investigation units, bank compliance officers and police services. Officials were also trained on measures to prevent money-laundering.

D. Private sector

59. At the Conference of the States Parties in Panama, it was widely recognized that corruption had a significant impact on the private sector and that the private sector had a vital role to play in the fight against corruption. In resolution 5/4, the

Conference requested States parties to promote, where appropriate, training and education for the private sector in the prevention of corruption and to promote the transparency of legal persons, including exchange of best practices in the identification of beneficial owners of legal structures used to commit crimes of corruption or to hide or transfer proceeds. Additionally, resolution 5/6, entitled “Private sector”, was adopted, marking the first time that the private sector has been the focus of a resolution at the Conference.

60. A full report on the implementation of resolution 5/6 will be submitted to the Conference of the States parties at its sixth session. An update on anti-corruption work involving the private sector is included in a conference room paper before the Working Group (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2014/CRP1).

E. Civil society

61. The Conference reaffirmed that, while the implementation of the Convention was the responsibility of States parties, the promotion of a culture of integrity, transparency and accountability and the prevention of corruption were responsibilities to be shared by all stakeholders and sectors of society, in accordance with articles 7 to 13 of the Convention. It also urged States parties, in accordance with article 13 of the Convention, to continue promoting the participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, and encouraged States parties to enhance the capacity of such individuals and groups in that regard.

62. In line with this, UNODC sought to promote the involvement of groups outside the public sector in anti-corruption initiatives. Multiple activities and projects referred to in the present report involved stakeholders outside the public sector. Civil society organizations, for instance, participated in the self-review of chapter II carried out by Iraq. In Indonesia, UNODC continued to support the anti-corruption forum, which held its fourth meeting in June 2014 and facilitated multi-stakeholder involvement in strengthening and monitoring of the implementation of the Convention.

63. UNODC also assisted civil society organizations in awareness-raising initiatives, such as a rally held in Nigeria relating to public procurement and management of public funds.

64. In March 2014, UNODC led a workshop in Tajikistan in cooperation with OSCE that brought together civil society organizations and government officials to consider how all stakeholders can work together to introduce more effective corruption prevention measures. That workshop resulted in the agreement of a joint statement between Government and civil society organizations identifying the key areas in which future cooperation and reform would be focused.

65. Since 2009, UNODC and UNDP have marked International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December with a joint campaign. On 9 December 2013, the new global campaign “Zero Corruption- 100% Development” was launched to highlight how corruption harms countries and ordinary citizens. UNODC participated in and supported International Anti-Corruption Day activities in 18 countries, including

through the award of small grants to civil society organizations in West Africa and the Pacific region. Civil society organizations in many other countries also organized activities to mark the International Anti-Corruption Day.

66. In order to strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism, UNODC continued its series of training events, organized jointly with the UNCAC Coalition, a network of over 350 civil society organizations working on the promotion of the Convention against Corruption. Thus far, the sessions have enabled 177 civil society representatives from 88 countries to be trained on the Convention and its review mechanism.

67. Following the recommendations of the mid-term independent project evaluation, the methodology was modified in order to provide a platform for constructive dialogue with national authorities. In February 2014, the first workshop of this kind was held in Malaysia for the Asia-Pacific region. A second workshop will be held in June 2014 at IACA, with representatives from 25 civil society organizations and eight governmental focal points from the African region.

F. Education and academic initiatives

68. The Conference noted the steps taken by States parties to promote, at various levels of the education system, programmes that instil concepts and principles of integrity, and encouraged further efforts in that regard. In particular, it requested States parties to promote training and education at all levels of the public sector and, where appropriate, of the private sector in the prevention of corruption and to make such training and education an integral part of national anti-corruption strategies and plans.

69. Further, the Conference welcomed the progress made by the Secretariat under the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), in cooperation with relevant partners, to develop comprehensive anti-corruption academic materials for universities and other academic institutions, and requested the Secretariat to continue its support to States parties in this field. The Conference also noted the development by the Secretariat of an academic course on the Convention.

Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative

70. UNODC continued its leading role in the ACAD Initiative. To date, over 80 universities have participated in the Initiative through attendance at workshops, sharing materials and the delivery of graduate and post graduate courses.

71. UNODC has partnered with Harvard University Law School to significantly increase the number of resources which are made available at the database of anti-corruption learning resources under the ACAD Initiative to support professors and students interested in teaching and studying anti-corruption issues. By mid-2014 it is expected that more than 2,000 separate educational materials will be integrated, clustered under 20 main topics, on the UNODC tools and resources for anti-corruption knowledge (TRACK) database.

72. The fourth annual meeting of the ACAD Initiative, held on the margins of the fifth session of the Conference, in partnership with OECD, IBA and other relevant

stakeholders, brought together over 50 academics from around the world to share their experiences and identify key challenges faced by academic institutions interested in providing anti-corruption education. The academics recommended that efforts be made to strengthen exchange between academics and to foster knowledge transfer between academic disciplines. In response, UNODC will host an anti-corruption academic expert workshop from 11 to 13 August 2014 in Vienna, which will provide a forum in which experts in the field of anti-corruption teaching will provide guidance and assistance to over 40 academics and professors, primarily from developing countries, who are presently seeking to expand their research and teaching work into the field of anti-corruption studies. Upon request, UNODC also provided individual lectures on the Convention to students from universities in Albania, Austria, the Czech Republic, France and Germany, and has supported other anti-corruption academic initiatives, for example in Indonesia in June 2014.

73. UNODC continued to work with academic institutions to support the delivery of the academic learning course on the Convention against Corruption. The course uses the Convention as a framework for university students to gain an understanding of the measures needed to effectively fight corruption at the national level. During a pilot phase, 12 universities, including institutions in Albania, China, Greece, Italy, Liberia, Serbia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, have delivered or have started to deliver the course. Their feedback was used to update the material ahead of the release of a new version for the academic year 2014/15. A large number of additional institutions have shown strong interest in delivering the course as part of their programmes.

Anti-corruption academics

74. UNODC maintained its strong collaboration with IACA, based on the official cooperation agreement, which was signed in November 2011. Activities included cooperation in the delivery of projects funded by the Siemens Integrity Initiative and contributions of UNODC to the IACA summer academy, the IACA masters degree in anti-corruption studies and “The Power of the Pen” IACA event for journalists, held in Ghana in May 2014.

75. UNODC also continued to support the work of ARAC, by assisting in the development and delivery of training modules and promoting partnerships with different institutions, including the development of an anti-corruption diploma to be taught at the University of Panama.

76. With support from UNODC, the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Academy in Nigeria has considered initiating a summer academy programme for West and Central Africa in 2015, subject to available funding. UNODC also supported an exchange between the Academy and IACA in June 2014 to learn from the experience of IACA in running the annual anti-corruption summer academy.

77. In addition, UNODC continues to provide ad hoc advice, upon request, to countries considering the establishment of anti-corruption academies.

Further awareness-raising initiatives and initiatives for young people and children

78. The Conference reaffirmed that States parties should continue to strengthen awareness-raising measures throughout all sectors of society and that special

attention should be devoted to work with young people and children as part of a strategy to prevent corruption. Marking the importance accorded by the Conference to the involvement of young people in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, the Conference adopted resolution 5/5, specifically addressing the promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity.

79. States parties shared and discussed information on public education, in particular the engagement of children and young people and the role of mass media and the Internet, during the fourth meeting of the Working Group.

80. UNODC and UNDP awarded a grant to Transparency International Fiji for launching a “Youth for integrity” project, which will involve at least 40 young people in a network of young professionals, young leaders and student leaders to promote integrity in their workplaces, organizations and schools.

81. In parallel with the fifth session of the Conference in Panama, UNODC held a special event entitled “Fighting corruption through education”, in which panellists from China, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the United States and IBA outlined how the integration of integrity issues at all stages of the educational process can serve as an effective anti-corruption measure.

82. A colouring booklet for primary school children introducing integrity values to promote the creation of a culture of zero tolerance to corruption has been developed by ARAC.

G. Other preventive work

Regional and national prevention activities

83. The Conference requested States parties, with the assistance of the Secretariat and development partners, as appropriate, to promote bilateral, regional and international activities to prevent corruption, including workshops for the exchange of relevant experiences and good practices. It further requested the Secretariat, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to continue to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II, including in preparing for participation in the review process for chapter II.

United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the post-2015 development agenda

84. The Conference took note of the initiative of UNODC and UNDP to integrate the prevention of and the fight against corruption into the broader development agenda, including through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, strongly encouraged States parties to integrate anti-corruption policies into development programmes and called upon development partners to intensify their cooperation and coordination in the provision of requested technical assistance in preventing corruption.

85. UNODC and UNDP, with the support of the United Nations System Staff College, continued the joint initiative to integrate the prevention of and the fight

against corruption into the Development Assistance Framework. In April 2013, a train-the-trainers workshop was held in Turin, Italy and led to the creation of a resource pool of 26 certified trainers, ready to assist United Nations Country Teams in the integration of anti-corruption into Development Assistance Framework programmes.

86. Since then regional trainings had been held in Panama (for Latin America and the Caribbean), with participants from 16 United Nations country teams and six United Nations agencies, and in Turkey (for Eastern Europe and Central Asia), with 20 participants from 12 countries.

87. In-country training courses have been provided upon request to United Nations country teams in Kenya, Iraq and Madagascar. The courses included members of various United Nations and government experts. In Kenya, a shortened version of the training was additionally provided to three different Governments and reached over 100 government experts as well as United Nations staff at the local level.

88. Although the roll-out of the initiative is still at an early stage and official endorsement and communication of the availability of the training by the Development Operations Coordination Office is still outstanding, the initial results are an encouraging signal of success of the initiative. The new Kenya Development Assistance Framework for the period 2014-2018 integrated anti-corruption upon receipt of the training and comprises various entry points for work on transparency, integrity and accountability. The Framework documents for Madagascar and Iraq are still under development, but input has been sought from UNODC on the issue of anti-corruption as a result of the training. Further requests for in-country training have been received. Due to the successful launch of the training, a second train-the-trainers workshop and global training event are planned for September 2014.

89. UNODC is also actively engaged in the debate on the post-2015 development agenda and participates, together with the wider United Nations family, in the preparation of input for consideration in the Open Working Group of the General Assembly on Sustainable Development Goals.

Partners in anti-corruption knowledge training

90. In February 2014, UNODC conducted two training courses on anti-corruption knowledge for development partners, including a workshop in Paraguay for participants from the United Nations system and development partners, and a training course in Panama for development partners on anti-corruption and the technical assistance needs identified through the Implementation Review Process.

Tools and resources for anti-corruption knowledge

91. UNODC continued updating and enriching the anti-corruption portal called Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) (www.track.unodc.org).

92. TRACK provides a platform for a searchable, indexed electronic repository of legislation, jurisprudence, anti-corruption strategies and institutional data from 178 States. The legal library, a part of TRACK, now contains full-text laws, regulations, policies and other measures as well as information on national institutions engaged in the fight against corruption for 175 jurisdictions. TRACK also hosts the ACAD Initiative through which academic resource material on

anti-corruption is made available. Statistics show 24,960 visits to TRACK between June 2013 and May 2014, mainly from Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Corruption and the environment

93. During the twenty-third session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, in May 2014, UNODC launched a new global programme for combating wildlife and forest crime to raise awareness, draft relevant legislation, strengthen investigative prosecutorial and judicial capacities, and combat related issues of money-laundering and corruption. The programme also recognizes the strong links between wildlife and forest crime and other forms of crime such as fraud, money-laundering and corruption.

94. The Commission adopted resolution 23/1, aimed at strengthening targeted crime prevention and criminal justice responses to combat trafficking in forest products. Among other things, that resolution, in its paragraph 5, requests Member States to take full advantage of the international cooperation provisions of the Convention to prevent and combat trafficking in forest products, including timber, and in that regard calls for the full and effective implementation of the Convention against Corruption.

95. At the national level, a UNODC project in Indonesia, focused on the link between forest crime and corruption and the issue of countering illegal logging.

Gender

96. UNODC continues to consider gender as a cross-cutting issue in its work, based on a guidance note on gender mainstreaming in the work of UNODC, and monitors the participation of women in training initiatives.

97. The Council of Europe Group of States against Corruption and UNODC have initiated discussions on collaborating in the area of the gender dimensions of corruption.

98. In collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNODC held a workshop in Albania in March 2014 aimed at promoting gender-sensitive whistle-blower protection and the introduction of effective measures to facilitate reporting of corruption by women. A follow-up workshop, held in June 2014, provided women's groups with the opportunity to give comments on a draft whistle-blower protection law, which is being drafted by the Government of Albania.

Research

99. UNODC is engaged in evidence-based research on integrity and corruption to quantify the extent and describe the patterns of corruption at the country level. The sample surveys focus on various target groups, such as the general population, the business sector and civil servants. The most recent reports, one on Afghanistan and a regional report on seven countries in the Western Balkans, were published in October 2013. Previous reports address Iraq and Nigeria.

Anti-corruption newsletter

100. UNODC continues to produce the quarterly newsletter, entitled the *Anti-Corruption Update*, to report on developments in the anti-corruption initiatives and activities of UNODC, in Vienna and throughout the world. The eight issues of the newsletter which have been produced so far were distributed by electronic mail to a broad range of stakeholders and are available on the UNODC website (www.unodc.org).

III. Delivery framework and resources

101. The Conference acknowledged the crucial importance of technical assistance in building institutional and human capacity in States parties so as to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of chapter II of the Convention. It underlined the importance of providing UNODC with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encouraged Member States to make adequate voluntary contributions to the account referred to in article 62 of the Convention, for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they may require to build their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention. Furthermore, the Conference invited States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in resolution 5/4, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

102. UNODC has continued to provide technical assistance to support States parties in the implementation of the Convention, both through tailored legislative and capacity-building activities and through the development of tools that facilitate the delivery of assistance on the ground. While such assistance covers the full spectrum of the Convention, the present report focuses on initiatives and activities that implement resolution 5/4 of the Conference.

103. Several global projects, managed from UNODC headquarters, enable UNODC to provide professional guidance, advice and expertise upon request of States parties. Those include, among others, projects entitled “Towards an effective global regime against corruption” and “Joint Action towards a global regime against corruption”, the Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme, and the projects under the Siemens Integrity Initiative (see also CAC/COSP/IRG/2014/2).

104. The close cooperation with other technical assistance providers, in particular with UNDP, as noted in several instances in the present report, has continued to be very fruitful.

105. In addition to staff located in headquarters, UNODC regional and national advisers or anti-corruption mentors have been instrumental in delivering successful technical assistance initiatives. They provide rapidly deployable professional expertise at both the country and regional level to facilitate the delivery of on-site guidance to States parties requesting assistance in strengthening legislation and institutions in furtherance of their implementation of the Convention. Their contributions to the implementation of resolution 5/4 are reflected throughout the present report.

106. Currently, advisers with regional responsibilities are based in Fiji (for the Pacific), Thailand (for South-East Asia), Nepal (for South Asia), South Africa (for East and Southern Africa), Senegal (for West and Central Africa), Egypt (for the Middle East and North Africa), Panama (for Central America and the Caribbean) and Vienna (for assisting small island developing States). Two more advisers with national focus are placed in Mozambique and South Sudan (until June 2014) to provide technical assistance in those countries.

107. Furthermore, the UNODC field office network implemented comprehensive, on-the-ground anti-corruption projects in specific countries, including Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Nigeria, Panama and Paraguay.

108. The expertise of UNODC is highly valued by States parties as well as other stakeholders, and reflected in increasing requests for assistance or participation in initiatives and workshops. This is expected to continue in view of the preparations for the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

109. Given these circumstances and the broad mandate under Conference resolution 5/4, ongoing and long-term support from development partners and other donors is essential to continue this work.

IV. Conclusions and recommendations

110. The Conference welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group at its third and fourth meetings. Continuing its role of assisting the Conference in mapping the way towards effective prevention of corruption, the Working Group may wish to consider the progress that has been made in the implementation of resolution 5/4 and chapter II of the Convention and suggest measures to be taken for the future.

111. The Working Group may wish to encourage States parties to continue their efforts towards early reporting on the implementation of chapter II, using the revised self-assessment checklist.

112. The Working Group may wish to acknowledge and encourage the sharing of information by States parties and the publication of material through the webpage of the Working Group and provide guidance on the continuation of this work, including the thematic organization of information, as well as further tasks such as research and analysis of common trends and challenges and the identification of lessons learned.

113. The Working Group may wish to welcome the efforts of States parties and UNODC to develop specific and tailored anti-corruption safeguards in situations or sectors that may present an increased vulnerability to corruption, such as procurement, the organization of major public events and large-scale sporting events, and law enforcement and may provide guidance on further sectors or areas which may require similar initiatives.

114. The Working Group may also wish to highlight the need for sufficient funding of UNODC and of extrabudgetary resources to continue the effective implementation of resolution 5/4, including the provision of technical assistance on

the provisions of chapter II, and call upon States parties and other donors to reconfirm their commitment to the prevention of corruption through the provision such financial means.

115. The Working Group may wish to provide guidance in relation to the subjects under discussion at its fifth session, which are the mandates of anti-corruption body or bodies in respect of prevention (art. 6 of the Convention) and the public sector legislative and administrative measures, including measures to enhance transparency in the funding of candidatures for elected public office and, where applicable, the funding of political parties (art. 5 and 7 of the Convention).

116. Further, the Working Group may wish to welcome the efforts of States parties to develop effective and coordinated anti-corruption measures in accordance with article 5 of the Convention, most commonly in the form of national anti-corruption strategies. In that regard the Working Group may also wish to welcome the development by the Secretariat of a global tool for use by States parties in the development of national anti-corruption strategies, building on the technical assistance work already provided by the Secretariat in this field and focusing on the need for the development of clear and appropriate indicators to allow for the effective monitoring and evaluation of such strategies.

117. Regarding technical assistance, training and capacity-building, the Working Group may wish to provide guidance on the prioritization of technical assistance needs to strengthen the prevention of corruption and to undertake awareness-raising efforts.

118. The Working Group may wish to welcome the efforts by the Secretariat and the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative to deliver capacity-building workshops for academics and professors seeking to expand their research and teaching into the anti-corruption field.
