



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

Distr.: General  
30 May 2016

Original: English

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## Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption

### Seventh session

Vienna, 22-24 August 2016

Item 2 (b) of the provisional agenda\*

**Implementation of Conference resolutions 6/6, entitled  
“Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the  
prevention of corruption”, and 6/7, entitled “Promoting  
the use of information and communications technologies  
for the implementation of the United Nations Convention  
against Corruption”: other recommendations**

## Status of implementation of Conference resolution 6/6, 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 sixth session, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation from 2 to 6 November 2015, welcomed the progress made by States parties and the Secretariat in the implementation of resolution 5/4, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption” and its thematic predecessor resolutions 4/3, entitled “Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption” and 3/2, entitled “Preventive measures”.

2. In pursuit of the spirit to maintain the global effort to prevent corruption, the Conference adopted resolution 6/6, also entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”. The Conference requested the Secretariat to submit a report on the implementation of resolution 6/6 to the Conference at its seventh session and to the intersessional meetings of its relevant subsidiary bodies (para. 18).

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\* CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/1.



3. The present paper, prepared by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in its function as secretariat for the Conference, provides the requested information on the implementation of resolution 6/6 and serves as a basis for the Working Group's discussion of the way forward in the effective prevention of corruption. The report includes all initiatives relevant to the implementation of resolution 6/6 which were taken at the global, regional or national level by States parties with the support of the Secretariat in the reporting period (August 2015 to May 2016).

## **II. Update on the status of implementation of resolution 6/6**

### **A. Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption**

#### **Reporting on the implementation of resolution 6/6 by States parties**

4. The Conference, in its resolution 6/6, called upon States parties to continue and to reinforce the effective implementation of the preventive measures outlined in chapter II of the Convention and in the resolutions of the Conference of the States Parties (para. 2). Thus, as a supplement to the present paper, States parties are invited to share any additional information about their activities implementing resolution 6/6 with the secretariat and in particular during the seventh meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption.

#### **Reporting on the implementation of chapter II of the Convention**

5. The Conference noted with appreciation the achievements of the Working Group in facilitating the sharing of information between States parties on their initiatives and good practices relating to the topics which had been considered during past Working Group meetings following the multi-year workplan for the period up to 2015. The Conference encouraged States parties to continue to share with the Secretariat new and updated information and good practices on their implementation of chapter II of the Convention, which are gathered, systematized and disseminated by the Secretariat in the performance of its functions as an international observatory. It requested States parties to continue sharing information, and requested the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its work as an observatory, including by updating the thematic website of the Working Group with relevant information (paras. 13 and 14).

6. UNODC therefore 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 meetings, relevant reports and links to further resource material, available through the thematic website of the Working Group.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html).

## **B. Public sector**

### **Anti-corruption body or bodies**

7. The Conference recommended that States parties should ensure that anti-corruption bodies have the necessary independence, in accordance with the fundamental principles of their legal systems, as well as the material resources and specialized staff to enable them to carry out their functions effectively and free from undue influence, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention (para. 3).

8. In support of this recommendation, at the global level, UNODC continued its close cooperation with and support to the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities (IAACA), including participation in the ninth Annual Conference and General Meeting of IAACA, held in Tianjin, China from 10 to 13 May 2016, to discuss the future of anti-corruption authorities as well as lessons learned from the past. In the Conference's outcome document, the Tianjin Declaration, States parties are called upon, inter alia, to be guided by the Convention when establishing anti-corruption bodies or reforming their mandate.

9. At the regional level, in Africa UNODC supported the South African Development Community (SADC) in the creation of the SADC Anti-Corruption Committee. Two meetings were held in October and November 2015 in Botswana, with 15 SADC members to discuss the complementarity between the Convention and the SADC Protocol against Corruption. UNODC also worked with the Commonwealth African Anti-Corruption Centre to map and create a library of standard operating procedures followed by anti-corruption authorities in Commonwealth Africa. Further, UNODC supported the foundational meeting of the Network of National Anti-Corruption Institutions of Central Africa (RINAC) held in October 2015 in Libreville, Gabon.

10. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC participated in the third Specialized Meeting of Ministers and High Level Authorities of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States on the prevention of and fight against corruption, held in Panama in October 2015, and contributed to the process of drafting the Panama Declaration in which States committed to strengthening transparency, accountability and citizen participation as well as to increase regional cooperation. In March 2016, UNODC participated in the second meeting of the Commonwealth Caribbean Association of Integrity Commissions and Anti-Corruption Bodies held in Trinidad and Tobago, to discuss integrity challenges and tailored solutions for small islands in the Caribbean.

11. In South-East Asia, UNODC participated in the annual meeting of anti-corruption agencies that are members of the South-East Asian Parties against Corruption (SEA-PAC) and provided substantive presentations on chapters II and V of the Convention in preparation for the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

12. At the national level, expert advice was provided on the conceptualization, role and powers of anti-corruption bodies and in the drafting of laws to establish specialized anti-corruption bodies in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste. In November 2015, for example, the Transitional National

Council in Burkina Faso adopted a law to strengthen its anti-corruption body, the High Authority for State Control and Anti-Corruption, following support provided by UNODC during the drafting phase. In its support to anti-corruption bodies and other stakeholders, UNODC continued to enable and support South-South cooperation and learning exchange. During the in-depth support provided by the UNODC and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UN-PRAC) project to Solomon Islands, for example, anti-corruption officials from Papua New Guinea and Timor-Leste contributed to the discussions with the Government of Solomon Islands on the establishment of its own anti-corruption body. UNODC also supported anti-corruption bodies in devising capacity development strategies in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic and Myanmar. UNODC further provided support to a non-State party, Somalia, in the development of a law that would establish an anti-corruption body and provided advice on drafting an anti-corruption strategy.

13. In many countries, UNODC provided assistance and training to anti-corruption bodies in the implementation of their respective mandates. Such support included assistance in the investigation and prosecution of corruption offences, including in areas such as financial investigations, interrogation and interview techniques and case management. Since that assistance is substantively linked to other chapters of the Convention and does not fall within the main ambit of resolution 6/6, it has not been included in the present report.

#### **Anti-corruption strategies**

14. One of the key measures that States have used to coordinate anti-corruption reforms has been the adoption of national anti-corruption strategies, consistent with article 5 of the Convention. To assist anti-corruption authorities, which often spearhead this complex task, as well as other stakeholders, UNODC developed the *National Anti-Corruption Strategies: A Practical Guide for Development and Implementation*, a publication which was launched in November 2015 and has already been downloaded 5,549 times since its posting. It is currently being translated into French and Arabic.

15. Since August 2015, UNODC has supported 12 States parties to develop or revise anti-corruption strategies. In particular, UNODC conducted a workshop and provided assistance in the development of an anti-corruption law and the drafting of an anti-corruption strategy in Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. UNODC supported the development of anti-corruption strategies in Afghanistan, the Cook Islands, El Salvador, Hungary, Nigeria, Panama and Ukraine, including through the provision of comments, capacity-building or participation in meetings.

16. The Egyptian anti-corruption strategy, which had been drafted following the provision of UNODC support on methodologies and good practices, was adopted in 2015. In 2016, UNODC conducted a follow-up workshop with Egyptian authorities to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of the strategy's implementation. UNODC also assisted Tunisian authorities in mapping the next steps to finalize the draft national anti-corruption strategy which addressed the implementation of the recommendations from the implementation review, and supported the Anti-Corruption Commission of Namibia in the review and revision of its corruption prevention strategy.

**Designation of competent authorities**

17. As noted by the Conference, a large number of States parties had already 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. The Conference called upon States parties that had not yet done so to provide that information and to update existing information where needed (para. 16).

18. Since July 2015, the Secretary-General has received notifications from nine additional States parties. Thus, as of May 2016, the Secretary-General has received notifications from 103 States parties designating a total of 175 competent authorities. An updated list is available to competent authorities and government agencies in an online directory ([www.unodc.org/compauth\\_uncac/en/index.html](http://www.unodc.org/compauth_uncac/en/index.html)).

**Integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law**

19. The Conference called upon States parties to take measures to enhance integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law in public administration, under the fundamental principles of their legal systems, including through the promotion of effective public service delivery and the establishment of measures and systems to facilitate the reporting of incidents that may be considered to constitute offences established in accordance with the Convention (para. 4).

20. At the regional level, UNODC supported the Transparency Seminar organized in January 2016 by Panama and the Transparency and Access to Information Network of Latin America by presenting good practices in open government and access to information.

21. At the national level, UNODC supported the Independent Commission against Corruption of Mauritius in August 2015 in providing an advanced training for integrity officers to discuss integrity challenges and to generate input for an integrity toolkit to guide integrity officers placed within national ministries as part of its Public Sector Anti-Corruption Framework. Thereafter, in March 2016, UNODC supported the review of the toolkit which will be finalized in the second half of 2016.

22. UNODC, under the UN-PRAC project, further provided assistance to Solomon Islands in drafting their right to information law and policy, to Fiji and Palau in reviewing their access to information laws and procedures and to Vanuatu in awareness-raising on the Right to Information Bill and Policy, previously drafted with support of the project. Under the same project, UNODC and the Pacific Association of Supreme Audit Institutions started a pilot exchange programme for audit offices from Kiribati and Fiji. In Cambodia, UNODC facilitated consultations among national stakeholders for the development of a code of ethics for the public administration.

23. On the subject of public sector transparency, reference is made to the submissions by States parties on the use of information and communication technologies and the related document CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/2 which will be discussed during the seventh meeting of the Working Group.

**Measures and systems to facilitate the reporting of corruption**

24. The Conference welcomed the guidance material developed by the Secretariat, including the *Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons*, which was launched on the margins of the Conference with a special event held on 3 November 2015. The Guide assists States parties in their implementation of article 33 and article 8, paragraph 4, of the Convention. It is available in English and is currently being translated into French, Spanish and Arabic.

25. At the regional level, UNODC conducted a workshop for countries in South-East Asia on the protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses in Bangkok, Thailand in April 2015. The workshop brought together 46 participants from 11 countries and included work on practical case examples and legislation. Similar workshops will be held for small island developing States in June 2016 and for West African countries in September 2016, supporting efforts by the Economic Community of West African States to promote the protection of whistle-blowers.

26. UNODC also participated and provided substantive input to regional events on whistle-blower protection held by other organizations, in particular a regional event organized by the Regional Anti-Corruption Initiative (RAI) in Croatia in May 2016 for 20 participants from nine States parties and Kosovo<sup>2</sup> which is planned to become an annual exchange platform.

27. At the national level, UNODC contributed to a workshop organized by Transparency International in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in October 2015 to discuss the draft whistle-blower law which was subsequently adopted and further provided legislative drafting assistance on a whistle-blower protection law to Solomon Islands.

**Asset declarations and conflicts of interest**

28. UNODC provided targeted and tailored assistance to Egypt and the State of Palestine to modernize and upgrade their existing asset disclosure systems. The capacity-building workshop in the State of Palestine included presentations of examples from other countries, with a focus on the region, as well as sessions on online applications, verification procedures, and forms of public access to data. Similar assistance is planned for Algeria. In Panama, UNODC delivered a series of mini-workshops to the inter-institutional legislative drafting task force to enhance the capacity of the officials to amend the asset declaration law. In January 2016, UNODC facilitated a workshop for authorities from El Salvador on comparative practices on asset declarations in light of the ongoing constitutional appeal in relation to the recently adopted Probity Law. In Guatemala, UNODC held a workshop for staff of the Comptroller General's Office in March 2016 which addressed comparative practices on asset declarations and the detection of illicit enrichment around the world. The participants also discussed the strengths and weaknesses of the existing national probity law and started drafting amendments to that law.

29. At the regional level, UNODC participated in a conference organized by RAI for South East European Countries in May 2016 on the possible establishment

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

of a mechanism and regional international cooperation agreement on information-sharing to verify asset declarations. The presentation of UNODC focused on international cooperation, including in relation to civil and administrative matters under the framework of the Convention which would support successful anti-corruption efforts at the regional level.

### **Public procurement**

30. The Conference called upon States parties to strengthen measures to prevent corruption in the public procurement process and the management of public finances, as well as to ensure adequate access to information and promote, as appropriate, the involvement of the private sector in the prevention of corruption. In addition, the Conference invited Member States to identify and share with States parties and the Secretariat their good anti-corruption practices that address the promotion of transparency, competition and objective decision-making in public procurement systems, in accordance with article 9 of the Convention (paras. 6 and 11).

31. For the sixth meeting of the Working Group, held in Vienna from 31 August to 2 September 2015, UNODC collected information from States parties on integrity in public procurement processes and transparency and accountability in the management of public finances (articles 9 and 10 of the Convention). All submissions as well as the presentations of the panel members and the consolidated report were made available online.<sup>3</sup>

32. Addressing the specific situation of small island developing States, UNODC continued the development of a tailored resource guide on public procurement in small island States which will be finalized in late 2016.

### **Parliamentarians**

33. UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) to strengthen the role of parliamentarians in the fight against corruption. This included the participation in the sixth GOPAC Conference and a special event on the margins of the Conference of the States Parties in November 2015. Furthermore, workshops for members of Parliament were organized jointly by UNODC, UNDP and GOPAC in Fiji in 2015 and in the Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru and Palau in 2016. The workshops supported members of Parliament in their oversight role and increased their understanding of the Convention. Moreover, specialized codes of conduct for parliamentarians and leaders were discussed and drafted, including through consultations with grass-roots civil society organizations. UNODC also commenced support to the Independent Commission against Corruption in Mauritius to develop a specialized code of conduct for parliamentarians.

## **C. Criminal justice sector**

34. The Conference called upon States parties to strengthen integrity across the entire criminal justice system, as also called for in paragraph 5 (d) of the Doha

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<sup>3</sup> [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group4-meeting6.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group4-meeting6.html).

Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation, while bearing in mind the independence of the judiciary, and noted with appreciation the assistance provided by the Secretariat to States parties, upon request, in the integration of anti-corruption measures into institutions of the criminal justice system (para. 5).

### **Judicial and prosecutorial integrity**

35. To support the practical integration of measures to strengthen judicial and prosecutorial integrity and to prevent corruption, UNODC had finalized the *Implementation Guide and Evaluative Framework for Article 11* in early 2015 and subsequently produced Arabic, French and Spanish versions of the guide. Together with its predecessor publications on judicial integrity, they were downloaded almost 20,000 times in the last year.

36. At the global level, UNODC continued its partnership with the International Bar Association (IBA) to ensure complementarity and mutual support. The IBA conducted research on judicial integrity and will publish the results of the research in 2016. UNODC attended an expert group meeting in London and participated in a panel on judicial integrity at the IBA's Annual Conference in October 2015.

37. UNODC also partnered with the International Commission of Jurists, a Geneva-based non-governmental organization. UNODC participated in the sixth annual Geneva Forum of Judges and Lawyers in December 2015, and provided input on judicial accountability and anti-corruption for the preparation of a Practitioners' Guide on Judicial Accountability.

38. UNODC continued to implement national projects which include segments on judicial integrity in countries such as Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria and Tunisia as well as in Kosovo.<sup>4</sup> A new project, which includes a pillar on judicial and prosecutorial integrity, was launched in El Salvador. In Egypt, for example, the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct and other international standards formed the basis for capacity-building and the development of a judicial code of conduct that was adopted by the judiciary. In Kosovo,<sup>5</sup> UNODC implemented a judicial integrity project, which was completed in April 2016, conducting a diagnostic assessment on integrity in the judiciary and delivering a set of 14 training events for different stakeholders within the judiciary.

39. In Myanmar, UNODC supported an assessment of the current judicial integrity mechanisms and the drafting of recommendations to review the Judicial Code of Ethics and establish a judicial commission.

### **Police and law enforcement**

40. UNODC supported projects to strengthen integrity and integrate anti-corruption measures in the police in countries such as El Salvador, Kenya, Panama, Tunisia and Viet Nam. In El Salvador, for example, UNODC facilitated the drafting of standing operating procedures for the newly-created Secretariat of

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<sup>4</sup> Supra note 2.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.



Professional Responsibility of the National Civilian Police, as well as procedures to govern joint action between the National Civilian Police and the Defence Force.

41. UNODC and the National Police of Niger hosted a regional meeting in October 2015 for countries of the Sahel region on the fight against corruption, including within the police. The participants committed to developing national anti-corruption strategies for the police and UNODC will support these national initiatives in 2016. UNODC also participated in a regional conference organized by the Inspectorate General of the National Police of Panama in March 2016 on good practices and new initiatives in the prevention of corruption.

### **Customs**

42. UNODC conducted a workshop on tackling contraband and strengthening anti-corruption measures in Central America, held in Panama in February 2016. The workshop brought together various stakeholders, including representatives from the national customs, maritime and canal authorities to increase their understanding of corruption risk mapping as a tool to identify the risk and impact of corruption. Similar workshops on corruption in the customs context were held in March 2016 for officials from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Customs officials were also involved in training events on anti-corruption measures to tackle wildlife and environmental crime, set out below.

### **Prisons**

43. UNODC continued the development of a handbook on anti-corruption measures in prisons which will be finalized by the end of 2016. In the framework of a prison project in Panama, UNODC continued its support to the penitentiary system's oversight unit to take measures to prevent, detect and investigate corruption. UNODC is further planning anti-corruption activities with prisons in Cabo Verde and Niger.

### **Security sector reform and the rule of law**

44. In its role as official implementing partner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Building Integrity (BI) programme, UNODC continued to exchange ideas with NATO for future collaboration and knowledge sharing in BI capacity development events including UNODC input to events planned later in 2016. UNODC also participated at a workshop of the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies in order to raise awareness about anti-corruption measures and the Convention in regard to combating transnational crime and strengthening international security.

45. UNODC, in partnership with the United Nations Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Permanent Mission of Slovakia to the International Organizations in Vienna, hosted a high-level event in May 2016 to launch the Integrated Technical Guidance Note on Transnational Organized Crime and Security Sector Reform. The Guidance Note, drafted under the leadership of UNODC, was endorsed by the members of the United Nations Inter-Agency Task Force on Security Sector Reform. It was intended to help practitioners to mainstream measures to combat organized crime and corruption in the context of security sector reform and, hence, assist their efforts to strengthen the rule of law and promote

human rights. UNODC also continued its cooperation with DPKO on the development of guidance materials for police services on the linkages between security sector reform, countering corruption and strengthening the rule of law.

#### **Prevention of money-laundering**

46. For the sixth meeting of the Working Group, UNODC collected information from States parties on their experiences and good practices in the prevention of money-laundering. All submissions as well as the presentations of the panel members and the consolidated report were made available online.<sup>6</sup>

47. UNODC provided capacity-building support on the detection and investigation of money-laundering offences in several countries, including El Salvador, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Lebanon, the Marshall Islands, Palau, Panama, Samoa, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine and Tonga. UNODC also supported the celebration on 29 October 2015 of the International Day of the Prevention of Money-Laundering in Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Peru.

### **D. Private sector**

48. The Conference continued to acknowledge the vital role of the private sector in preventing and fighting against corruption and the signification impact of corruption on the private sector.

49. In resolution 6/6, the Conference requested States parties to promote training and education in the prevention of corruption and to work with the private sector in this field. Related activities are reported below in the section on education and academic initiatives. Additionally, the Conference adopted resolution 6/5, entitled “St. Petersburg statement on promoting public-private partnership in the prevention of and fight against corruption”.

### **E. Civil society and youth**

50. The Conference reaffirmed its recognition 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, and that those responsibilities included promoting the active participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in accordance with article 13 of the Convention.

51. UNODC continued to promote the involvement of groups outside the public sector in anti-corruption initiatives, including civil society, media and youth. Multiple activities and projects referred to in the present report involved stakeholders from outside the public sector. At the regional level, UNODC and UNDP launched the first Anti-Corruption Workshop for Pacific Civil Society Organizations with 61 participants from 13 Pacific island countries on citizen

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<sup>6</sup> [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group4-meeting6.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/working-group4-meeting6.html).

engagement, social accountability, the Convention and the Sustainable Development Agenda. In addition, through the UN-PRAC project, in-country integrity workshops were organized with umbrella organizations for non-governmental organizations in Fiji, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

52. UNODC also organized a workshop for 21 journalists from the Pacific region to raise awareness about the Convention and the media's role in the fight against corruption. Over 30 different forms of corruption-related reporting (e.g. radio, television, newspaper) by participants were documented following that workshop.

53. As young people account for a large proportion of the population of Pacific island countries, UNODC and UNDP have extensively worked with the Pacific Youth Council and in-country youth councils and organizations to raise awareness about corruption. A Pacific youth officer was hired under the UN-PRAC project following the success of the first Pacific Youth Forum against Corruption that was attended by participants from 13 Pacific island countries. In-country integrity workshops and activities for youth were organized in Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu and active anti-corruption youth groups were established in Kiribati and Tonga.

54. In February 2016, UNODC and the Nigerian Association for the Fight against Corruption co-organized an awareness-raising event for 40 participants from the media in Niger on the Convention against Corruption and current draft anti-corruption bills in Niger. In April 2016, UNODC supported the adoption of a strategic plan for the Cell Norbert Zongo for Investigative Journalism in West Africa at a meeting hosted by the Open Society Institute for West Africa in Dakar, Senegal.

55. In March 2016, UNODC supported the Independent Commission against Corruption in Mauritius in piloting a Model Conference of the States Parties to the Convention for high school students. The Model Conference, under the central theme "*Youth Anti-Corruption Conference: Call for Action*", gathered 90 high school students from 45 schools around the country, resulting in increased awareness and the adoption of a model conference resolution. Mauritius submitted this youth resolution as a conference room paper to the seventh session of the Implementation Review Group.

56. Since 2009, UNODC and UNDP have marked International Anti-Corruption Day on 9 December with a joint campaign. In 2015, UNODC participated in and supported International Anti-Corruption Day activities in 20 countries. Further, UNODC and UNDP awarded nine small grants to civil society organizations in the Pacific region to conduct activities on International Anti-Corruption Day. More than 80 UNDP and UNODC field offices received the campaign package and it is estimated that approximately 200 million people were reached by the campaign through local activities.

57. In order to strengthen the capacity of civil society to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Implementation Review Mechanism, UNODC and the UNCAC Coalition, an umbrella organization of over 360 civil society organizations, have trained 248 civil society representatives from 96 countries. The next multi-stakeholder workshop will be held from 19 to 22 September 2016 at the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) in Laxenburg, Austria. An important element of the training is the promotion of

cooperation between civil society and the private sector in anti-corruption. To facilitate this process, UNODC awarded nine small grants to civil society organizations in the African region to implement innovative anti-corruption projects involving the private sector.

## **F. Education and academic initiatives**

58. The Conference requested States parties to promote training and education in the prevention of corruption at all levels of the public sector and to work with the private sector in this field. Welcoming the achievements made under the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), it asked the Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with relevant partners, to develop comprehensive academic and other educational materials in the field of anti-corruption for universities and other institutions, and requested the Secretariat to continue its support to States parties in this field (para. 8).

### **Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative**

59. UNODC continued its leading role in the ACAD Initiative which seeks to encourage the teaching and research of corruption-related issues by higher level education institutions. UNODC has further developed the three-credit model university course on the Convention, including resource materials, that is now available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French and Spanish. The Russian language version will become available in 2016. The course uses the Convention as a framework to help university students to gain an understanding of the measures needed to effectively fight corruption and over 40 institutions around the world are delivering the course in whole or in part. ACAD further offers over 1,800 free online resources, such as academic articles, books, publications and teaching materials covering an extensive range of anti-corruption themes and issues on the UNODC anti-corruption portal called Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK) ([www.track.unodc.org](http://www.track.unodc.org)).

60. To further promote teaching and research of anti-corruption issues, an ACAD symposium was organized in Moscow in October 2015, bringing together 110 academics and experts to discuss opportunities and challenges in teaching anti-corruption. A compendium of the submitted papers and recommendations are available on the TRACK website. A global ACAD meeting of academics specialized in the field of anti-corruption was held by UNODC in Doha in April 2016 to discuss innovative methods of teaching anti-corruption, ways to improve the materials available on the ACAD website, and how ACAD can respond to regional needs. As a result of these meetings, a large number of additional institutions have shown a strong interest in delivering the model course and in developing and teaching courses on anti-corruption.

61. Following two regional ACAD meetings organized in 2015, additional regional meetings for the Middle East and North Africa as well as South-East Asia are planned for the second half of 2016.

62. Building on the work of ACAD, UNODC will be able to expand its work on anti-corruption education in the next years under the umbrella of a global project on

education for justice (E4J) which includes components on education for primary and secondary schools as well as for universities.

#### **Anti-corruption academies**

63. UNODC maintained its strong collaboration with IACA, including through the provision of lectures and exchange on academic initiatives.

64. In Panama, UNODC supported, through the Regional Anti-Corruption Academy for Central America and the Caribbean, the delivery of a post-graduate diploma inspired by the ACAD model course. In addition, 13 courses and workshops were delivered to 429 participants from the public and private sectors and civil society.

65. In May 2016, UNODC provided advisory services to the Independent Commission against Corruption of Mauritius in its ongoing efforts to establish an anti-corruption research platform for small island developing States. As a result, the Commission initiated a research paper on the protection of reporting persons in small island States, in collaboration with the Law School of Washington and Lee University.

66. Hosted by the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission Academy of Nigeria and supported by the Network of Anti-Corruption Institutions in West Africa (NACIWA) Secretariat and UNODC, the NACIWA Anti-Corruption Academy held a first two week training programme in September 2015 in Nigeria for 50 anti-corruption officials from 12 countries in West Africa. The Academy aims to host annual training programmes for anti-corruption professionals from the region.

#### **Tools and resources for anti-corruption knowledge**

67. The Conference requested UNODC to continue to provide and develop capacity-building initiatives, including new knowledge products and technical tools, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, on measures to prevent corruption, to identify comparative good practices and to facilitate the exchange of expertise and lessons learned among States parties (para. 9).

68. UNODC continued updating and enriching the TRACK anti-corruption portal, which also hosts subpages for the legal library, education and private sector ([www.track.unodc.org](http://www.track.unodc.org)). Regular news about publications and events are published on the TRACK page as well as through the newsletter Anti-Corruption Update.

69. Moreover, UNODC continued to develop knowledge products and to make existing products available in further languages. All of these technical tools and publications can be found on the UNODC web page ([www.unodc.org/corruption](http://www.unodc.org/corruption)) and clustered thematically on the webpage of the Working Group on Prevention<sup>7</sup> as well as on the TRACK portal. The global eLearning tool for the private sector, The Fight against Corruption, is now available in 20 languages.<sup>8</sup>

70. In January 2016, UNODC launched a new eLearning Course on Anti-Corruption which consists of two separate modules. The first entitled

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<sup>7</sup> [www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/corruption/WG-Prevention/working-group-on-prevention.html).

<sup>8</sup> <http://thefightagainstcorruption.org/certificate/>.

*Introduction to Anti-Corruption* provides an overview of the Convention against Corruption. The second on *Prevention of Corruption* enables learners to gain more advanced knowledge about corruption preventive measures. The modules are currently available in English and Arabic and are open to the public. Each module takes between one and two hours to complete and successful participants receive a certificate of completion. 2,500 users registered for these modules since the inception of the course and the module *Introduction to Anti-Corruption* has become the most popular on the global eLearning platform.<sup>9</sup>

## G. Other preventive work and emerging topics

71. The Conference called upon States parties to use the Convention as a framework for the development of tailored anti-corruption safeguards, including in specific vulnerable areas, and requested the Secretariat to assist States parties in doing so, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources (para. 10).

### **Environment and wildlife**

72. Over the last year, UNODC received increasing requests for input on anti-corruption measures to reduce environment and wildlife related crime.

73. At the global level, UNODC participated in an event on illegal wildlife trade and corruption, organized by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the margins of the United Kingdom Anti-Corruption Summit in London in May 2016. The event contributed to raising awareness on the driving role corruption plays in the wildlife crime chain. UNODC also participated in a high-level conference “Save the Wildlife: Act now or game over” which sought to develop new partnerships and projects across the world with heads of agencies, that was held in the Netherlands in March 2016. Further, UNODC participated in a round-table discussion on corruption and conservation, organized by Transparency International United Kingdom, the World Wildlife Fund United Kingdom and the Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology of the University of Kent, to share experiences and draw on lessons learned from other fields of corruption prevention that could be applied for conservation in the United Kingdom in February 2016.

74. In Latin America and the Caribbean, UNODC presented on the impact of corruption on environmental crime and on money-laundering at the Annual Meeting of the Latin-American Network of Environmental Prosecutors in Panama in November 2015, participated in the annual regional meeting of the Network for Compliance with and Implementation of the Legal Framework on Wildlife in Panama in January 2016, and supported a training course for judges and prosecutors on the impact of corruption on illicit trafficking of wildlife and timber, held in Costa Rica in February 2016.

75. In Africa, UNODC, jointly with the United States of America, provided training for wildlife crime prosecutors from Angola, Botswana, Malawi,

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<sup>9</sup> [www.unodc.org/elearning/frontpage.jsp](http://www.unodc.org/elearning/frontpage.jsp).

Mozambique, Namibia and Zambia on collecting evidence to prosecute corruption and money-laundering cases in combination with wildlife crime. UNODC also co-hosted and moderated a high-level segment on “Corruption abetting illicit trade in wildlife and poaching: The role of private sector in combating illegal killing and trade of wildlife” in the margins of a United Nations Global Compact meeting for the private sector on addressing corruption, held in Kenya in December 2015. UNODC continued supporting the Kenya Wildlife Service in updating its corruption prevention strategy and its Codes of Ethics and Conduct. Similar work will be undertaken in Tanzania and Mozambique in 2016. UNODC also provided training on corruption prevention for the revenue and wildlife authorities from Uganda in March 2016.

76. In South-East Asia, UNODC continued to focus on links between environmental crimes, such as illegal logging and illegal trade of wildlife, and corruption and developed tools, including a checklist for assessing corruption risks in the timber industry. UNODC further planned a series of initiatives to be implemented in cooperation with anti-corruption agencies in 2016 and, as a first step, convened with the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission a seminar to discuss the challenges of corruption and environmental crimes and to identify effective countermeasures. UNODC also participated in the national round table on corruption and environmental crimes in Malaysia in April 2016, during which a road map for addressing corruption in relation to environmental crimes was developed by the national authorities.

### **Integrity in sports**

77. In its resolution 6/6, the Conference recognized the importance of protecting integrity in sport by promoting good governance in sport and mitigating the risk of corruption that sport faces globally, requested the Secretariat to continue, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, partners and donors, to develop studies, training materials, guides and tools for Governments and sports organizations to enable them to further strengthen measures in this area, and acknowledged the work that had already been done by UNODC in that regard, in particular the development of studies and guides with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the International Centre for Sport Security.

78. UNODC continued to work with IOC and the International Centre for Sports Security (ICSS) on a number of projects. Together with IOC, UNODC conducted an extensive study on the criminalization of the manipulation of sports competitions. The study, *The Manipulation of Sports Competitions: A Study of National Legislation and A Proposal for Model Criminal Law Provisions*, will be launched in June 2016. UNODC also delivered training at a workshop jointly held by IOC and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) workshop on combating crimes in sports, organized in Brazil in May 2016. A *Resource Guide of Good Practices in the Investigation of Match-Fixing*, developed by UNODC with the support of ICSS in order to help officials of law enforcement agencies and sports organizations investigate the prevalent problem, will be launched in August 2016. UNODC has participated in a number of activities in conjunction with ICSS and its Sport Integrity Global Alliance initiative, namely the working groups on Good Governance in Sport, Financial Integrity and Sports Betting Integrity, which

were held in Belgium and the United Kingdom, in January and February 2016, respectively, as well as contributing via teleconference.

79. Further to this, UNODC played an active role in the initiative to develop an International Sport Integrity Partnership as part of the United Kingdom's Anti-Corruption Summit, held in May 2016. As part of this effort, UNODC outlined the positive role which international organizations can play in supporting efforts to promote governance and integrity of sport during meetings held in France in March 2016 and in the United Kingdom in April 2016. Discussions are ongoing with a number of sports organizations about developing further cooperation in areas related to prevention, enforcement and education.

80. UNODC further transformed the handbook *A Strategy for Safeguarding against Corruption in Major Public Events* into a training programme to 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. The training materials are available in English at the UNODC's Corruption website and a Russian version will be added this year. The submissions by States parties on the protection of integrity in sport by good governance in sport and mitigating the risk of corruption that sport faces are analysed in the background paper prepared by the Secretariat on integrity in sport (CAC/COSP/WG.4/2016/3) and will be discussed during the seventh meeting of the Working Group.

### **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and United Nations Programming**

81. The Conference recognized the importance of including the prevention of corruption in the broader development agenda, including through the implementation of Goal 16 and other relevant goals of *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and through other initiatives aimed at strengthening the coordination and exchange of such information with development partners (para. 12).

82. Jointly with UNDP, UNODC continued to provide capacity-building workshops supporting United Nations country teams in the integration of anti-corruption measures into United Nations programmes, in particular into the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks. National level events were held for country teams in the Philippines and the Republic of Moldova. The teams, consisting of representatives of different United Nations organizations present in the country, learned about the role of the Convention and corruption prevention as a catalyst for development and poverty reduction supporting not only the realization of Goal 16, but the whole sustainable development agenda.

83. UNODC is currently updating the training material, which had been developed in 2013, to align it with the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to enrich it with new research data and case examples.

### **Research**

84. The Research and Trend Analysis Branch of UNODC continued to support the Nigerian National Statistical Office in the preparation of a large survey on corruption experienced by the population. The survey is currently being conducted with the support and involvement of a large group of stakeholders and the analytical report is expected by early 2017.



## Gender

85. 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. In particular, UNODC tries to identify and integrate, where appropriate, gender-relevant aspects into its capacity-building initiatives and monitors the participation of women in training events.

### III. Delivery framework and resources

86. The Conference, in its resolution 6/6, requested the Secretariat to continue, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to provide technical assistance to States parties, particularly developing countries, upon request and subject to extrabudgetary resources, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, including in the form of tailored assistance for participation in the review process for chapter II. The Conference invited States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in resolution 6/6, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations. Furthermore, 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, operated within the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund, for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they may require to improve their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention (paras. 15, 17 and 19).

87. 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 6/6 of the Conference.

88. Several global and regional projects 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”, “Joint action towards a global regime against corruption”, the “Anti-Corruption Mentor Programme”, “Global Programme for Combating Wildlife and Forest Crime”, “Strengthening criminal investigation and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa” and “Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration: towards the promotion of a culture of lawfulness” and “United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project”. While the global and regional projects provide a solid delivery framework, in practice the delivery of assistance to States parties is often hampered or even prevented by the lack of funds for a specific region and/or subject matter. A significant share of the extrabudgetary contributions received in support of projects is earmarked either geographically or thematically.

89. 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.

90. In addition to staff located in headquarters, UNODC regional and national anti-corruption advisers 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 6/6 are reflected throughout the present report.

91. Currently, advisers with regional responsibilities are based in Fiji (for the Pacific), Thailand (for South-East Asia as well as 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 small island developing States). An additional adviser with national focus is placed in Mozambique. Reduced extrabudgetary resources for some of these positions may lead UNODC to make changes in the regional advisers programme in the coming year.

92. Given the fact that each regional adviser is responsible for the provision of technical assistance to 15 to 20 countries and that the advisers receive requests to assist countries in their participation in the review mechanism and its follow-up as well as to address other technical assistance needs, increased and long-term support from development partners and other donors is essential to continue this work.

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

94. 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 second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

#### **IV. Conclusions and recommendations**

95. To fulfil 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 so far in the implementation of resolution 6/6 and propose ways to strengthen and support its further implementation by States parties. In this regard, the Working Group may also wish to invite States parties to share additional information about their activities implementing resolution 6/6 with the secretariat and in particular during the meeting of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption.

96. The Working Group may further wish to consider the progress that has been made as well as challenges, opportunities and recent developments in the implementation of chapter II of the Convention and suggest measures to be taken for the future, including suggestions of topics for the next thematic discussions.

97. Moreover, the Working Group may wish to encourage the sharing of information by States parties and the publication of material through the web page of the Working Group.

98. The Working Group may wish to support 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 and to further support the use of evidence-based research as the basis for informed policymaking.

99. 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 6/6. There is a need to bridge the growing discrepancy between the increase in the demand for services provided by UNODC and UNODC's capacity to deliver this support and to meet Member States' expectations. Further, the general preference of States parties and other donors to provide hard-earmarked extrabudgetary contributions for a relatively short period of time (1 to 2 years) also limits UNODC's capacity to adequately respond to identified needs. The Working Group may wish to acknowledge the increase of technical assistance requests in relation to the provisions of chapter II and the other resolutions on the prevention of corruption, and note that this is likely to continue under the second review cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism. The Working Group may wish to call upon States parties and other donors to reconfirm their commitment to the prevention of corruption through the provision of such financial means, in particular in the form of multi-year, soft-earmarked extrabudgetary contributions.

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