



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

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## Seventh session

Vienna, 6–10 November 2017

Agenda item 3

Technical assistance

### Kiribati and Nauru: revised draft resolution

## Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States

*The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,*

*Recalling* its resolution 6/9 of 6 November 2015, entitled “Strengthening the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in small island developing States”, and taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretariat on the status of its implementation,<sup>1</sup>

*Concerned* about the threats posed by corruption to the stability and security of societies and its devastating impact on sustainable development,

*Emphasizing* the importance to Member States of the Sustainable Development Goals, contained in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, recalling that Sustainable Development Goal 16 is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and acknowledging that efforts to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>2</sup> also contribute to the achievement of that Goal,

*Recognizing* that corruption can undermine the achievement of all of the Sustainable Development Goals, and highlighting that the fight against corruption should be a priority for the international community, including small island developing States,

*Recognizing also* that small island developing States have specific contextual characteristics that necessitate affordable and sustainable anti-corruption reform, as well as tailored technical assistance,

*Welcoming* the progress made by small island developing States in giving effect to the Convention against Corruption, while recognizing that greater efforts must still be made to achieve the effective implementation thereof,

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<sup>1</sup> CAC/COSP/2017/9.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.



*Recognizing* that small island developing States have the same legal obligations as all States parties to the Convention, despite generally having smaller administrative capacities and limited resources,

*Highlighting* the importance of building integrity and of preventing and eliminating corrupt practices in public institutions and the public sector, given the severe impact of corruption on the efficiency of public services, citizens' confidence in public institutions and the cost of public transactions,

*Recognizing* the important role of the private sector in preventing and combating corruption, as set out in Conference resolution 6/5 of 6 November 2015,

*Highlighting* the need to improve anti-corruption frameworks and to strengthen governance systems in ocean and land resources management to protect the environment and livelihoods of small island developing States and to strengthen and build the resilience of small island developing States to the impacts of climate change,

*Welcoming* the establishment of the Small Island Developing States Anti-Corruption Research Platform by the Independent Commission against Corruption of Mauritius, together with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, for the purpose of research and the sharing of best practices specific to small island developing States,

*Recalling* the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway,<sup>3</sup> the outcome document of the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Apia from 1 to 4 September 2014, which is of significance to the Pacific island countries,

*Welcoming* the work of the United Nations Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption Project, which is a model for collaboration on anti-corruption issues among United Nations entities and is a result of close cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the United Nations Development Programme,

*Recognizing* the important role of regional and international partnerships and the relevance of peer-to-peer learning among small island developing States,

1. *Welcomes* the accession to the United Nations Convention against Corruption<sup>2</sup> by Belize in December 2016 and Niue in October 2017, and urges small island developing States that have not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Convention;
2. *Calls upon* States parties that are small island developing States to enhance their active participation in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and to make every effort to implement the recommendations arising from the reviews;
3. *Encourages* States parties and other interested donors, including development partners, upon request, and with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, to continue supporting the implementation of anti-corruption reforms in small island developing States through the provision of technical assistance at the bilateral, regional and international levels, including by addressing technical assistance needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism;
4. *Urges* States parties and other interested donors, including other development partners, to support small island developing States in their efforts to implement the Convention, including those aspects that will contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16;
5. *Encourages* States parties and other interested donors with relevant expertise applicable to the contexts of small island developing States to share their

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<sup>3</sup> General Assembly resolution 69/15, annex.

best practices with small island developing States, upon request, through existing and future bilateral, regional and international cooperation mechanisms;

6. *Encourages* States parties, in particular small island developing States, to further share information, research and best practices specific to small island developing States;

7. *Urges* States parties, in particular small island developing States, to continue efforts aimed at building integrity and preventing and eliminating corruption in the public and private sectors, and requests the support of other States parties, and other interested donors, including other development partners;

8. *Urges* small island developing States to strengthen their anti-corruption frameworks as part of steps to enhance good governance in the area of land and ocean resources management, with the aim of building resilience to the impacts of climate change in small island developing States, with the support of the international community and relevant United Nations bodies;

9. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit to the Conference of the States Parties a report on the progress made and the challenges encountered in the implementation of the present resolution;

[9 bis. *Encourages* small island developing States to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretariat on the status of implementation of Conference resolution 6/9;<sup>1]</sup>

10. *Recognizes* the progress made and challenges faced in the implementation of Conference resolution 6/9, and urges States parties to continue supporting technical assistance efforts focused on the needs of small island developing States, including assistance with ratification of or accession to the Convention, as well as meeting the legislative and other technical requirements to effectively implement the Convention, upon request, and with the assistance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

11. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in the present resolution, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.