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Draft report

Addendum

III. Implementation of Conference resolutions 7/5, entitled “Promoting preventive measures against corruption”, and 7/6, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, and of the recommendations agreed upon by the Working Group at its meeting held in September 2018

Oral update on the status of implementation of Conference resolution 7/5, and resolution 7/6

1. The Chair introduced the item on the implementation of Conference resolution 7/5, entitled “Promoting preventive measures against corruption”, and resolution 7/6, entitled “Follow-up to the Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, and invited the participants to provide observations and comments following the introductory presentation by the secretariat.
2. The secretariat presented an update on the implementation of resolutions 7/5 and 7/6, with a focus on information sharing, new UNODC knowledge tools and national, regional or global initiatives taken by States parties with the support of UNODC.
3. In fulfilment of its role as an international observatory for good practices in the prevention of corruption, the secretariat had continued collecting information from States parties on their implementation of chapter II and updating the website of the Working Group on Prevention. Furthermore, UNODC had continued to support the work and to provide technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of the relevant anti-corruption bodies. The Secretariat continued its close cooperation with the International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, had provided support to various regional associations of anti-corruption authorities, in particular in Africa, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and had provided targeted national-level assistance to anti-corruption bodies in ten countries.
4. UNODC had provided assistance in a different form to 10 States parties in the development or revision of national anti-corruption policies and strategies or for



identifying policy reform agenda. With respect to strengthening integrity, transparency, accountability and the rule of law, UNODC had supported several different initiatives, including the drafting or revision of codes of conduct, freedom of information laws, and whistle-blowing provisions, working jointly with Supreme Audit Institutions to promote the implementation of the Convention, and organizing targeted seminars and trainings for integrity officers and public officials.

5. In regard to the protection of reporting persons, UNODC's knowledge product, entitled *Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons* was now available in English, French, Spanish and Arabic. Three regional conferences or workshop sessions were held on whistle-blower and witness protection, in South Asia, the Pacific, and East Africa. Assistance for drafting relevant legislation was provided to four States, including comments on draft laws and/or in-country workshops. UNODC continued its advocacy for better protection for reporting persons including through working together with IACA to deliver training on the issue.

6. Furthermore, UNODC had provided technical assistance and expertise to States parties on the implementation of the Convention through targeted legislative and capacity-building activities at regional and country levels, including on asset declaration and conflict of interest regulation systems, procurement and strengthening the role of parliamentarians in the fight against corruption. The regional platforms for fast-tracking UNCAC implementation proved to be an effective instrument in this regard.

7. UNODC continued its cooperation with the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption (GOPAC) to strengthen the role of members of parliaments in the fight against corruption, organizing joint workshops for members of parliament in two States parties.

8. UNODC also had worked with multiple stakeholders on the prevention of corruption in the criminal justice sector. UNODC continued to implement, with the support of the State of Qatar, its *Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration*. A Judicial Ethics Training Package consisting of an e-learning course, self-directed "offline" course and a trainer's manual, based on the Bangalore Principles was developed and rolled out. Over 40 jurisdictions were now using the tool in their national training activities. These resources were available in English, Arabic, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish.

9. Technical assistance was provided at the national level to the judiciaries of Côte d'Ivoire, Cabo Verde, Haiti and Ecuador. Additionally, UNODC had supported initiatives at a national and regional level to strengthen integrity and prevent corruption in law enforcement organizations, including in police, customs, border control and prisons services. UNODC continued to implement, in partnership with INTERPOL and Transparency International (TI), the project "*Strengthening criminal investigations and criminal justice cooperation along the cocaine route in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa*" (CRIMJUST).

10. UNODC continued to promote the participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, including civil society, media and youth, in the prevention of corruption. In order to strengthen the capacity of the private sector and civil society organizations, a round-table discussion with civil society and social technology companies has been organized to discuss the development of anti-corruption open data platform.

11. UNODC had continued its leading role in the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative (ACAD), which sought to promote anti-corruption research and education in higher-level education institutions. ACAD had actively involved over 400 universities in its activities and produced a comprehensive anti-corruption educational tool, the ACAD Menu of Resources, containing over 1,800 articles, publications and research papers related to corruption to be used by universities in their existing programmes. A key resource associated with ACAD was the model

university course on the Convention, which UNODC had developed and made available online for free in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Spanish and Russian. The Education for Justice (E4J) initiative, which is a component of the Global Programme for the Implementation of the Doha Declaration is aimed at building a culture of lawfulness among children and youth through the provision of age-appropriate educational materials on topics related to criminal justice and crime prevention and the integration of those materials into the curricula of primary, secondary and tertiary education levels.

12. UNODC continued to maintain and update the TRACK website, as well as to develop knowledge products for practitioners.

13. UNODC had also engaged in anti-corruption work in areas, which gained increasing recognition during the last years such as corruption in sports and corruption in environmental and wildlife crime.

14. At the country and regional levels, UNODC had continued to rely heavily on the field-based network of anti-corruption advisors when addressing technical assistance needs. The assistance delivered by the network continued to be instrumental in effectively supporting States parties. The advisors worked in close collaboration with experts from UNODC headquarters and the field office network. Technical assistance work of UNODC had been enabled through global projects which were financially supported by different donors.

15. One speaker reported on her country's corruption awareness-raising initiatives undertaken to strengthen the participation of society in the fight against corruption.

B. Other recommendations

16. The Chair introduced the substantive discussion on the item, in relation to which the Secretariat intended to provide an oral update.

17. In the introductory statement, a representative of the Secretariat noted the ever-increasing need for technical assistance and elaborated on the tools and resources developed to provide technical assistance to States parties, also underlining some of the challenges faced in this process. He informed the group that technical assistance needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism as well as on an ad hoc basis were addressed at the global, regional and country levels using the substantive expertise present at UNODC Headquarters, the UNODC network of regional anti-corruption advisors and at the regional and country offices. Challenges in meeting technical assistance needs included limited resources to address the level of demand, as well as expand the existing UNODC network of regional anti-corruption advisors so as to ensure global coverage.

18. During the panel discussion, the panellist from Myanmar described the efforts undertaken by her country to strengthen the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks and noted the progress made in the establishment of the Anti-Corruption Commission, the adoption and revision of the legislative mandate for the Commission and steps taken to strengthen the capacity of its operations. She noted how the Commission's mandate was developed and strengthened in response to the recommendations received during the First Cycle review of Myanmar's UNCAC implementation. The panellist also elaborated on the technical assistance received from UNODC and other development partners to effectively participate in the Implementation Review Mechanism as well as to respond to the recommendations stemming from the review. This support included assistance in developing legislation, identifying policy priorities and designing and implementing measures to prevent, detect and prosecute corruption including through financial investigation capacity-building. She noted in particular UNODC's support to Myanmar's efforts to strengthen integrity education, to organize youth integrity camps and to establish corruption prevention units in 20 Union-level ministries.

19. The panellist from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) noted the activities IOC had undertaken to address corruption in sport. She underlined that in order for sport to serve as an effective vehicle to promote peace and social inclusion, it must be credible and free of corruption. She emphasized the special status of sports organizations that often involved complex public/private relations. She further reported that the Ethics Commission within IOC was responsible for overseeing ethics within the organization as well as serving as a model for the entire Olympic movement. She further elaborated how IOC contributed to strengthening good governance in the national sports federations. She further informed the Group of IOC's actions taken in order to support integrity in sport and to prevent manipulation in sports competitions, specifically underlining the joint initiatives with UNODC, such as the recent publication on *Reporting Mechanisms in Sport: Practical Guide for Development and Implementation*, and the establishment and operation of the International Partnership against Corruption in Sport.

20. During the ensuing discussion, a speaker from the International Anti-Corruption Academy (IACA) outlined the work of IACA and how it has supported various States parties in the implementation of the Convention, in designing and implementing measures to prevent corruption and in building the capacity of practitioners and institutions.
