



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

Distr.: Limited  
6 September 2019

Original: English

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

Tenth session

Vienna, 4–6 September 2019

### Draft report

#### Addendum

### III. Future priorities

1. The Chair introduced the discussion on future priorities and drew the attention to the mandate of the Working Group to advise and assist the Conference.
2. The secretariat recalled that since 2010, the Working Group had deliberated on all articles of Chapter II. Some articles were discussed multiple times, including public sector (art. 7); codes of conduct for public officials (art. 8); and participation of society (art. 13). Other articles had received less attention, including preventive anti-corruption bodies (art. 6); management of public finances (art. 9, para. 2); public reporting (art. 10); private sector (art. 12) and measures to prevent money-laundering (art. 14) which were each discussed once.
3. The secretariat further recalled that the topics for future discussion, suggested by the Working Group during its 7th and 8th sessions, included measuring corruption, corruption risks and the impact of anti-corruption efforts through scientifically-based indicators; conflict of interest, in particular interlinkages between conflicts of interest and illicit enrichment, asset and interest disclosure systems and reporting persons (art. 7, para. 4 and art. 8, para. 5); measures and systems to facilitate reporting by public officials (art. 8, para. 4); corruption in the private sector (art. 12); and public reporting (art. 13, para. 2).
4. The secretariat noted that the Working Group may wish to consider recommending to the Conference the adoption of a new multi-year work plan for the Working Group, while recognizing that there should be room within the Group's agenda to add topics of discussion or to amend those being suggested.
5. Several speakers reported on the different measures their countries had taken to implement the various provisions of chapter II of the Convention. For instance, countries had implemented measures to strengthen legislative, policy and institutional frameworks; activities to promote education and the empowerment of society; open government and open data initiatives to enhance transparency and access to information which enabled, among others, enhanced public scrutiny of public procurement practices; and efforts designed to improve the trust of citizen in public administration, including through reinforcing corruption reporting mechanisms.



6. A speaker noted the importance of the Working Group as a space to build partnerships and emphasized the need to not only discuss experiences and good practices, but also challenges encountered in order to jointly identify solutions and assist States in their effort to create effective anti-corruption policies and measures. The speaker indicated that priorities should be defined in the long-term and duplication should be avoided.
7. Speakers recommended multiple topics for the consideration of the Conference of the States parties that could be included in the Group's multi-year workplan.
8. Several speakers proposed that the topic of preventing corruption in the private sector under article 12 of the Convention be included in the Working Group's future workplan. This could include the development of public-private partnerships to share information on compliance programmes and the use of codes of conduct and accounting and auditing standards to prevent corruption. In the area of beneficial ownership transparency, the role of intermediaries such as banks and financial institutions should be analysed. Increased cooperation between the private sector and law enforcement was also proposed as a topic deserving further discussion.
9. Several speakers proposed that the workplan include a focus on transparency, and in particular, open data. Speakers noted that transparency is a cross-cutting and complementary principle throughout the Convention and this priority area could facilitate the exchange of experiences and best practices around multiple articles of the Convention including articles 9, 10 and 13. Several speakers proposed that this discussion could include the identification of best practices in the use of technologies to prevent corruption and increase transparency, while other speakers highlighted the role of civil society, including in decision making processes, and the potential need to evaluate and simplify administrative processes to improve their participation.
10. Some speakers recommended that the Group could further explore the topic of anti-corruption policies, strategies and measures, in particular evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of such policies, strategies and measures, with focus on experience-based indicators.
11. A number of speakers proposed that measures against impunity in preventing corruption should be included as a topic.
12. Other proposed topics included mechanisms to foster and promote integrity within society, identifying and sharing best practices on ethics and integrity standards for public officials, and ways to highlight positive examples of anti-corruption efforts, such as through identifying role models and the provision of awards. One speaker proposed analysing the role of preventive measures for addressing domestic and foreign bribery. Another speaker suggested a focus on identifying potential vulnerabilities to corruption within public institutions and the use of tools to manage such risks.
13. Following the presentation of the Secretariat, several speakers proposed that the topics identified in the previous sessions of the Working Group should be considered for the new multi-year workplan.