



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

Distr.: General  
17 August 2009

Original: English

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## Third session

Doha, 9-13 November 2009

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## **Annotations**

### **1. Organizational matters**

#### **(a) Opening of the third session**

By its resolution 58/4, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption, article 63 of which establishes a Conference of the States Parties to the Convention to improve the capacity of and cooperation between States parties to achieve the objectives set forth in the Convention and to promote and review its implementation. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of that article, the first session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption was held in Amman from 10 to 14 December 2006. In accordance with rule 3, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure for the Conference, adopted at the first session, the second regular session was to be held within one year after the first session. Pursuant to Conference decision 1/1, the second session was held in Nusa Dua, Indonesia, from 28 January to 1 February 2008.

In its decision 2/1, the Conference, recalling General Assembly resolution 47/202 A, on the pattern of conferences, taking into consideration rule 3, paragraph 2, and rule 6 of its rules of procedure and welcoming the offer by the Government of Qatar to act as host to the third session of the Conference, decided that its third session would be held in Qatar in 2009.

The third session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption will be convened on Monday, 9 November 2009, at 10 a.m. at the Conference Centre of the Sheraton Doha Resort and Convention Hotel in Doha.

#### **(b) Election of officers**

In accordance with rule 22 of the rules of procedure for the Conference, at the opening of each session a President, three Vice-Presidents and a Rapporteur shall be elected from among the representatives of the States parties present at the session.

In accordance with the same rule, the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur shall serve as the officers of the session. In electing the officers of the session, each of the five regional groups shall be represented by one officer. The offices of the President and Rapporteur of the Conference shall normally be subject to rotation among the five regional groups.

In accordance with standard practice established for conferences held away from United Nations Headquarters at the invitation of a Government, the President is normally a representative of the host Government. The Conference followed that practice at its first and second sessions, at which the representatives of Jordan and Indonesia, respectively, both members of the Group of Asian States, were elected President. Should the Conference decide to follow that practice at its third session, the representative of Qatar would be elected President of the Conference and the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States would be expected to nominate the Rapporteur. Should the Conference decide to follow rule 22 of its rules of procedure, the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States would be expected to nominate the President and the Group of Asian States would be expected to nominate the Rapporteur.

Regional groups are urged to engage in consultations on the nomination of candidates to fill the elective offices well in advance of the beginning of the session, with a view to agreeing on a slate of candidates whose number is equal to the number of offices to be filled, thus allowing all officers of the third session of the Conference to be elected by acclamation and dispensing with the requirement of a secret ballot.

**(c) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work**

At its second session, the Conference approved the draft provisional agenda for its third session (CAC/COSP/2008/L.2). In approving the provisional agenda, the Conference expressed support for the proposal made by the representative of Jordan, who had served as President of the Conference at its first session, to place particular emphasis on the prevention of corruption at the third session of the Conference.

The proposed organization of work was prepared by the Secretariat in accordance with rule 8 of the rules of procedure for the Conference.

The organization of work is intended to facilitate consideration of the agenda items within the time and resources available to the Conference. The resources available to the Conference at its third session will permit the holding of parallel meetings with simultaneous interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations. The Conference will thus be able to hold a total of 18 meetings with simultaneous interpretation.

**(d) Participation of observers**

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure for the Conference provides that, subject to prior written notification to the Secretary-General, any State or regional economic integration organization signatory to the Convention, in accordance with its article 67, paragraphs 1 and 2, shall be entitled to participate as an observer in the Conference and, accordingly, may take part in the deliberations of the Conference.

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure provides that any State or regional economic integration organization that has not signed the Convention in accordance with its article 67, paragraphs 1 and 2, may apply to the bureau for observer status, which shall be accorded unless otherwise decided by the Conference.

Rule 16 of the rules of procedure provides that, subject to prior written notification to the Secretary-General, representatives of entities and organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as observers in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds, as well as representatives of functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, shall be entitled to participate as observers in the deliberations of the Conference.

Rule 17 of the rules of procedure provides that relevant non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council may apply to the bureau for observer status, which should be accorded unless otherwise decided by the Conference. Other relevant non-governmental organizations may also apply to the bureau for observer status. The secretariat shall circulate as a document a list of such organizations with sufficient information at least 30 days

prior to the Conference. If there is no objection to a non-governmental organization being granted observer status, such status should be accorded unless otherwise decided by the Conference. If there is an objection, the matter will be referred to the Conference for a decision.

**(e) Adoption of the report of the bureau on credentials**

Rule 19 of the rules of procedure provides that the bureau of any session shall examine the credentials and submit its report to the Conference. Rule 20 provides that, pending a decision of the bureau upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the session. Any representative of a State party to whose admission another State party has made objection shall be seated provisionally with the same rights as other representatives of States parties until the bureau has reported and the Conference has taken its decision.

**(f) General discussion**

A sub-item entitled “General discussion” was included in the agenda to allow time for high-level representatives to make statements on matters of a general nature that are related to the implementation of the Convention. It should be noted that the Global Forum VI on Fighting Corruption and Safeguarding Integrity is taking place on the two days directly preceding the third session of the Conference, that is, on 7 and 8 November 2009. Consequently, the Secretariat proposes holding the general discussion of the Conference at the beginning of its session so that high-level representatives attending Global Forum events who are available for a limited time would have an opportunity to express their views and set out the political direction for the Conference. Such organization of the session’s work would also allow for more focused and interactive exchanges to take place under the substantive items of the agenda.

A list of speakers shall be opened by the Secretariat on 9 September 2009 and remain open until noon on 9 November 2009. Requests for inscription on the list will be honoured on a “first come, first served” basis on the understanding that priority will be given to representatives of ministerial or similar rank. Speakers are requested to limit their statements to five minutes.

**2. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

Pursuant to article 63, paragraph 5, of the Convention, the Conference is to acquire the necessary knowledge of the measures taken by States parties in implementing the Convention – and the difficulties encountered by them in doing so – through information provided by them and through such supplemental review mechanisms as may be established by the Conference.

In its resolution 1/2, the Conference decided that a self-assessment checklist should be used as a tool to facilitate the provision of information on implementation of the Convention and requested the Secretariat to finalize such a tool in consultation with and reflecting input from States parties and signatories. In the same resolution, the Conference requested the Secretariat to collate and analyse information provided by States parties and signatories through the self-assessment checklist and to share that information and analysis with the Conference at its second session. On 15 June 2007,

the Secretariat, in fulfilment of its mandate, distributed the computer-based self-assessment checklist to States parties and signatories, thus beginning the process of information-gathering.

In its resolution 2/1, the Conference welcomed the development of the self-assessment checklist, its effective use to compile initial information on the implementation of several articles of the Convention and the two reports of the Secretariat analysing the information collected (CAC/COSP/2008/2 and Add.1).

In the same resolution, the Conference requested the Secretariat to explore the option of modifying the self-assessment checklist to create a comprehensive information-gathering tool that might serve as a useful starting point for collecting information on implementation in any future reviews. To fulfil that mandate, the Secretariat commenced the development of the content and technical features of the comprehensive self-assessment checklist, in cooperation with the Information Technology Service of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). From 1 March to 30 June 2009, the Secretariat conducted consultations with 36 States parties and signatories that had volunteered to provide feedback on the logic, functionality and user-friendliness of the tool. That feedback was subsequently taken into account when finalizing the checklist, which will be submitted to the Conference for its appropriate use.

The Conference may wish to consider item 5 of its provisional agenda in conjunction with the implementation of its resolution 2/1, as the two issues are directly related.

In its resolution 1/1, the Conference took an important decision in agreeing that it was necessary to establish an appropriate mechanism to assist it in reviewing implementation of the Convention. In the same resolution, the Conference underlined the characteristics that the review mechanism should have and established an open-ended, intergovernmental expert working group to make recommendations to the Conference at its second session on appropriate mechanisms or bodies for carrying out the implementation review.

In the same resolution, the Conference requested UNODC, as an interim measure, to assist parties, upon request and subject to the availability of voluntary contributions, in their analysis of implementation efforts. The Secretariat responded by developing a technical assistance project to provide adequate opportunities for testing possible means of reviewing the implementation of the Convention. The project, a pilot review programme, was aimed at testing the effectiveness and efficiency of the approach with a view to assisting the Conference in reaching a decision on the establishment of an appropriate review mechanism. The Secretariat provided information on the activities of the pilot review programme to assist the Conference and its Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in their deliberations (CAC/COSP/2008/9 and CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/3).

At its first meeting, held from 29 to 31 August 2007, the Working Group considered a number of proposals by Member States, including the establishment of regional mechanisms that would report to the Conference as the global review mechanism, with the role of the Conference being to coordinate, ensure consistency in and oversee the quality and uniformity of the regional reviews.

To assist the Conference in deciding on a feasible and appropriate review mechanism, the Working Group requested that the Secretariat prepare for the Conference, at its second session, a report containing a comparative analysis of methods employed by existing regional or sectoral mechanisms, based on an overview of those mechanisms prepared by the Secretariat (CAC/COSP/2006/5 and Corr.1). That analysis was to include conclusions on whether such mechanisms could contribute to the performance by the Conference of its mandated tasks for review of the implementation of the Convention.

At its second session, the Conference further considered the issue of review of implementation and reaffirmed the characteristics of the mechanism set out in its resolution 1/1. In its resolution 2/1, the Conference set out additional principles that the review mechanism should reflect. The Conference also decided that the Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption would hold at least two meetings prior to the third session of the Conference. It tasked the Working Group with preparing terms of reference for a review mechanism for consideration, action and possible adoption by the Conference at its third session and called upon States parties and signatories to submit proposals for the terms of reference. The Conference also requested the Secretariat to prepare background documentation, including terms of reference of existing review mechanisms and information on the activities undertaken pursuant to resolution 1/1 (CAC/COSP/2008/9 and CAC/COSP/2008/10).

The Secretariat received proposals for terms of reference for the review mechanism from 33 States and brought them to the attention of the Working Group (CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/2 and Add.1-3 and Corr.1).

By the time of the third session, the Working Group will have held five meetings in Vienna: from 29 to 31 August 2007, from 22 to 24 September 2008, from 15 to 17 December 2008, from 11 to 13 May 2009 and from 25 August to 2 September 2009. Between those meetings of the Working Group, informal consultations were also held in Vienna.

At its meeting in December 2008, the Working Group initiated discussions and negotiations on the terms of reference on the basis of a rolling text prepared by the Secretariat at its request, drawing on the 33 proposals received (CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/6 and CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/7). The Working Group further requested the Secretariat to provide it with information on the funding of existing implementation review mechanisms (CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/CRP.4).

At the meeting held in May 2009, as well as at the meeting to be held in August/September 2009, the Working Group continued to develop the draft terms of reference for the review mechanism (see CAC/COSP/WG.1/2008/7/Rev.1 and 2). The draft terms of reference were structured according to the following elements for consideration: guiding principles of the review mechanism; the relationship between the review mechanism and the Conference; the review process; the implementation review group; the role of the Secretariat; and funding. The text of the draft terms of reference for the review mechanism is submitted to the Conference for its consideration and appropriate action.

**(a) Expert consultation on the prevention of corruption**

In considering the sub-item entitled “Expert consultation on the prevention of corruption”, the Conference may wish to focus attention on the implementation of chapter II, on preventive measures, of the Convention, bearing in mind the interdependence of the various chapters of the Convention and the fact that all chapters were designed to form an integral whole. Owing to the broad scope of the chapter, only a few of its articles were included in the preliminary version of the self-assessment checklist, namely, those on anti-corruption policies and practices (art. 5), anti-corruption bodies (art. 6) and public procurement and management of public finances (art. 9). The Conference may wish to review the information provided by States parties and signatories as reflected in the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat (CAC/COSP/2008/2). Updated information and analysis thereof will be provided to the Conference, as appropriate. The Conference may wish to discuss in greater depth issues related to the implementation of the preventive measures included in the Convention. That would be in line with the approach taken by the Conference at its second session of placing the issue of prevention high on its list of priorities. In exploring what would be the best way forward, the Conference may wish to keep in mind the broad scope of chapter II of the Convention and the direct relationship between a sharp focus and efficiency. In that context, the Conference may wish to take into account needs in the area of capacity-building identified by States in their responses to the self-assessment checklist and seek the most appropriate ways of addressing the matter in conjunction with its deliberations under item 4, on technical assistance, of the provisional agenda.

Pursuant to Conference resolution 1/8, the Secretariat collected good practices in the fight against corruption. Because many of the best practices submitted by Governments concern preventive measures, the Conference may wish to take into account such good practices in preventing corruption.

**(b) Expert consultation on criminalization**

In reviewing the implementation of the criminalization provisions, the Conference may wish to give due consideration to cross-cutting topics. In determining the content of the existing self-assessment checklist, the Conference placed emphasis on the review of certain articles in chapter III, on criminalization and law enforcement, of the Convention. Specifically, the Conference decided to include all mandatory criminalization provisions in the scope of the self-assessment, namely, bribery of national public officials (art. 15), bribery of foreign public officials and officials of public international organizations (art. 16), embezzlement, misappropriation or other diversion of property by a public official (art. 17), laundering of proceeds of crime (art. 23) and obstruction of justice (art. 25). In its resolution 1/3, the Conference appealed to States parties to adapt their legislation and regulations in order to comply with the obligation to establish as criminal offences the acts described in those articles. A summary of the responses received from Member States concerning their implementation of those provisions in national law is included in the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat (CAC/COSP/2008/2). An update of information and the analysis thereof will be provided by the Secretariat at the third session (CAC/COSP/2009/9). In its resolution 2/2, the Conference reiterated its request for States parties to adapt their legislation and

regulations in order to comply with the above-mentioned articles of the Convention and to provide information on their implementation of the Convention through the use of the self-assessment checklist.

In their consultations, the experts may wish to focus on the challenges posed by the implementation of the criminalization provisions of the Convention. The experts may also wish to identify, discuss and review the ramifications of the various ways in which States have chosen to implement those provisions for their application in practice. In addition, the experts may wish to discuss the implications of choices made by States in implementing the criminalization provisions in other areas of national legislation (procedural laws, administrative legislation or regulations) or through legislation for the establishment of jurisdiction.

**(c) Expert consultation on international cooperation**

At the first session of the Conference, participants reaffirmed the importance of international cooperation and expressed the view that States parties should make every effort to avail themselves of the broad and comprehensive provisions of chapter IV of the Convention. The Conference decided to include in the self-assessment checklist only basic information on article 44 (Extradition) and article 46 (Mutual legal assistance) of the Convention owing to the broad scope of chapter IV, a thorough review of which would require much more attention, effort and time, especially in view of the need for States parties to accumulate more experience with the actual functioning of the Convention. That decision was agreed on the understanding that much more attention would be devoted to international cooperation at the third session of the Conference, with the presence of experts. The expert consultations are therefore designed to allow representatives of Governments to engage in in-depth dialogue and exchange experience and lessons learned from the application of the provisions contained in chapter IV. States are encouraged to include the relevant experts in their delegations.

It would be advisable for such experts to come to the Conference prepared to discuss concrete experiences in international cooperation under the Convention and to focus their contributions as much on the identification of successful practices as on the discussion of problems encountered. The experts may wish to analyse both successful experiences and problems faced and to formulate specific recommendations for the improvement of international cooperation under the Convention. In its deliberations on the most appropriate approach to the review of the implementation of chapter IV of the Convention, the Conference may wish to take into consideration the recommendations of the experts.

**Documentation**

Consolidated report of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2009/2)

Draft terms of reference of the mechanism for the review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2009/3)

Note by the Secretariat transmitting a letter from the corporate community on the effective implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2009/4)

Note by the Secretariat on the recommendations of the Working Group on Review of the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2009/6)

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and technical assistance needed to implement the Convention (CAC/COSP/2009/9)

### **3. Asset recovery**

Asset recovery was an issue of high priority for the Conference at its first and second sessions. In its resolution 1/4, the Conference decided to establish an interim open-ended intergovernmental working group to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate on the return of proceeds of corruption. The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery was mandated to assist the Conference in, inter alia, developing cumulative knowledge in the area of asset recovery, encouraging cooperation, facilitating exchange of information and identifying the capacity-building needs of States parties in that area.

In its resolution 2/3, the Conference decided that the Working Group should continue its work with a view to identifying ways and means of translating into concrete action the recommendations of its first meeting, held on 27 and 28 August 2007. Pursuant to resolution 2/3, the Working Group held two further meetings in Vienna, on 25 and 26 September 2008 and on 14 and 15 May 2009.

The Conference may wish to devote attention to the consideration of the outcome of the meetings of the Working Group, in particular its recommendations in the fields of (a) developing cumulative knowledge; (b) building confidence and trust between requesting and requested States; and (c) technical assistance, training and capacity-building. The Conference may wish to give consideration to those and other proposals made by the Working Group, which are contained in the background paper prepared by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Asset Recovery (CAC/COSP/2009/7).

The priority given to asset recovery by the Conference was reflected in the self-assessment checklist, which covered the following provisions of the Convention: prevention and detection of transfers of proceeds of crime (art. 52), measures for direct recovery of property (art. 53), mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in confiscation (art. 54), international cooperation for purposes of confiscation (art. 55) and return and disposal of assets (art. 57). The Conference may wish to examine the responses received since its second session from Member States on their implementation of those provisions as summarized in the analytical report prepared by the Secretariat (CAC/COSP/2009/9).

On 17 September 2007, UNODC and the World Bank launched the Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) initiative, a joint effort to help States operationalize the relevant provisions of the Convention and to encourage and facilitate the systematic and timely return of assets that are proceeds of corruption. It is under the StAR initiative that UNODC addresses most of the recommendations of the Conference and its Working Group on Asset Recovery. The Conference shall be informed of progress in the implementation of the StAR initiative.

## **Documentation**

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on the implementation of the recommendations of the Working Group on Asset Recovery (CAC/COSP/2009/7)

### **4. Technical assistance**

In its resolution 1/5, the Conference decided to establish an interim open-ended intergovernmental working group: (a) to review needs for technical assistance; (b) to provide guidance on priorities; (c) to consider information, including that gathered through the self-assessment checklist approved by the Conference; and (d) to promote coordination of technical assistance. In its resolution 2/4, the Conference focused its attention on donor coordination and the identification of technical assistance needs.

The Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance has held two meetings in Vienna – on 1 and 2 October 2007, and 18 and 19 December 2008 – and will hold a third meeting on 3 and 4 September 2009.

The Working Group formulated specific recommendations that the Conference may wish to consider, including mainstreaming the provisions of the Convention into the anti-corruption work of States funded or to be funded by bilateral and multilateral donor agencies or other providers of technical assistance. In that connection, the Conference may wish to devote particular attention to the deliberations of the International Cooperation Workshop on Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, held in Montevideo from 30 May to 1 June 2007 (CAC/COSP/2008/6). The Working Group also recommended the establishment, for use by practitioners, of an electronic repository of national anti-corruption measures and legislation implementing the relevant provisions of the Convention.

Further, based on one of the recommendations of the Working Group, a pool of anti-corruption experts has been established in order to provide, upon request, the required expertise. The Working Group also recognized the need to accumulate knowledge and expertise in three specific areas covered by the Convention: prevention, criminalization and asset recovery.

Pursuant to the request by the Conference to collate and analyse information on technical assistance provided through the self-assessment checklist or other means, the Secretariat included in the self-assessment checklist a request to States parties to indicate whether they were in need of technical assistance and, if so, what type of assistance they required. Based on a preliminary analysis of the responses received, the Working Group requested that a broadened analysis be presented to the Conference at its third session.

In discussing this item, the Conference may wish to devote specific attention to reviewing the analysis of the information gathered by way of the self-assessment reports and draw upon practical country-level experiences, such as through projects involving gap analyses with respect to the Convention and through the pilot programme on the review of implementation of the Convention. While recognizing the principle that needs and priorities for technical assistance can be identified only by the State requesting assistance, the Working Group noted that information on technical assistance needed to be gathered also from States providing assistance.

The Conference may wish to further examine possible ways to gather information from assistance providers and then build upon existing practical country-level experiences to begin the process of exploring the development of partnership arrangements between assistance providers and countries with technical assistance needs and to establish regional and international coordination networks. The Conference may wish to consider the background papers produced by the Secretariat on compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and technical assistance needed to implement the Convention (CAC/COSP/2008/9).

### **Documentation**

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on proposals for possible technical assistance activities to respond to needs identified by Member States through the self-assessment reports (CAC/COSP/2009/5)

Consolidated report of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance (CAC/COSP/2009/8)

Background paper prepared by the Secretariat on compliance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption and technical assistance needed to implement the Convention (CAC/COSP/2009/9)

## **5. Consideration of the issue of bribery of officials of public international organizations**

The General Assembly, in its resolution 58/4, requested the Conference to address the criminalization of bribery of officials of public international organizations, including the United Nations, and related issues, taking into account questions of privileges and immunities and of jurisdiction and the role of international organizations by, inter alia, making recommendations regarding appropriate action in that regard.

The Conference, in its resolution 1/7, requested UNODC to invite relevant public international organizations to participate with States parties in an open-ended dialogue on the issues of privileges and immunities, jurisdiction and the role of international organizations. That dialogue was held in Vienna on 27 September 2007. Back to back with the dialogue, on 28 September 2007, the first meeting was held on the institutional integrity initiative, an internal process in which, as a first step, organizations members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination would join forces to review their regulations and rules in the light of the principles of the Convention.

In its resolution 2/5, the Conference requested UNODC to continue the open-ended dialogue with a focus on improving methodologies of cooperation between public international organizations and States parties in ongoing investigations and to hold a workshop on this issue. The workshop was held on 28 and 29 January 2009.

In resolution 2/5, the Conference also invited the Secretariat to continue the dialogue initiated with relevant public international organizations in order to gather information concerning the manner in which they ensure prevention of corruption and manage corruption cases that may involve their agents. In response, at the second meeting of the institutional integrity initiative, held on 28 January 2009, members of the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination

continued their work in joining forces to review their regulations and rules in the light of the principles of the Convention.

The Conference may wish to give appropriate consideration to the proposals emanating from the workshop on the open-ended dialogue and the meeting of the institutional integrity initiative, including (a) encouraging States parties to authorize the central authority designated for cooperation with other States parties pursuant to article 46, paragraph 13, of the Convention to serve as a focal point for cooperation with international organizations; (b) encouraging international organizations to adopt a written policy on cooperation with anti-corruption authorities from both States parties and other international organizations that addresses the technical issues raised during the workshop; and (c) encouraging States parties to use their status as members of international organizations to encourage those organizations to align their internal rules and regulations with the principles of the Convention.

The issue covered under this item has evolved considerably since the first session of the Conference and as a result of the work carried out in the context of implementing the relevant resolutions of the Conference. Consequently, consideration has focused on the international cooperation aspects of the issue. Thus, the Conference may wish to discuss this item in conjunction with item 2 (c) in order to make the most efficient use of its time and benefit from the presence of experts on international cooperation.

#### **Documentation**

Implementation of resolution 2/5 of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2009/10)

#### **6. Consideration of notification requirements in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention (art. 6, para. 3; art. 23, para. 2 (d); art. 44, para. 6 (a); art. 46, paras. 13 and 14; art. 55, para. 5; and art. 66, para. 4)**

The Conference may wish to consider how best to ensure the availability of up-to-date information required in accordance with article 6, paragraph 3; article 23, paragraph 2 (d); article 44, paragraph 6 (a); article 46, paragraphs 13 and 14; article 55, paragraph 5; and article 66, paragraph 4, of the Convention. The Conference may wish to consider this item in conjunction with item 2.

#### **Documentation**

Conference room paper on the status of ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption as at 31 October 2009 and notifications, declarations and reservations with respect to the Convention

#### **7. Other matters**

In considering item 7 of the agenda, the Conference may wish to review progress made in the further promotion of the ratification of or accession to the Convention, in order to increase the number of parties thereto and thus contribute to universal adherence to the instrument.

**8. Provisional agenda for the fourth session**

The Conference is to consider and approve a provisional agenda for its fourth session, which will be drawn up by the Secretariat in consultation with the bureau.

**9. Adoption of the report**

The Conference is to adopt a report on its third session, the draft of which will be prepared by the Rapporteur.

## Annex

**Proposed organization of work of the third session of the  
Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations  
Convention against Corruption, to be held in Doha from  
9 to 13 November 2009**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
Monday, 9 November	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	1 (a)	Opening of the session		
		1 (b)	Election of officers		
		1 (c)	Adoption of the agenda and organization of work		
		1 (d)	Participation of observers		
		1 (e)	Adoption of the report of the bureau on credentials		
	3-6 p.m.	1 (f)	General discussion		
		1 (f)	General discussion ( <i>continued</i> )	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
Tuesday, 10 November	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	2	Review of the implementation of the Convention (presentation of the comprehensive self-assessment checklist)	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
		6	Consideration of notification requirements in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention		
		2 (a)	Expert consultation on prevention		
	3-6 p.m.	2 (a)	Expert consultation on prevention ( <i>continued</i> )	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
		2 (b) and (c) and 5	Expert consultation on criminalization; expert consultation on international cooperation; and consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations		
Wednesday, 11 November	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	2 (b) and (c) and 5	Expert consultation on criminalization; expert consultation on international cooperation; and consideration of bribery of officials of public international organizations ( <i>continued</i> )	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation

<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
	3-6 p.m.	4	Technical assistance	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
Thursday, 12 November	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	4	Technical assistance ( <i>continued</i> )	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
	3-6 p.m.	4	Asset recovery	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
Friday, 13 November	10 a.m.-1 p.m.	5	Asset recovery ( <i>continued</i> )	2	Working Group on Review of the Implementation
	3-6 p.m.	7	Other matters		
		2, 3, 4 and 5	Consideration and adoption of decisions		
		8	Provisional agenda for the fourth session		
		9	Consideration and adoption of the report		