



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

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Report of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption on its fourth session, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011

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I. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

A. Resolutions

1. At its fourth session, held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011, the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption adopted the following resolutions:

Resolution 4/1

Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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

Recalling its resolution 3/1, in which the Conference established the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and charged the Implementation Review Group with having an overview of the review process,

Welcoming the work undertaken by the Implementation Review Group since the Group's first session, held from 28 June to 2 July 2010, and noting with appreciation the commitment of States parties to the country review process in their capacities both as States parties under review and as reviewing States parties,

Expressing concern at the unresponsiveness of several States parties with regard to their obligations under the terms of reference and the guidelines for governmental experts and the secretariat in the conduct of country reviews,

Recalling its decision, contained in its resolution 3/1, by which the Group was charged with following up and continuing the work undertaken previously by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Technical Assistance, and taking into account the fact that, pursuant to paragraph 11 of the terms of reference, one of the goals of the Mechanism is to help States parties to identify and substantiate specific needs for technical assistance and to promote and facilitate the provision of technical assistance,

Recalling in particular, as laid out in its resolution 3/4, its endorsement of country-led and country-based, integrated and coordinated technical assistance programme delivery and its encouragement to donors to accord high priority to technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption,¹

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution 3/1;
2. *Endorses* Implementation Review Group resolution 1/1;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to further examine the shortfall identified in the note by the Secretariat on resource requirements for the functioning of the Mechanism,² to determine whether that shortfall can be addressed through cost efficiencies or voluntary contributions and to take that shortfall into account when submitting the budget for the biennium 2014-2015, in accordance with Group resolution 1/1 and section VII of the terms of reference;

4. *Decides* that the Group shall assist the Conference in the fulfilment of its responsibility to consider the budget biennially by engaging with the Secretariat during the intersessional period with regard to expenditures and projected costs related to the Review Mechanism;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in furtherance of the budget consideration function, and consistent with the financial rules and regulations of the United Nations, to support the Group by:

(a) Providing the Group with financial information on expenditures and projected costs related to the Review Mechanism, in a format and at intervals to be agreed by the Secretariat and the Group;

(b) Engaging in a dialogue, as appropriate, with the Group prior to finalizing its submissions relating to the finances of the Review Mechanism for each biennial regular budget;

6. *Endorses* the guidelines for governmental experts and the secretariat in the conduct of country reviews and the blueprint for country review reports as finalized by the Group at its first session³ and the practice followed by the Group with regard to the procedural issues arising from the drawing of lots;

7. *Calls upon* States parties that have not yet done so to submit their lists of governmental experts well ahead of the drawing of lots, and reminds States parties to keep their lists of governmental experts up to date, in accordance with the terms of reference;

8. *Urges* States parties participating in the country review process in a given year to make every possible effort to adhere to the indicative timelines for review as contained in the guidelines;

9. *Urges* States parties under review in a given year to ensure the timely nomination of their focal points in accordance with the guidelines, and welcomes the training provided by the secretariat for focal points, which increases understanding of the Convention as well as of the implementation review process;

10. *Requests* the secretariat, in order to ensure consistency in reporting for all States parties under review, to prepare, for consideration by the Group at its third session, an executive summary template, which is to be divided into the four sections of the executive summary identified in the blueprint — that is, (a) successes and good practices; (b) challenges in implementation, where applicable; (c) observations on the implementation of the articles under review; and (d) technical assistance needs identified to improve implementation of the

² CAC/COSP/2011/4.

³ CAC/COSP/IRG/2010/7, annex I.

Convention — and to include sections summarizing the legal system of the State party under review;

11. *Takes note* of the thematic reports on the implementation of chapters III and IV of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁴ invites States parties to be guided, bearing in mind paragraph 8 of the terms of reference, by the experience that is being accumulated through those reports in their efforts to implement their obligations under the Convention, and requests the secretariat to continue its work as more reviews are finalized, in order to enrich the findings contained therein;

12. *Recognizes* the functions assigned to the Group in paragraph 44 of the terms of reference, pursuant to which the Group has an overview of the review process in order to identify challenges and good practices and to consider technical assistance requirements in order to ensure effective implementation of the Convention;

13. *Also recognizes* the continuing and valuable role of technical assistance provided at different levels and the importance of effectively addressing technical assistance within the Mechanism, as well as the importance of country-led and country-based, integrated and coordinated programming and delivery of technical assistance as an effective means of addressing technical assistance needs of States parties;

14. *Recommends* that all States parties, where applicable, in their responses to the comprehensive self-assessment checklists and in the country reports, identify technical assistance requirements, preferably prioritized and related to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention examined during a given review cycle;

15. *Also recommends* that all States parties, where applicable, continue to provide the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with information on ongoing technical assistance projects related to the implementation of the Convention;

16. *Decides* that the Group should consider, on the basis of the outcome of the review process and consistent with the terms of reference of the Mechanism, priority areas for the provision of technical assistance, as well as consolidated information on trends in technical assistance required and provided;

17. *Recommends* that the secretariat take into account in the thematic and regional programmes the priority areas referred to in paragraph 16 above, including when developing technical assistance tools;

18. *Requests* the secretariat to provide the Group with information on the gaps in securing funding for projects of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime implemented in accordance with the priorities set out;

19. *Recommends* that, under the supervision of the Conference through the Group, the secretariat continue to:

(a) Promote, with bilateral and multilateral partners, the use of the Convention and its Mechanism as tools for programming anti-corruption assistance;

⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

(b) Establish partnerships with bilateral and multilateral technical assistance partners to ensure, as appropriate, the effective and coordinated provision of technical assistance related to the implementation of the Convention;

(c) Develop information on experiences and lessons learned in the provision of technical assistance in anti-corruption efforts;

(d) Include information on aspects of technical assistance in the periodic training courses organized pursuant to paragraph 32 of the terms of reference of the Mechanism;

20. *Reaffirms*, consistent with the terms of reference, the request contained in Conference resolution 3/4 for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the Convention, including by providing direct expertise on policy or capacity-building through the Office's thematic programme on action against corruption and economic crime and, where appropriate, regional programmes, using its range of technical assistance tools;

21. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to develop a three-tiered approach — global, regional and national — to the delivery of technical assistance in the light of the priority areas identified as a result of the review process for chapters III and IV of the Convention, and also requests the secretariat to continue providing information on this matter to the Group;

22. *Endorses* country-led and country-based integrated and coordinated technical assistance programme delivery as an effective vehicle for furthering implementation of the Convention;

23. *Encourages* States parties to share experience on technical assistance annually during the Group meetings and on how their needs are addressed;

24. *Recommends* that the secretariat prepare a report on the implementation of the recommendations above for its consideration of the issue at each session.

Resolution 4/2

Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation

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

Bearing in mind that international cooperation is one of the principal objectives of the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁵ and that the States parties to that Convention are obligated to provide each other with the utmost assistance and support in this field,

1. *Decides* to convene open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings on international cooperation to advise and assist the Conference with respect to extradition and mutual legal assistance, and to convene one such meeting during the

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

fifth session of the Conference and, prior to that, within existing resources, at least one intersessional meeting;⁶

2. *Also decides* that the expert meetings shall perform the following functions:

(a) Assist the Conference in developing cumulative knowledge in the area of international cooperation;

(b) Assist the Conference in encouraging cooperation among relevant existing bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives and contribute to the implementation of the related provisions of the Convention under the guidance of the Conference;

(c) Facilitate the exchange of experiences among States by identifying challenges and disseminating information on good practices to be followed in order to strengthen capacities at the national level;

(d) Build confidence and encourage cooperation between requesting and requested States by bringing together relevant competent authorities, anti-corruption bodies and practitioners involved in mutual legal assistance and extradition;

(e) Assist the Conference in identifying the capacity-building needs of States;

3. *Calls upon* States parties and signatory States to designate a central authority and, as appropriate, local authorities and other governmental experts, to participate in the expert meetings;

4. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to consider innovative solutions to help States to build their capacity to prepare and respond to requests for mutual legal assistance and extradition;

5. *Decides* that the expert meetings shall submit to the Conference reports on all their activities;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat, within existing resources, to assist the expert meetings in the performance of their functions, including by providing interpretation services, and also invites States parties and signatories to provide extrabudgetary resources for the activities described in the present resolution.

Resolution 4/3

Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption

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

Recalling paragraph 52 of the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁷ in which the Assembly stressed that corruption diverts resources away from activities that are

⁶ The intersessional meeting or meetings should be scheduled at the same time as the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

⁷ General Assembly resolution 65/1.

vital for poverty eradication, the fight against hunger and sustainable development and urged all States that had not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁸ and to begin its implementation,

Recognizing the prominence that the Convention has given to the prevention of corruption by devoting its entire chapter II to measures to prevent corruption in both the public and private sectors,

Stressing the importance of implementing articles 5 to 14 of the Convention to prevent and fight corruption,

Acknowledging the crucial importance of technical assistance to building institutional and human capacity in States parties in order to facilitate the implementation of the provisions of the Convention through efficient international cooperation,

Underlining, in view of the forthcoming review of chapter II of the Convention during the second cycle of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention, the importance of building legislative and institutional frameworks consistent with the requirements of that chapter,

Recalling its resolution 3/2, by which, inter alia, it established an interim Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate on the prevention of corruption, and welcoming the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group,

Recognizing that, while the implementation of the Convention is the responsibility of States parties, the promotion of a culture of integrity, transparency and accountability and the prevention of corruption are responsibilities to be shared by all stakeholders and sectors of society, in accordance with articles 7 to 13 of the Convention,

Bearing in mind the important role of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of corruption and in capacity-building in support of the prevention of corruption,

Recalling the momentum gathered through the Bali Business Declaration, which contains the commitment of the private sector entities present at the second session of the Conference, inter alia, to work towards the alignment of business principles with fundamental values enshrined in the Convention, develop mechanisms to review company compliance and strengthen private-public partnerships for combating corruption,

1. *Encourages* States parties to promote universal adherence to the United Nations Convention against Corruption,⁹ and urges all States that have not yet done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention as soon as possible;

2. *Decides* that the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption shall continue its work to advise and assist the Conference

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

⁹ Ibid.

in the implementation of its mandate on the prevention of corruption and shall hold at least two meetings prior to the fifth session of the Conference, in 2013;

3. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue to assist the Working Group in the performance of its functions;

4. *Decides* that the future meetings of the Working Group will follow a multi-year workplan for the period up to 2015, when the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism begins;

5. *Notes with appreciation* that many States parties have shared information on their initiatives and good practices on the topics considered by the second meeting of the Working Group, and urges States parties to continue to share with the Secretariat and other States parties new as well as updated information on such initiatives and good practices;

6. *Requests* the Secretariat, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to continue to perform the functions of an international observatory gathering existing information on good practices in preventing corruption, thereby focusing in particular on systematizing and disseminating the information received from States parties pursuant to paragraph 5 above and, at the request of the Working Group or the Conference and based on that information, to provide information on lessons learned and the adaptability of good practices, as well as related technical assistance activities, which could be offered to States parties upon request;

7. *Requests* Member States, as appropriate, with the assistance of the Secretariat and in collaboration with relevant regional and international organizations, to promote bilateral, regional and international activities to prevent corruption, including workshops for the exchange of relevant experiences and good practices;

8. *Strongly encourages* States parties, in addition to integrating anti-corruption policies in broader crime prevention and criminal justice reform strategies and public sector reform plans, in line with Conference resolution 3/2, also to undertake similar action with regard to development programmes, strategies and action plans;

9. *Calls upon* States parties that have not yet done so to inform the Secretary-General about the designation of competent authorities that may assist other States parties in developing and implementing specific measures for the prevention of corruption and to update existing information where needed;

10. *Takes note* of the initiatives taken by the Secretariat to promote partnerships with the private sector against corruption, in close cooperation with relevant international organizations, and requests the Secretariat to continue to assist in promoting awareness of the principles of the Convention among the business community;

11. *Calls upon* States parties to promote the business community's engagement in the prevention of corruption by, inter alia, developing initiatives to promote and implement, where appropriate, anti-corruption measures within public procurement, consistent with article 9 of the Convention, and by working with the business community to address practices that generate vulnerability to corruption in the private sector;

12. *Also calls upon* States parties to use the Convention as a framework for the development of specific and tailored anti-corruption safeguards in sectors that may present a greater vulnerability to corruption, and requests the Secretariat to assist States parties in doing so, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

13. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Secretariat and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on public procurement, aimed at assisting States parties in the implementation of article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention;

14. *Urges* States parties to raise public awareness of corruption and laws and regulations against it, including the Convention itself, as well as the existing rights of and possibilities for the general public to obtain information on the organization, functioning and decision-making processes of their public administrations;

15. *Also urges* States parties, in accordance with article 13 of the Convention, to continue promoting the participation of individuals and groups outside the public sector, such as civil society, non-governmental organizations and community-based organizations, in the prevention of and the fight against corruption, and encourages States parties to enhance their capacity in this regard;

16. *Calls upon* States parties to devote special attention to the creation of opportunities to involve young people as key actors to successfully prevent corruption at the domestic, subregional, regional and international levels, and requests the Secretariat to assist States parties in doing so, upon request and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

17. *Also calls upon* States parties, consistent with the fundamental principles of their educational and legal systems, to promote, at various levels of the education system, educational programmes that instil concepts and principles of integrity;

18. *Requests* States parties to promote training and education at all levels of the public and private sectors in the prevention of corruption and, depending on their national legislation, to make such training and education an integral part of national anti-corruption strategies and plans;

19. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant partner institutions, to develop comprehensive anti-corruption academic materials for universities and other academic institutions, and requests the Secretariat to continue its efforts to make specific information about the Convention and its prevention commitments as widely available as possible;

20. *Takes note* of the efforts of the Secretariat, as requested in Conference resolution 3/2, to gather information on good practices in promoting responsible, professional reporting by journalists on corruption, and requests the Secretariat to further collect and disseminate such information;

21. *Notes with appreciation* the cooperation between the Secretariat and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat on the prevention of corruption in the public sector, and requests the Secretariat to continue such cooperation, particularly with regard to the United Nations Public Service Awards, as well as through other initiatives, including activities that enhance public service delivery and prevent corruption;

22. *Notes* the continued efforts of the Secretariat to promote integrity among members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination through the Institutional Integrity Initiative, including in cooperation with the Ethics Office, and requests the Secretariat to submit a report on the Initiative to the Conference at its fifth session;

23. *Encourages* States parties to strive towards early reporting on the implementation of chapter II of the Convention, using the self-assessment checklist, with emphasis on evaluation of the effectiveness of existing prevention measures, the compilation of good practices and the identification of technical assistance needs;

24. *Requests* the Secretariat, in close cooperation with multilateral and bilateral assistance providers, to continue to provide technical assistance to States parties, upon request, with a view to advancing the implementation of chapter II, including in preparing for participation in the review process for chapter II;

25. *Also requests* the Secretariat, and calls upon national, regional and international donors and recipient countries, to intensify their cooperation and coordination in the provision of technical assistance in preventing corruption, and welcomes the cooperation between the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme to integrate Convention-based anti-corruption technical assistance in the broader development agenda, including the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

26. *Encourages* Member States to provide sufficient financial resources to effectively meet the technical assistance needs identified by States parties for the implementation of chapter II of the Convention;

27. *Underlines* the importance of providing the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with sufficient and adequate funding to be able to respond to the increasing demand for its services, and encourages 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,¹⁰ for the provision to developing countries and countries with economies in transition of the technical assistance that they might require to build their capacities to implement chapter II of the Convention;

28. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit a report to the Conference at its fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Resolution 4/4

International cooperation in asset recovery

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

Bearing in mind that the return of assets is one of the main objectives and a fundamental principle of the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹¹ and

¹⁰ See General Assembly resolution 58/4, para. 4.

¹¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

that the States parties to the Convention are obligated to afford one another the widest measure of cooperation in that regard,

Recalling its resolution 1/4, by which it established the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery, and its resolutions 2/3 and 3/3, in which it decided that the Working Group should continue its work,

Welcoming the conclusions and recommendations of the Working Group, and noting with interest the background paper prepared by the Secretariat on the progress made in the implementation of those recommendations,

Determined to give effect to the obligations set out in chapter V of the Convention in order to prevent, detect and deter in a more effective manner the international transfer of proceeds of crime and to strengthen international cooperation in asset recovery,

Concerned about the difficulties, particularly the practical difficulties, that both requested and requesting States face in asset recovery, taking into account the particular importance of the recovery of stolen assets for sustainable development and stability, and noting the difficulties of providing information establishing a link between proceeds of corruption in the requested State and the crime committed in the requesting State, which in many cases can be difficult to prove,

Encouraging requested States parties to respond to requests for assistance pursuant to article 46 in the absence of dual criminality,

Noting the efforts made by all States parties in tracing, freezing and recovering their stolen assets, in particular those States parties in the Middle East and North Africa, taking into consideration recent developments in those States in fighting corruption, and the efforts of and willingness expressed by the international community to assist them in the recovery of those assets in order to preserve stability and sustainable development,

Recognizing that States parties continue to face challenges in recovering assets owing to differences between legal systems, the complexity of multi-jurisdictional investigations and prosecutions, lack of familiarity with the mutual legal assistance procedures of other States and difficulties in identifying the flow of corruption proceeds, and noting the particular challenges posed in recovering the proceeds of corruption in cases involving individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions and their family members and close associates,

Acknowledging the vital importance of ensuring the independence and effectiveness of authorities charged with investigating and prosecuting corruption crimes and of recovering the proceeds of such crimes by several means, such as establishing the necessary legal framework and allocating the necessary resources,

Concerned that some persons accused of crimes of corruption have managed to escape justice and thus have eluded the legal consequences of their actions, and have been successful in hiding their assets,

Calling on all States parties, acting as both requested and requesting States, to commit the political will to act together to recover the proceeds of corruption,

1. *Renews* the commitment of all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹² to effective national action and international cooperation to give full effect to chapter V of the Convention and to contribute effectively to the recovery of the proceeds of corruption;
2. *Urges* States parties that have not already done so to designate a central authority and, where appropriate, focal points;
3. *Urges* States parties to take a proactive approach to international cooperation in asset recovery by making full use of the mechanisms provided for in chapter V of the Convention, including by initiating requests for assistance, making spontaneous disclosures of information on proceeds of offences to other States parties and considering making requests for notifications, in accordance with article 52, paragraph 2 (b), of the Convention, and, where appropriate, implementing measures to permit the recognition of non-conviction-based forfeiture judgements;
4. *Encourages* requesting States to ensure that adequate national investigative procedures have been initiated and substantiated for the purpose of presenting mutual legal assistance requests, and in this context encourages requested States to provide, when appropriate, information on legal frameworks and procedures to the requesting State;
5. *Calls upon* States parties to give particular and timely consideration to the execution of international mutual legal assistance requests, particularly those related to the States concerned in the Middle East and North Africa, as well as other requesting States that need urgent action, and to ensure that the competent authorities of requested States have adequate resources to execute requests, taking into account the particular importance of the recovery of these assets for sustainable development and stability;
6. *Also calls upon* States parties to afford one another the widest possible cooperation and assistance in the identification of stolen assets and proceeds of corruption and in the extradition of individuals accused of the predicate offences, consistent with the Convention;
7. *Encourages* States parties to compile and provide information in accordance with article 52 of the Convention, and to undertake other actions that help to establish the linkage between assets and offences under the Convention;
8. *Urges* States parties to ensure that procedures for international cooperation allow for the seizure and restraint of assets for a time period sufficient to preserve those assets in full pending proceedings in another State, and to allow or expand cooperation in the enforcement of foreign judgements, including through awareness-raising for judicial authorities;
9. *Encourages* States parties to remove barriers to asset recovery, including, inter alia, by simplifying their legal procedures and preventing abuse of those procedures;
10. *Also encourages* States parties to remove additional barriers to asset recovery by ensuring that financial institutions and, where applicable, designated

¹² Ibid.

non-financial services and professions adopt and implement effective standards to ensure that such entities are not being used to hide stolen assets, which may include such measures as customer due diligence requirements; the identification and enhanced scrutiny of assets belonging to individuals who are or have been entrusted with prominent public functions, and to their family members and close associates; and the collection and provision of beneficial ownership information; and by ensuring, in accordance with the Convention and domestic law, through robust regulatory action, that they adequately implement those requirements;

11. *Urges* the study and analysis of, inter alia, the results of asset recovery actions and, where appropriate, how legal presumptions, measures aimed at shifting the burden of proof and the examination of illicit enrichment frameworks could facilitate the recovery of corruption proceeds;

12. *Also urges* States parties and signatories to the Convention to strengthen the capacity of legislators, law enforcement officials, judges and prosecutors to deal with matters relating to asset recovery, including in the areas of mutual legal assistance, confiscation, criminal confiscation and, where appropriate, non-conviction-based forfeiture in accordance with domestic law and the Convention, and civil proceedings, and to give the highest consideration to providing technical assistance in these fields, upon request;

13. *Encourages* the further development of initiatives to provide assistance in asset recovery cases at the request of States parties, such as those of the International Criminal Police Organization and similar regional institutions;

14. *Encourages* States parties to use and promote informal channels of communication, in particular prior to making formal requests for mutual legal assistance, by, inter alia, designating officials or institutions, as appropriate, with technical expertise in international cooperation in asset recovery to assist their counterparts in effectively meeting requirements for formal mutual legal assistance;

15. *Decides* that the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery shall continue its work to advise and assist the Conference in the implementation of its mandate with respect to the return of the proceeds of corruption and shall hold at least two meetings prior to the fifth session of the Conference, within existing resources;

16. *Requests* the Working Group to prepare the agenda for the multi-year workplan to be implemented until 2015;

17. *Decides* that the Working Group shall continue to submit reports on its activities to the Conference of the States Parties;

18. *Also decides* that the Working Group shall continue to consider the issue of establishing a global network of United Nations Convention against Corruption asset recovery focal points as a network of practitioners, without duplicating existing networks, to facilitate more effective cooperation, in particular mutual legal assistance, on cases relating to asset recovery;

19. *Requests* the Secretariat, within existing resources, to assist the Working Group in the performance of its functions, including by providing interpretation services in the six official languages of the United Nations.

Resolution 4/5**Participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group**

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

Recalling its resolution 3/1, entitled “Review Mechanism”, by which it adopted the terms of reference of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption,

Recalling also that, in accordance with paragraph 42 of the terms of reference, the Implementation Review Group shall be an open-ended intergovernmental group of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption¹³ and shall operate under the authority of and report to the Conference,

Recognizing the need to address the issue of participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group,

1. *Decides* to apply the following rules:

**Rule 1
Signatories**

(a) 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 in the Implementation Review Group;

(b) Signatories shall be entitled:

- (i) To attend sessions of the Group;
- (ii) To deliver statements at such sessions;
- (iii) To receive the documents of the Group;
- (iv) To submit their views in writing to the Group;
- (v) To participate in the deliberative process of the Group;

**Rule 2
Entities and intergovernmental organizations**

(a) Subject to prior written notification to the Secretary-General, representatives of entities and intergovernmental organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, representatives of United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and funds, and representatives of functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council

¹³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

may be invited to participate in the sessions of the Implementation Review Group;

(b) Representatives of any other relevant intergovernmental organizations that have been admitted to participate in sessions of the Conference may also be invited to participate in the sessions of the Group;

(c) Without taking part in the adoption of decisions on substantive and procedural matters, such entities and organizations may:

(i) Attend the sessions of the Group;

(ii) Deliver statements at such sessions at the invitation of the Chair of the Group in consultation with the bureau;

(iii) Receive the documents of the Group;

(iv) Submit their views in writing to the Group;

(d) For the purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) above, the Conference requests the Secretary-General to circulate a letter to entities and intergovernmental organizations requesting them:

(i) To consider and to communicate to the Secretary-General, in writing, whether they are willing to participate in the meetings of the Group, paying due regard to their respective mandates and to the functions of the Group, as defined in paragraph 44 of the terms of reference;

(ii) To provide information on issues with regard to which, and on ways and means by which, they intend to contribute to the effective work of the Mechanism, especially through the provision of support and assistance in implementation of the recommendations and conclusions of the Group to be adopted by the Conference;

(e) The secretariat shall compile the information contained in the communications of relevant entities and intergovernmental organizations and submit it to the Group;

(f) On the basis of the information referred to in paragraph (d) above, the Implementation Review Group shall decide, by consensus and as appropriate, to update the list of entities and intergovernmental organizations to be invited to participate in the sessions of the Group;

Rule 3

Non-signatories

(a) A 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, provided that such a State or regional economic integration organization has notified the Group, through the secretariat, of its intention or decision to ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention in accordance with its article 67, paragraphs 3 and 4;

(b) In the notification referred to in paragraph (a) above, the regional economic integration organization shall also provide the information mentioned in rule 2, paragraph (d), above;

(c) Without taking part in the adoption of decisions on substantive and procedural matters, such non-signatory States and regional economic integration organizations may:

- (i) Attend sessions of the Group;
- (ii) Deliver statements at such sessions at the invitation of the Chair of the Group and in consultation with the bureau;
- (iii) Receive the documents of the Group;
- (iv) Submit their views in writing to the Group;

2. *Encourages* signatories, non-signatories, entities and relevant intergovernmental organizations to report to the Conference and/or the Implementation Review Group, as appropriate, on their activities and contributions to the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions of the Implementation Review Group approved by the Conference, including those related to meeting technical assistance needs and advancing capacity to effectively implement the Convention.

Resolution 4/6

Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

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

1. *Decides* to apply the following:

(a) In order to further promote constructive dialogue with non-governmental organizations dealing with anti-corruption issues, and while recognizing the continuing deliberations to build confidence in the role of non-governmental organizations in the review process, briefings shall be conducted on the outcomes of the review process, including on the technical assistance needs identified;

(b) Such briefings shall be convened on the margins of the sessions of the Group, and conducted by the secretariat in cooperation with a member of the bureau at the request of the President of the Conference, on the basis of the Implementation Review Group reports, thematic implementation reports and regional supplementary addenda;

(c) No specific country situation shall be mentioned during briefings;

(d) The Secretariat shall invite to the briefings relevant non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, as well as other relevant non-governmental organizations, which, in accordance with rule 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, respectively, of the rules of procedure of the

Conference, have been admitted to participate as observers in the session of the Conference previous to the briefing;

(e) If there is any objection to the participation of a non-governmental organization, the matter will be referred to the Group for decision, taking into account, *mutatis mutandis*, rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure;

(f) Non-governmental organizations wishing to attend a briefing shall confirm their attendance no later than ten days prior to the date of the briefing, at which time they will be allowed to provide comments in writing;

(g) The briefings shall be open to representatives of Member States and intergovernmental organizations;

(h) The secretariat will prepare summaries of the briefings and submit them to the Group as conference room papers;

(i) Non-governmental organizations are encouraged to report to the Conference and/or the Group, as appropriate, individually or collectively, on their activities and contributions to the implementation of the recommendations and conclusions of the Group approved by the Conference, including those related to meeting technical assistance needs and advancing capacity to effectively implement the Convention;

2. *Requests* States parties and signatories to use the briefings and to draw on the discussions and proposals of the fourth session of the Conference of the States Parties to continue constructive dialogue on the contribution of non-governmental organizations to the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention.

B. Decisions

2. At its fourth session, the Conference adopted the following decisions:

Decision 4/1

Venue for the sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, recalling General Assembly resolution 47/202 A of 22 December 1992, 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 the Russian Federation to act as host to the sixth session of the Conference, decides that its sixth session will be held in the Russian Federation in 2015.

Decision 4/2**Venue for the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption**

The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, recalling General Assembly resolution 47/202 A of 22 December 1992, on the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration rule 3, paragraph 2, and rule 6 of its rules of procedure, decides that its seventh session will be held at the seat of the secretariat.

II. Introduction

3. In its resolution 58/4, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Convention against Corruption.¹⁴ The Convention entered into force on 14 December 2005. Article 63, paragraph 1, of the Convention established the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption 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.

III. Organization of the session**A. Opening of the session**

4. The Conference held its fourth session in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 28 October 2011. The Conference had resources at its disposal to provide for 10 plenary meetings and 8 informal consultations with full interpretation; thus, a total of 18 formal and informal meetings were held.

5. On 24 October, the outgoing President made introductory remarks in which he highlighted that the fourth session of the Conference was a strong sign of the renewed commitment of the international community to the fight against corruption and noted the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Conference at its third session, held in Doha. Recent political developments in the Arab region had demonstrated a strong rejection of corruption and a strengthened call for transparency and integrity.

6. The outgoing President then invited the Conference to elect its President for the fourth session. The Conference elected by acclamation Mohamed Saad El Alami (Morocco) as its President.

7. The newly elected President invited Abdellatif Menouni, Royal Counsellor, to deliver a message from His Majesty Mohammed VI, King of Morocco, to the participants in the Conference.

¹⁴ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

8. In his message, His Majesty Mohammed VI said that the recent profound changes that had taken place in various parts of the world had given rise to great expectations with regard to the promotion of moral values, transparency, accountability, integrity and good governance. Highlighting the international dimensions of corruption and its negative impact on efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, he called for concerted efforts to fight that phenomenon. He provided an account of recent reforms undertaken by Morocco as part of a far-reaching process of reform and democratization of State and society. The newly adopted Constitution had elevated good governance and accountability to the status of constitutional principles and recognized the primacy of international conventions ratified by Morocco over national legislation. Furthermore, new legislation had been adopted and institutional reforms had strengthened the national authority for probity and for the prevention and combating of corruption. He called for the establishment of an international alliance of friends of the Convention with a view to expanding participation in the implementation of that instrument and ultimately securing universal adherence to it. During the next two years, Morocco intended to commit itself to promoting adherence to the Convention and raising awareness about the instrument's universal and human dimensions. He called for support for technical assistance in preventing and combating corruption and for the establishment of an international observatory to collect and analyse corruption-related data and record good practices in preventing corruption, information that should be available to the States parties to the Convention in order to support their reform agendas. He underscored the importance of international cooperation for awareness-raising and education and the need to secure effective input from civil society and the media. He further stressed the need to focus on the prevention of corruption and expressed the expectation that the resolution entitled "Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption" and the other resolutions to be adopted by the Conference at the fourth session would affirm the determination of States parties to combat corruption.

9. The President invited the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to make opening remarks.

10. The Executive Director noted that recent developments in the Arab world demonstrated that millions of people rejected corruption and demanded integrity. In that context, the international community should redouble its commitment to the fight against corruption on the basis of the unique framework of the Convention. He commended States parties for the seriousness, thoroughness and enthusiasm with which they had participated in the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention since the adoption by the Conference at its third session of the landmark decision on the Mechanism. He stressed the importance of all States parties' maintaining or strengthening further their support for the Mechanism so that it could realize its full potential and consolidate its already well-established credibility. Highlighting the potential of the Convention for safeguarding sustainable development, he commended the Conference for placing preventive measures high on its agenda. Underscoring the close links between corruption and organized crime, he urged States parties to promote ethical behaviour and integrity and to develop strategies to eliminate the crimes facilitated by corruption. He further highlighted the potential of the Convention as a tool for facilitating asset recovery and, in that regard, drew attention to the work carried out by the Stolen

Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative of the World Bank and UNODC. Highlighting the key role played by the private sector, he urged the business community to adopt anti-corruption policies, to establish mechanisms for ensuring anti-corruption performance, to invest in strengthening public integrity in developing countries and to invest in the supply chain. He further emphasized the importance of education and of the media as key actors in the fight against corruption.

11. The representatives of the regional groups congratulated the newly elected members of the Bureau and expressed their gratitude to Morocco for hosting the fourth session of the Conference.

12. The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, welcomed the fact that the issues to be discussed included progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. By eliminating corruption as a major obstacle to development, Governments could improve the social and economic conditions of their societies. He welcomed the sharing of experiences and lessons learned within the framework of the Implementation Review Group and the fact that the country reviews had already produced tangible and useful results. Referring to the challenges potentially posed by adherence to the indicative timelines and other requirements set out in the guidelines for governmental experts and the secretariat in the conduct of country reviews and in the terms of reference, he expressed the willingness of the Group of 77 and China to engage constructively in resolving difficulties during the fourth session. He reiterated the Group's call for the work of the Mechanism to be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with the terms of reference, particularly in view of the need for sufficient and stable funding for technical assistance, which was essential for the effective implementation of the Convention. With regard to asset recovery, he underscored that adequate knowledge and action were needed in order to implement the provisions of chapter V of the Convention. Welcoming the results of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery, he called for the renewal of its mandate and the development of a multi-year workplan for the Working Group. The elimination of safe havens for stolen assets was a high priority, and technical assistance, enhanced capacity of criminal justice systems and greater international commitment were keys to the success of efforts to attain that objective. The representative highlighted the importance of developing and promoting effective policies and practices to prevent corruption, and in that regard recommended the development of a multi-year workplan also for the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption.

13. The representative of Algeria, speaking on behalf of the Group of African States, welcomed the adoption of the terms of reference of the Review Mechanism. She expressed concern at the lack of effective international cooperation for the return of assets that had been diverted and illicitly transferred abroad. She noted that the non-repatriation of illicitly acquired funds to their countries of origin would have a negative impact on the enjoyment of human rights. Underscoring the importance of implementing the provisions of the Convention relating to the prevention of corruption and the recommendations of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, she called for government entities to strengthen cooperation with relevant stakeholders. Emphasizing the importance of regional and international cooperation, she proposed

the establishment of an open-ended intergovernmental working group on international cooperation. The provision of relevant and adequate technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of States to fully implement the Convention was essential.

14. The representative of Thailand, speaking on behalf of the Group of Asia-Pacific States, noted that effective implementation of the Convention could contribute greatly to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The review process adopted by the Conference would assist States in determining how well their legislation, procedures, policies and measures promoted implementation of the Convention and in identifying specific technical assistance needs. She stressed the importance of promoting national ownership and involvement in order to generate follow-up, and she encouraged the sharing of experiences of the review process. She also encouraged States to demonstrate willingness and flexibility in considering ways in which to conduct the country reviews within the indicative timelines. She urged all States to strengthen international cooperation for preventing and combating the transfer of illicitly acquired assets derived from corruption and for facilitating the recovery of those assets by their legitimate owners. Expressing appreciation for the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, she noted that the prevention of corruption required the broad-based support and participation of all sectors of society, including public-private partnerships. In that regard, attention should be paid to specific areas, such as public procurement. She stressed the role of UNODC in providing technical assistance upon request for the implementation of the Convention and in promoting synergies with technical assistance providers. National, regional and international organizations could play a complementary role in improving the knowledge and skills of practitioners and assisting institutions in planning and implementing anti-corruption policies and practices.

15. The representative of Argentina, speaking on behalf of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, recalled the link between corruption and other forms of crime, in particular organized crime, and stressed the need for continued progress towards achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. He welcomed the high and ever-increasing rate of ratification of and accession to the Convention and the establishment of the Implementation Review Mechanism, which would enable the Conference to fulfil its duty to assist States in enhancing the implementation of the Convention. He noted that 25 of the 26 States members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States had participated as States under review or reviewing States in the work of the Mechanism to date, and he welcomed the spirit of cooperation and mutual trust demonstrated by those States. Referring to the participation of observers in the meetings of the Implementation Review Group, he called for a spirit of compromise in order to enable the Conference to come to a decision on the issue. He highlighted the role of technical assistance as a fundamental pillar of the Mechanism, one that helped to identify needs, stimulate cooperation and promote horizontal initiatives such as South-South cooperation. He also emphasized the importance of the participation of the private sector and civil society in work on the prevention of corruption and the role of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption. Underscoring the need to implement the provisions of chapter V of the Convention, on asset recovery, he called for the continuation of the work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery in studying the practical

aspects of and solutions for asset recovery, and he welcomed the work carried out by UNODC and other relevant international organizations, including through the StAR Initiative, underscoring that technical assistance in that area should be neither selective nor discriminatory.

16. The representative of Poland, speaking on behalf of the States members of the European Union, highlighted the measures that had been adopted within the European Union to combat corruption, such as a reinforced anti-corruption policy and a comprehensive strategy to fight fraud and corruption affecting the European Union's financial interests. Several legal instruments had been proposed and were being developed in the areas of confiscation, asset recovery and public procurement. The representative, welcoming the establishment of the Review Mechanism, said that while reviews during the first year of the review cycle had taken longer to complete than initially foreseen, the fact that many countries had had no prior experience of such reviews should be taken into account. He noted a number of challenges to implementation that had arisen with regard to the provisions on criminalization and law enforcement in the Convention. The European Union and its member States provided substantial support for the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to promote good governance and fight corruption, including through technical assistance. He encouraged States parties to consider publishing their country review reports and the names of their focal points in order to allow the involvement of stakeholders, and he called for dialogue and political will to consider the participation of observers in the meetings of the Implementation Review Group.

B. Election of officers

17. At its 1st meeting, on 24 October, the Conference elected by acclamation Mohamed Saad El Alami (Morocco) President of the Conference. At the same meeting, the following three Vice-Presidents and Rapporteur were elected by acclamation:

<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	Eugenio María Curia (Argentina)
	I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (Indonesia)
	Ion Galea (Romania)
<i>Rapporteur:</i>	Matti Joutsen (Finland)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

18. Also at its 1st meeting, the Conference adopted the following agenda for its fourth session:

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Opening of the fourth session of the Conference;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (d) Participation of observers;

- (e) Adoption of the report of the bureau on credentials;
 - (f) General discussion.
2. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: criminalization and law enforcement and international cooperation.
 3. Technical assistance.
 4. Prevention.
 5. Asset recovery.
 6. Other matters.
 7. Provisional agenda for the fifth session.
 8. Adoption of the report.

D. Attendance

19. The following States parties to the Convention were represented at the fourth session of the Conference: Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

20. The following States signatories to the Convention were represented by observers: Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syrian Arab Republic.

21. The European Community, a regional economic integration organization that is a party to the Convention, was represented at the session.

22. The following observer States were also represented: Gambia and Oman.

23. Palestine, an entity having received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate as an observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices, was represented by an observer.

24. The following Secretariat units, United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, institutes of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system were represented by observers: Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, Office of Internal Oversight Services, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Global Compact Office, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme, World Bank, Basel Institute on Governance, International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy and Institute for Security Studies.

25. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: African Development Bank, American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative, Asian Development Bank, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Inter-American Development Bank, International Anti-Corruption Academy, International Chamber of Commerce, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Ibero-American Legal Assistance Network (IberRed) and League of Arab States.

26. The following non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council were represented by observers: 5th Pillar, Academic Council on the United Nations System, American Society of International Law, Global Witness, Gram Bharati Samiti, International Federation of Consulting Engineers, International Society for Traumatic Stress Studies, Libera — Associazione nomi e numeri contro le mafie, Tearfund, Transparency International and World Economic Forum.

27. In accordance with rule 17 of the rules of procedure, the Secretariat circulated a list of relevant non-governmental organizations not having consultative status with the Economic and Social Council that had applied for observer status. Invitations were subsequently sent by the Secretariat to relevant non-governmental organizations.

28. The following other non-governmental organizations were represented by observers: Access Info Europe, Africa Centre for Open Governance, African Parliamentarians Network against Corruption, American Society of Criminology, Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda, Associação Contas Abertas, Association Sherpa, Buddhism for Social Development Action, Center for Public Integrity, Centre for Development and Democratization of Institutions, Civil Association for Equality and Justice, Council on Geopolitics Foundation, Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, Getulio Vargas Foundation, Indonesia Corruption Watch, International Agency for Crime Prevention, Criminal Law and Jurisdiction, International Association of Anti-Corruption Authorities, Ligue congolaise de lutte contre la corruption, Ocase, Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency, Professionals for Humanity, Stat View International, Syndicat national autonomie des personnel's de l'administration publique, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center - Caucasus Office, Transparency and Accountability Network, U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre, Welfare Association for the Development of Afghanistan and Zero Corruption Coalition.

E. Adoption of the report of the Bureau on credentials

29. Rule 19 of the rules of procedure for the Conference provides that the bureau of any session shall examine the credentials of representatives and submit its report to the Conference. Rule 20 provides that, pending a decision of the bureau on 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.

30. The Bureau informed the Conference that, of the 118 States parties represented at the fourth session, 114 were in compliance with the credentials requirements. Four States parties, namely, Cameroon, Djibouti, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, were not in compliance with rule 18 of the rules of procedure. The Bureau emphasized that it was the obligation of each State party to submit the credentials of representatives, in accordance with rule 18, and called on those States parties that had not yet done so to provide the secretariat with original credentials as soon as possible but not later than 4 November 2011.

31. The Bureau reported to the Conference that it had examined the written communications received and found them to be in order.

32. The Conference adopted the report of the Bureau on credentials at its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011.

F. Documentation

33. At its fourth session, the Conference had before it, in addition to the documents prepared by the Secretariat, papers containing proposals and contributions submitted by Governments. A list of documents and conference room papers is contained in annex I to the present report.

G. General discussion

34. Speakers stressed the negative impact of corruption on economic growth and stability, sustainable development and the rule of law at the national, regional and international levels. The transnational dimensions of corruption, including its links to organized crime, trafficking in persons and terrorism, were also noted. Speakers expressed concern that corruption was undermining national initiatives to improve citizens' lives, in particular efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality and to promote and protect human rights, as well as the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in particular the goals on the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and on the achievement of universal primary education. Speakers also noted that action against corruption promoted fundamental principles essential to a free and democratic society. Relevant initiatives were mentioned, such as the Anti-Corruption Working Group of the Group of Twenty (G-20). The need to promote synergies to strengthen coordination and effectiveness was acknowledged as pivotal in responding to corruption.

35. Speakers emphasized the importance of the Convention for global action against corruption and the desirability of universal adherence to the Convention, while welcoming the fact that a number of States had become parties to the Convention since the third session of the Conference. It was noted that the Convention had been developed as a collective response to corruption, and the implementation of the Convention was rapidly increasing in both credibility and public confidence. Speakers emphasized that the operation of the Review Mechanism had resulted in concrete measures against corruption. Speakers highlighted the central role of the United Nations in global efforts to fight corruption. It was stressed that new global and regional anti-corruption initiatives should complement the Convention and the work of the Review Mechanism. Speakers noted that the experience of their countries in participating in the Mechanism, as both reviewed and reviewing States parties, had been positive. Speakers stressed the importance of the Mechanism, as it could play a central role in the response to corruption and could promote mutual trust and collaboration among States parties. It was important for the review process to be transparent, efficient, non-intrusive, inclusive and impartial and for it not to produce any form of ranking, as those guiding principles and characteristics of the Mechanism were paramount for its ongoing development. Speakers stressed that the Mechanism was an intergovernmental and non-politicized process. It was also noted that the review process had been accommodating and inclusive, as it provided for broad stakeholder consultation at different stages. In this context, one speaker made reference to action taken by the Financial Action Task Force that ran counter to the non-selective approach and criticized the politicized work of that mechanism against some Member States. Speakers, while noting the need to maintain confidentiality in the review process, encouraged States to publish their country review reports for the purpose of sharing information and good practices.

36. Technical assistance was an integral component of the Review Mechanism. Speakers emphasized that the Mechanism provided a framework through which States were able to clearly identify technical assistance needs for the effective implementation of the Convention. The broad support of partners was deemed crucial for assisting in the implementation of such country-led efforts to fight corruption.

37. Speakers noted the need for further implementation of chapter IV of the Convention, regarding international cooperation, in particular in the areas of extradition, mutual legal assistance, law enforcement cooperation and joint investigations, noting the link to the provisions on asset recovery in chapter V. It was suggested that measures be taken to strengthen and improve agency-to-agency communication and information-sharing on an international basis between countries, in particular with regard to financial investigations. For that purpose, a flexible and pragmatic approach was preferable. Speakers suggested the establishment by the Conference of an intergovernmental working group on international cooperation in order to strengthen mechanisms for international cooperation, share and discuss good practices and further strengthen mechanisms for the recovery of stolen assets.

38. One speaker reported that his country had adopted the concept of social damage caused by corruption and compensation for such damage, and reported that his country was submitting a proposal in that respect. The Conference of Ministers

of Justice of the Ibero-American Countries had recently embraced that concept and had recommended model legislation accordingly.

39. Speakers highlighted the fact that international mechanisms and initiatives, including regional ones, had enhanced the ability of States to address challenges of corruption. Reference was made in that connection to, for example, the International Anti-Corruption Academy in Laxenburg, Austria, which had recently become an international organization, and the regional anti-corruption academy for Central America and the Caribbean. Speakers stressed that there was a need to avoid duplication and that such mechanisms and initiatives should strive to cooperate under the framework of the Convention (the primary global instrument against corruption) and with the Review Mechanism. The identification of needs through the Mechanism could stimulate regional and international cooperation and provide for horizontal initiatives, such as South-South cooperation. Speakers noted that regular meetings of anti-corruption bodies at the subregional and regional levels had helped to strengthen implementation of the Convention and had led to improved cooperation and the sharing of good practices. One speaker suggested that a subregional network of anti-corruption agencies should be established in Central Africa to strengthen cooperation and encourage States that had not yet done so to ratify the Convention, and that, in addition, an African anti-corruption academy should be established. Speakers noted that transparency and broad stakeholder participation were crucial to the anti-corruption debate, as evidenced by the “Arab spring”.

40. Speakers reiterated their commitment to undertake measures against corruption and welcomed the exchange of good practices in national anti-corruption efforts. Speakers reported on national efforts and initiatives to implement the provisions of the Convention and described domestic legislative, administrative and judicial measures to incorporate into their legal systems the requirements set forth in the Convention. Such measures included criminal and administrative mechanisms for countering illicit enrichment; robust income and asset declaration systems, disclosure requirements and verification mechanisms for public officials; e-procurement and other public tendering systems to monitor and prevent corruption in the area of procurement; legislation to ensure public access to information and accountable use of revenue in specific sectors, such as the extractive industry; the creation of Internet-based portals to facilitate reporting by citizens of instances of corruption; legislation to suspend the statute of limitations in corruption cases in which the alleged offender has fled to another jurisdiction; effective protection for whistleblowers and witnesses; measures to facilitate the use of cooperating offenders in investigations of corruption cases; the establishment of special anti-corruption courts; the establishment of a committee comprising representatives of government and civil society to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of anti-corruption legislation and initiatives; the establishment of audit mechanisms; the completion of memorandums of understanding between anti-corruption agencies on a regional basis to facilitate exchanges of knowledge and information-sharing; the creation of national anti-corruption training institutions; measures to address passive bribery by involving multiple public officials in decisions where corruption could occur; the establishment of a national centre for collecting and processing data regarding financial transactions; the creation of an escrow account for cooperating offenders to restore stolen assets in exchange for immunity from prosecution; the implementation of standards of customer due diligence; and the

establishment of community consultancy councils to engage civil society in anti-corruption activity. Other speakers provided information on particular criminal cases of national importance involving charges of corruption against public or private officials. One speaker addressed the issue of tax havens, their link with economic crime and corruption and the need to eliminate them.

41. In addition, issues involving inter-agency coordination in preventing and responding to corruption were emphasized. Speakers provided information on mechanisms used to encourage the exchange of information and avoid duplication or overlap of activities. It was suggested that such coordination could be facilitated under the auspices of a State's anti-corruption agency or other national anti-corruption committee, or in the form of an integrated national anti-corruption plan or policy. Speakers also acknowledged the key role that youth, civil society and the media could play in the prevention of and response to corruption, in particular in fostering a culture of zero tolerance of corruption. The implementation of article 13 of the Convention, regarding the promotion of the participation of society in efforts to prevent and fight corruption, would assist in ensuring long-term results in the areas of the enhancement of national integrity, transparency and professionalism and the development and implementation of anti-corruption strategies.

42. The representative of Ecuador informed the Conference that, following a referendum, the country had decided to criminalize unjustified private gain and was therefore withdrawing the reservation made to article 22 of the Convention.

IV. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: criminalization and law enforcement and international cooperation

43. At its 7th meeting, on 27 October 2011, the Conference considered agenda item 2, entitled "Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption: criminalization and law enforcement and international cooperation". In its consideration of item 2, the Conference had before it a draft resolution submitted by the Vice-President of the Conference and Chairman of the Implementation Review Group (CAC/COSP/2011/L.4), as well as draft resolutions submitted by States parties (CAC/COSP/2011/L.11 and CAC/COSP/2011/L.3). Informal consultations were held from 25 to 28 October to consider the draft resolutions, and the outcomes of those consultations were submitted to the Conference for adoption on 28 October.

44. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (Indonesia), in his capacity as Vice-President of the Conference, chaired the discussion on agenda item 2.

45. The representative of the secretariat, in her introductory remarks, thanked States parties for their commitment to the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention. While noting that the Mechanism was still in its early stages, she stressed that important lessons had emerged and progress had been achieved.

46. Recognizing that the Review Mechanism had already produced tangible and useful results, speakers welcomed the thematic reports prepared by the secretariat. Speakers noted that, despite the relatively limited number of country reviews carried

out thus far, the reports highlighted issues in implementation deserving further attention, in particular challenges, lessons learned and expected results. They welcomed the thematic reports as a source of information for the strengthening of the implementation of the Convention and facilitation of the preparations for upcoming reviews. Speakers noted that relevant substantive data would emerge in due time as further reviews were concluded and looked forward to the inclusion in future thematic reports of additional information on implementation. One speaker made reference to the information presented by the secretariat on the progress of country reviews; such general information, while respecting the confidentiality of specific country reviews, was useful for States parties to understand the progress of the Review Mechanism.

47. Speakers reiterated the commitment of States parties to Conference resolution 3/1 and the guiding principles of the Review Mechanism, especially its intergovernmental, inclusive, non-intrusive and non-adversarial nature. The Review Mechanism had proved to be balanced, workable and conducive to results that helped countries in their implementation efforts. Country reviews had helped States parties to identify implementation challenges and technical assistance needs, as well as to raise awareness regarding corruption. The assistance provided by UNODC, particularly in the preparation of self-assessment reports and through training on the Review Mechanism, was noted with appreciation.

48. Speakers reported on lessons learned in the first year of the Review Mechanism. While recognizing the usefulness of the self-assessment checklist, some speakers expressed the view that it could be further streamlined. Speakers further noted, while expressing concerns regarding delays experienced in the reviews, that efforts should be made to comply with the indicative timelines set out in the guidelines. It was noted that the wealth of information gathered through the self-assessment checklist resulted in the need for a great volume of translation services. In that regard, one speaker noted that the quality of translation needed to be improved. A number of speakers reported that their efforts to include all sectors of society in the country reviews had had positive results.

Action taken by the Conference

49. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.4/Rev.1), submitted by the Vice-President of the Conference and Chair of the Implementation Review Group; subsequently, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Germany, Jordan, Mexico, the Philippines and South Africa became the sponsors of the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/1.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a financial statement. Following the adoption of the resolution, the representatives of the United States of America and Japan noted that the draft resolution that had originally been submitted (CAC/COSP/2011/L.4) reflected the understanding that an increase in the regular budget of the United Nations for the biennium 2012-2013 would not be sought to cover any identified budget shortfalls.

50. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.6/Rev.2), sponsored by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China. Subsequently, Mexico joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/2.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a financial statement.

V. Technical assistance

51. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 27 October 2011, the Conference considered agenda item 3, entitled “Technical assistance”.

52. The discussion on agenda item 3 was chaired by I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (Indonesia), Vice-President of the Conference, who in his introductory remarks commended the Implementation Review Group on its work on technical assistance. He noted that one of the goals of the Review Mechanism was to help States parties to identify specific needs for technical assistance, and to promote and facilitate the provision of technical assistance.

53. The Secretariat provided an overview of the documents submitted to the Conference for its consideration, highlighting in particular the technical assistance needs identified by States under review during the first year of the Review Mechanism. The Secretariat further reported on tools developed and activities conducted by UNODC in delivering technical assistance, and highlighted remaining challenges.

54. In its resolution 3/4, the Conference had decided that an expert panel should be organized during the discussion of the item on technical assistance in order to provide an opportunity for recipient countries and technical assistance providers, including international organizations and bilateral donors, to share experiences and good practices in the delivery of technical assistance. Representatives of Indonesia, Rwanda, the United Kingdom, OECD and UNDP were invited to participate in the panel.

55. The representative of Indonesia highlighted the importance of technical assistance for ensuring the full and effective implementation of the Convention. She reported that Indonesia and its development partners had moved towards a country-led and country-based approach to technical assistance. In this context, it had proved crucial for Indonesia to develop its national anti-corruption strategy in accordance with the requirements of the Convention, allowing providers of technical assistance to align their support with national priorities. While she noted with appreciation the significant assistance received, she also expressed concern with regard to the inability of some development partners to adjust to changing priorities. She concluded by calling upon the providers of technical assistance to display greater flexibility and to work closely with recipient Governments in order to ensure the sustainability of programmes and achievements.

56. The representative of the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom reported on lessons learned in delivering technical assistance,

including the need to be more comprehensive, creative and coordinated in the identification of needs and the design and delivery of technical assistance programmes. He expressed discomfort with regard to the fragmented nature of technical assistance, meaning that it did not always address all sectors and institutions relevant to the effective implementation of the Convention. He further reported on innovative approaches of his agency, such as extending technical assistance also to agencies of the United Kingdom directly relevant to effective international cooperation and asset recovery in cases involving developing countries.

57. The representative of OECD reported that at present approximately 1 per cent of total development aid was allocated to anti-corruption projects. Significantly more resources were used to finance broader governance projects that, *inter alia*, also supported the implementation of the Convention. He further highlighted some key weaknesses that technical assistance programmes could suffer from, including questionable analysis of technical assistance needs, unclear objectives and a poor choice of indicators of success, as well as inadequate monitoring and evaluation frameworks. He emphasized that the Convention constituted a framework and benchmark, equipping technical assistance providers with an opportunity to address those shortcomings.

58. The representative of Rwanda reported on his country's experience as a recipient of technical assistance, highlighting several areas requiring attention that had emerged through the completion of the self-assessment checklist. Such areas related to the legal framework and institutional capacities to effectively implement and enforce that framework. He further highlighted the overall positive experience of his country in benefiting from South-South cooperation with various partner countries.

59. The representative of UNDP reported that technical assistance in support of the Convention was a high priority for his organization, which was implementing relevant programmes in more than 50 countries. He stressed that many technical assistance programmes had tended to meet only short-term needs, suffered from the unrealistic expectations of the providers and lacked clear monitoring and evaluation frameworks. He also noted the focus of many technical assistance providers on problems of "grand" corruption, while petty corruption was largely ignored, despite its devastating effects, in particular on the poor. He called on technical assistance providers to focus more on national ownership, make use of participatory processes in the design of programmes, ensure linkages with broader reforms and engage in long-term partnerships with the recipients of technical assistance.

60. In the ensuing discussion, speakers emphasized again the crucial importance of technical assistance in order to move from ratification of the Convention to its full implementation, in particular in developing countries. One speaker expressed concern about technical assistance becoming a business, given the emergence of an increasing number of private contractors providing such services.

61. Speakers welcomed the report prepared by the Secretariat containing a statistical analysis of technical assistance needs identified by States parties and requested a more comprehensive analysis as more reports became available. Speakers also called upon UNODC to ensure that those needs were appropriately addressed through its regional and thematic programmes. Speakers also stressed that

it was important for the Review Mechanism to take into account the legal, social and cultural contexts of State parties under review when determining their technical assistance needs. Speakers highlighted the close connection between corruption and the fulfilment of human rights and, in particular, social and economic rights.

62. Moreover, speakers emphasized the importance of avoiding duplication in the delivery of technical assistance, promoting effective coordination and producing tangible results. In that regard, UNODC was requested to continue to maximize synergies and consultations with national, regional and international partners in the development and delivery of technical assistance.

63. Speakers noted that while legislative assistance was a priority need for many States, other aspects should not be neglected, including training in the investigation and prosecution of corruption, as well as capacity-building for the criminal justice sector. Speakers identified specialized assistance in the enhancement of information and communications technology, in particular for law enforcement and the judiciary, and emphasized the need for the development of tools and materials on the protection of witnesses and reporting persons. Speakers added that despite the focus of the present review cycle, technical assistance should give equal priority to the support of implementation of chapter II, on prevention, and chapter V, on asset recovery, of the Convention.

64. Speakers welcomed the launch of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as a training institution to support international capacity-building and knowledge-sharing efforts. Other speakers noted the significance of the recent establishment of a regional anti-corruption academy in Panama. In addition, speakers welcomed the anti-corruption training courses for practitioners and experts given by the Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

65. The draft resolution entitled “Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, adopted by the Conference under agenda item 2 at its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011 (CAC/COSP/2011/L.4/Rev.1; see para. 49 above), contained recommendations on future work in the field of technical assistance.

VI. Prevention

66. At its 6th and 7th meetings, on 26 and 27 October 2011, the Conference considered agenda item 4, entitled “Prevention”.

67. The discussion on agenda item 4 was chaired by Ion Galea (Romania), Vice-President of the Conference, who in his introductory remarks recalled chapter II of the Convention, covering the prevention of corruption in both the public and private spheres, as well as Conference resolution 3/2, on preventive measures. By that resolution the Conference had established the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption, which had met in December 2010 and August 2011. He also referred to the proposal made by the Working Group at its second session that the Conference should discuss the adoption of a multi-year workplan for the period up to 2015, when the second cycle of the Review Mechanism commences.

68. A representative of the Secretariat updated the Conference regarding submissions received from States containing information about their awareness-raising policies and good practices, as well as initiatives related to the public sector and prevention. She expressed the hope that voluntary reporting would further increase and assist the Secretariat in heeding the calls from the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption and the Conference for further analytical information in this area. She also informed the Conference about progress made in the implementation of the Institutional Integrity Initiative of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, aimed at aligning the internal ethics and integrity rules of its members with the principles of the Convention.

69. Speakers commended the efforts made by the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption and underlined the usefulness of sharing information, experiences and good practices among States, as well as the importance of providing technical assistance in order to assist States with the implementation of chapter II of the Convention.

70. Several speakers informed the Conference about the outcome of side events that they had organized in the margins of the fourth session of the Conference (see chap. VIII, sect. D, below).

71. Speakers highlighted the importance of preventive measures in fostering a culture of integrity and transparency and of zero tolerance of corruption, as well as the need for the participation of, and cooperation among, all sectors of society, including civil society, in efforts to prevent corruption. Speakers underscored the key role that younger generations could play in developing a solid foundation for longer-term anti-corruption efforts. In that regard, the value of the incorporation of mandatory anti-corruption curricula into educational institutions at all levels, from elementary schools to universities, was emphasized. In addition, the role of community-based organizations, including religious and civic groups, was considered essential. Speakers highlighted the close link between the prevention of corruption and its detection, investigation and prosecution. The importance of strengthening judicial integrity and of enhancing the prevention of corruption in the justice sector was also highlighted.

72. The active engagement of the private sector was considered critical for the implementation of effective preventive measures. Such engagement would include measures to enhance ethics, integrity and professionalism in the private sector, including through public-private partnerships. Speakers advocated an approach that balanced infrastructure, technology and human resources in order to strengthen public sector anti-corruption institutions, with a view to reducing corruption opportunities and improving deterrence efforts. To meet those goals, it was stressed that, among other things, conflicts of interest, codes of conduct, recruitment and promotion based on merit, reduction of administrative barriers, principles of credibility and confidence-building measures should be addressed.

73. Speakers stressed that measures must be taken to implement the provisions of chapter II of the Convention, prior to the review of implementation of that chapter, commencing in 2015. Speakers reported on a number of initiatives and good practices in the prevention of corruption, including: strengthening anti-corruption agencies and other related institutions; public-awareness campaigns, including on the occasion of International Anti-Corruption Day; corporate governance codes; the

development of, and adherence to, a universal charter against corruption for the private sector and public-private integrity pacts; and methods for developing indicators to measure and monitor the implementation of public service codes of conduct.

Action taken by the Conference

74. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.3/Rev.2), sponsored by the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China; subsequently, Australia, France, Mexico and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/3.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a financial statement.

VII. Asset recovery

75. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 26 October 2011, the Conference considered agenda item 5, entitled “Asset recovery”.

76. I Gusti Agung Wesaka Puja (Indonesia), in his capacity as Vice-President of the Conference, chaired the debate. In his introductory remarks, he highlighted that, while international cooperation had advanced, a great deal remained to be done to achieve the full implementation of chapter V of the Convention.

77. A representative of the secretariat highlighted the areas in which the Conference might wish to provide further guidance, such as the modalities for establishing a global network of asset recovery focal points under the Convention, the ways and means of enhancing cumulative knowledge relating to asset recovery and the development and delivery of training and technical assistance.

78. Pursuant to the recommendation adopted by the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery at its fifth meeting, the Conference organized a panel discussion on the practical aspects of asset recovery, including challenges and good practices. Representatives of Canada, Egypt, France, Liechtenstein, Mexico and Nigeria were invited to participate in the panel in order to share their countries’ recent experiences.

79. The representative of Egypt underscored, in the light of the “Arab spring”, the urgent need to trace and recover assets looted by corrupt officials, with a view to returning those assets to the countries of origin, thus contributing to the welfare of the citizens of those countries. He highlighted some of the key obstacles that his country had encountered in its recent efforts to recover misappropriated assets. Those obstacles included the need of requested States to receive detailed information on the location of stolen assets and, where appropriate, bank account details; the non-disclosure of information on the exact nature and location of assets already frozen; and the requirement for requesting States to prove a direct link between assets and individual offences.

80. The representative of Nigeria expressed great concern that only a small proportion of looted assets were recovered and returned to the countries of origin. While he acknowledged that his country had had some positive experiences in cooperating with other jurisdictions, he expressed the view that requested States should be more responsive to requests and adopt a more proactive approach to asset recovery cases. He also called for coordinated and effective legal action against multinational corporations that had been found guilty of bribery of foreign public officials.

81. The representative of Liechtenstein underscored the need to focus not only on the provisions of the Convention dealing with asset recovery but also preventive measures aimed at reducing opportunities for bribery and embezzlement, as well as on provisions targeting the laundering of the proceeds of such corrupt acts. He proposed that the International Anti-Corruption Academy could be one provider of training in this regard. He advocated a proactive approach on the part of both requesting and requested States, including through the initiation of investigations in both jurisdictions.

82. The representative of France presented information on recently adopted national legislation providing for the early seizure of potential proceeds of corruption and the establishment of an agency responsible for the management of seized assets, and for the disposal of confiscated assets. The new legislation had greatly facilitated the securing of assets for subsequent confiscation and the improved management of seized assets, and had also enhanced the capacity of France to cooperate with requesting States in the recovery and return of assets.

83. The representative of Canada reported on its recently adopted Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials Act and the Freezing Assets of Corrupt Foreign Officials (Tunisia and Egypt) Regulations, which the Government had enacted in March 2011. The Regulations gave effect to written requests from Tunisia and Egypt to freeze assets of their former leaders and senior officials or their associates and family members suspected of having misappropriated State funds, or of having obtained property inappropriately as a result of their office or family, business or personal connections. In this respect, the representative noted that the new legislation permitted the Government to freeze the assets or restrain property of politically exposed foreign persons at the written request of a foreign State, when the foreign State was in a state of turmoil or political uncertainty, and where the making of an order or regulation was in the interest of international relations. Although the new law did not provide for the return of assets, it ensured that they remained frozen in Canada so as to afford Tunisia and Egypt time to conduct investigations and initiate prosecutions, which could provide a basis for successful asset recovery from Canada in the future. To ensure successful cooperation, the representative noted that it was extremely important for requesting countries to provide detailed requests for assistance, and commended Tunisia and Egypt for their work in this respect. The representative further emphasized that Canada recognized the Convention as a basis for legal cooperation for mutual legal assistance, noting that it was an extremely useful tool for providing mutual legal assistance and direct cooperation between States parties, as in the cases mentioned.

84. The representative of Mexico drew attention to his Government's efforts, as incoming chair of the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, in particular of chapter V,

on asset recovery, as part of the G-20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan. He stressed the importance of complementing asset recovery efforts with a set of measures designed to prevent large-scale bribery and embezzlement. Such measures would strengthen accountability, transparency and integrity in the management of public resources and public affairs, including by improving public procurement, budget transparency and income and asset declarations.

85. In the ensuing interactive discussion, several speakers identified practical challenges to the recovery of assets. Most participants expressed the view that the provisions of chapter V were not yet sufficiently appreciated or effectively implemented by States parties, as evidenced in particular by long delays in responding to requests, and that their implementation was hampered, inter alia, by the costs of asset recovery efforts, difficulties in coordination among the various stakeholders involved in asset recovery at the national level and lack of technical expertise and training opportunities.

86. Participants expressed their appreciation for the work of UNODC and the secretariat of the StAR Initiative in developing and disseminating knowledge, conducting analytical work, identifying good practices and lessons learned and conducting training, and welcomed the recent publication of the UNODC report *Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes*.

87. Speakers stressed the importance of direct application of the Convention as a legal basis for international cooperation in criminal matters and highlighted good practices, such as the spontaneous disclosure of information and frequent informal consultations prior to the submission of formal requests for mutual legal assistance. A number of speakers reported positive experiences with regard to non-conviction-based asset forfeiture and the adoption of related legislation in line with article 54, paragraph 1 (c), of the Convention. Speakers called upon States to eliminate safe havens for stolen assets and to abolish bank secrecy laws to the extent that they hinder asset recovery. The importance of national registries of assets and bank accounts, which have the potential for significantly facilitating asset recovery work, was also highlighted.

88. One speaker proposed that UNODC be notified of requests for the recovery of assets and responses thereto, and that a trust fund be created under the auspices of the United Nations in order to contribute to covering the costs of asset recovery procedures. Another speaker proposed the creation of a way for stolen assets to be returned voluntarily and anonymously.

89. Speakers reiterated the need to strengthen the collection and analysis of information on asset recovery cases. One speaker suggested that a compendium on laws, challenges and best practices on asset recovery in the countries of the Group of Eight be prepared.

90. Broad support was expressed for the extension of the mandate of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery and the adoption of a multi-year workplan to guide the Working Group's future activities. The need to establish a global network of asset recovery focal points under the Convention was reiterated. It was proposed that a model be developed for the description of duties of the asset recovery focal points, and for strengthening links with existing networks.

91. A representative of a non-governmental organization stressed the need to ensure the compliance of financial institutions with regulations to prevent money-laundering, and underscored that strong political will with regard to cooperation in the area of asset recovery should be supported by specific actions in both requesting and requested States.

Action taken by the Conference

92. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “International cooperation in asset recovery” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.5/Rev.2), as orally amended, sponsored by the Islamic Republic of Iran on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China; subsequently, France, Germany, Mexico and the Russian Federation joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/4.) Prior to the adoption of the revised draft resolution, a representative of the Secretariat read out a financial statement.

VIII. Other matters

A. Participation of observers

93. On the issue of the participation of observers in the Review Mechanism, several speakers noted that, while the Conference had found a satisfactory solution for the participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group, the agreement reached with respect to the participation of NGOs was meant to build confidence and trust in their ability to contribute to the work. One speaker noted that he had endorsed the text of draft resolution CAC/COSP/2011/L.9/Rev.1 in a spirit of compromise, but regretted that the potential of the Review Mechanism could not be exploited to the fullest by providing NGOs with an opportunity to contribute specific knowledge in the fight against corruption while leaving decision-making power to States parties.

Action taken by the Conference

94. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution entitled “Participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.8/Rev.1), sponsored by Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and the Russian Federation. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/5.)

95. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted a revised draft resolution sponsored by the Russian Federation entitled “Non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.9/Rev.1), as orally amended. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. A, resolution 4/6.)

B. Venues for the sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference

96. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted a draft decision sponsored by Iran (Islamic Republic of) and the Russian Federation entitled “Venue for the sixth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.7). In doing so, it welcomed the offer of the Government of the Russian Federation to act as host to the sixth session of the Conference, in 2015. (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, decision 4/1.)

97. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted a draft decision sponsored by Poland on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union entitled “Venue for the seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption” (CAC/COSP/2011/L.12). (For the text, see chap. I, sect. B, decision 4/2.)

C. Status of ratification of the Convention

98. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference considered progress made in the further promotion of ratification or accession to the Convention. The Conference had before it a conference room paper on the status of ratification of the Convention as at 30 September 2011 (CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.1) and a related note by the secretariat (CAC/COSP/2011/9). The note provided information on the notifications submitted to the Secretary-General in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention as at 30 September 2011. Declarations and reservations made by States parties at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession were also included.

D. Special events

99. A number of special events were organized in conjunction with the fourth session of the Conference, as described below.

Ninth meeting of the Global Compact Working Group on the Tenth Principle against Corruption

100. During the Conference, the United Nations Global Compact convened the ninth meeting of the Working Group on the Tenth Principle, against corruption. The two-day meeting, attended by over 50 participants, focused on a range of challenges faced by companies and other stakeholders in advancing the objectives of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, including risk assessment, sectoral approaches, public-private sector dialogue on countering corruption and integration of anti-corruption issues into the wider corporate sustainability agenda. The participants also addressed ways to prominently feature anti-corruption issues in sustainable development debates at the Rio+20 Corporate Sustainability Forum, to be convened in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2012. The latest developments in other global initiatives were also presented at the meeting, including initiatives of the G-20 Anti-Corruption Working Group, OECD and UNODC.

Introducing the Open Government Partnership: catalysing transparency and participation

101. On 25 October 2011, representatives of the Open Government Partnership staged a panel discussion to report on the formal launch of the Partnership in September 2011, describe its goals and priorities and encourage additional countries to join. The Partnership aims to secure concrete commitments from countries to promote transparency, empower citizens, fight corruption and harness new technologies to strengthen governance. The Partnership, which is overseen by a multi-stakeholder International Steering Committee, made up of government and leading civil society representatives, will hold its next global meeting in Brazil in April 2012.

Launch of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime study entitled *Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes*

102. On 25 October, the UNODC study entitled *Estimating Illicit Financial Flows Resulting from Drug Trafficking and Other Transnational Organized Crimes* was officially launched by the Executive Director of UNODC during a side event that was attended by, inter alia, the Deputy Minister of International Development of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway and the Assistant Minister of Justice for International Relations of Egypt. A representative of UNODC provided a detailed overview of the content and the methodologies used. He emphasized the negative socio-economic impact linked to illicit financial flows, notably for developing countries, and the importance of legal instruments available at the international level, including the United Nations Convention against Corruption.

High-level Forum on the United Nations Convention against Corruption and Global Competition

103. On 25 October, over 100 company officials and government representatives attended the High-level Forum on the United Nations Convention against Corruption and Global Competition, which was opened by the Executive Director of UNODC and addressed by the Deputy Secretary-General of OECD. Representatives of the Governments of Brazil, Egypt and Mexico reported on action taken to strengthen public procurement and regulatory procedures, with a view to promoting open competition. Representatives of three well-known corporations described their programmes to build strong corporate compliance cultures. Collective action programmes in the construction sector, in the extractive industries and in the work of the World Economic Forum Partnering against Corruption Initiative (PACI) in Mongolia were cited as examples of successful cooperation between governments and the private sector. Participants agreed that the United Nations Convention against Corruption was the key instrument for building a level playing field for global competition and that doing so would require action by multinational enterprises and by governments. A continuing consultation process, involving corporate and government leaders, would be facilitated by UNODC in cooperation with the United Nations Global Compact, the International Chamber of Commerce, Transparency International and PACI.

International Anti-Corruption Academy side event: anti-corruption training and technical assistance — mission impossible?

104. On 25 October, the International Anti-Corruption Academy presented two of its training initiatives: the International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy and the master's degree in anti-corruption studies, an executive academic programme starting in 2012. The presentations were complemented by a high-level panel discussion on the topics of anti-corruption training and technical assistance, which included speakers from UNODC and the Government of Morocco. Over 200 participants attended the high-level panel discussion.

Consultation on the emerging anti-corruption strategy of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

105. On 25 October, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany presented the concept for its new anti-corruption strategy, based on 10 basic principles reflected in a simple “anti-corruption formula”. The formula encompasses three levels of support for anti-corruption initiatives (support for partner countries' efforts, implementation of international agreements and risk management in the handling of aid funds) and three key stakeholders (public sector, private sector and civil society). Participants from 35 countries had an opportunity to provide feedback and comments on the strategy, both in a panel discussion and through regional working groups' responses to a short questionnaire on the strategy.

Best practices in the implementation and monitoring of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

106. From 25 to 27 October, a special event was held by the UNCAC Coalition to discuss best practices in implementing the Convention. Participants discussed the role of civil society in the Review Mechanism and in ongoing activities to counter corruption. Panel discussions centred on the right of access to public information through domestic legislative mechanisms, the protection of witnesses and reporting persons in the context of articles 32 and 33 of the Convention, and best practices in asset recovery and countering money-laundering, including the perspectives of parliamentarians, UNDP and the StAR Initiative.

Focal Point Initiative: the global network of asset recovery practitioners

107. On 26 October 2011, the StAR Initiative and INTERPOL, in cooperation with expert practitioners in asset recovery, hosted a side event on the Focal Point Initiative. Participants were provided with an overview of the global network of asset recovery practitioners, of which more than 100 countries were members. Panellists described the network, including the database of asset recovery practitioners available for assistance, secure communications accessible through the INTERPOL communications platform, meetings to facilitate face-to-face cooperation among practitioners and the Focal Point Initiative's relationship with similar regional initiatives. Panellists and participants regarded the Focal Point Initiative as useful for facilitating mutual legal assistance through international cooperation and called for further strengthening of the network, with a view to building trust among asset recovery practitioners.

Fourth Global Forum of Parliamentarians: why parliamentarians matter for the United Nations Convention against Corruption

108. On 26 October, the Global Organization of Parliamentarians against Corruption held an event, attended by over 50 participants, to discuss the role of members of parliament in the Convention. It was concluded that parliamentarians needed to actively promote the Convention in order to ensure that the executive branch could fulfil its role in implementing the Convention. It was recommended that country reports emanating from the Review Mechanism should be introduced in parliaments and shared openly and transparently with the public and that issues raised in the review process should be openly debated in parliament. In addition, the Anti-Money Laundering Action Guide for Parliamentarians was launched at the event.

Impact of corruption on the environment and the United Nations Convention against Corruption as a tool for addressing it

109. On 26 October 2011, UNODC, together with the Governments of Indonesia and Norway, held an event on the impact of corruption on the environment and ways in which the Convention could help to address it. Presentations focused on environmental corruption and measures to counter it in various areas, including the oil and gas, wildlife, logging and hazardous waste sectors. Discussions centred on weak sectoral governance as a primary reason for corruption in those sectors. It was noted that the Convention offered several measures to address such corruption. Participants identified the need to integrate anti-corruption elements into environmental policies and laws and concluded that a broad array of stakeholders, including NGOs, law enforcement agencies and international organizations, must work together to counter environmental corruption.

How to fight corruption in countries in the Middle East and North Africa: Deauville partnership coordination and lessons learned from other regions

110. On 26 October 2011, OECD, in cooperation with the Government of Morocco, held an event in which participants called for the achievement of tangible results in the fight against corruption in the Middle East and North Africa. Participants highlighted the need to accelerate efforts in the region to promote good governance and transparency, empower the private sector, recover stolen assets and strengthen the rule of law through effective law enforcement mechanisms. OECD, along with other partners, would intensify its support for reform programmes of countries in the Middle East and North Africa, building on its long-standing experience with the OECD Initiative on Governance and Investment for Development led by countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Participants supported the establishment of an international observatory to exchange information on good practices in countering corruption and to monitor progress in the implementation of individual commitments to fighting corruption.

Presentation on Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge

111. On 26 October, UNODC made a presentation on the key features of the Internet portal known as Tools and Resources for Anti-Corruption Knowledge (TRACK), in particular the Practitioners' Corner, aimed at allowing direct communication and interaction among registered practitioners in

two categories: anti-corruption authorities and central authorities responsible for mutual legal assistance and asset recovery.

Engaging citizens to counter corruption for better public service delivery and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

112. On 26 and 27 October, a workshop was held by the Division of Public Administration and Development Management of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, in cooperation with UNODC. The objective was to make a collective assessment of the practices, institutions and trends in the field of citizens' engagement to counter corruption jointly with public administration. Over 80 participants from 33 countries attended the workshop. The participants represented national and local governments, international organizations, the private sector, civil society and academia from all regions. The participants concluded that government agencies, including anti-corruption commissions and auditing institutions, needed to secure the acceptance and commitment of citizens in order to be able to fight corruption effectively. Strategies should encompass the active participation of the entire public administration and should be designed and implemented in close cooperation with citizens.

Protecting the public purse: anti-corruption for the acceleration of the Millennium Development Goals — a sectoral approach to supporting the implementation of preventive measures of the United Nations Convention against Corruption

113. On 27 October, a special event was held by UNDP to discuss the benefits of a sectoral approach to reviewing the implementation of the Convention. Tools and resources on the sectoral approach were presented at the event, and participants agreed on the importance of ensuring follow-up through the provision of technical assistance and programming with a view to strengthening sectoral and institutional integrity in interested States.

Gender and corruption: impact, prevention and responses

114. On 27 October, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in cooperation with the Ministry of Modernization of the Public Sector of Morocco, UNDP and UNODC, organized an event on gender and corruption. During the event, participants discussed the identification of gender-specific effects of corruption and gender-responsive anti-corruption measures and initiatives. The objective was to strengthen understanding about the gender impact of corruption and innovative action being taken by women's advocacy and community-based organizations to counter and prevent corruption. Participants agreed on the need for developing and implementing gender-responsive corruption measurement tools and making the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption more gender-responsive.

Development of an e-learning programme in Arabic

115. On 27 October, the development of an e-learning programme in Arabic was announced and the first version was tested at a side event organized by the Government of Sweden. The programme has been developed with a view to assisting companies in doing business without having to pay bribes.

Consultation on the “Anti-corruption and integrity in the Arab countries” regional project

116. On 27 October, a consultation at the ministerial level was convened on the “Anti-corruption and integrity in the Arab countries” regional project. It was attended by representatives of the States participating in the project and observers. Participants discussed their countries’ priorities for 2012 and agreed on how to finalize the development of their respective national action plans. It was noted that related activities would be supported by UNDP and its partners. Activities would focus on (a) self-assessments on the implementation of the Convention; (b) prevention of corruption in sectors delivering public services; and (c) expert support in the development and implementation of national anti-corruption strategies.

Human rights and the fight against corruption

117. On 28 October 2011, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), in cooperation with UNODC, held an event to consider the mutually reinforcing relationship between human rights and anti-corruption efforts, as recognized by the Human Rights Council. The nexus between human rights and anti-corruption measures was examined. A publication developed by OHCHR to guide anti-corruption projects, programmes and strategies was presented. In addition, possible measures to integrate human rights considerations into the United Nations anti-corruption agenda, focusing on supporting the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption, were discussed. Participants stressed the need for policy coherence in the implementation of human rights and anti-corruption conventions.

IX. Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference

118. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference approved the draft provisional agenda for its fifth session (CAC/COSP/2011/L.2), on the understanding that the provisional agenda and proposed organization of work would be finalized by the Secretariat in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Conference. The provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference is contained in annex II to the present report.

X. Adoption of the report of the Conference on its fourth session

119. At its 10th meeting, on 28 October 2011, the Conference adopted the report on its fourth session (CAC/COSP/2011/L.1 and Add.1-3).

Annex I

List of documents before the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption at its fourth session

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
CAC/COSP/2011/1 and Corr.1	Provisional agenda and annotations
CAC/COSP/2011/2	Implementation of chapter III (criminalization and law enforcement) of the Convention: thematic report prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/3	Implementation of chapter IV (international cooperation) of the Convention: thematic report prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/4	Resource requirements for the functioning of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/5	Action of the Implementation Review Group: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/6	Work of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption: background paper prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/7	Progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Open-ended Intergovernmental Working Group on Asset Recovery: background paper prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/8	Overview of the review process: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/9	Notifications, declarations and reservations relating to the Convention, as at 30 September 2011: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/10 and Corr.1	Technical assistance in support of the implementation of the Convention: background paper prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/11	Possible technical assistance activities to respond to the needs identified by States parties during the first year of the first cycle of the Review Mechanism: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/12	Youth and the prevention of corruption: background paper prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/13	Note verbale dated 7 October 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Egypt to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Corruption and Economic Crime Branch
CAC/COSP/IRG/I/1/1	Executive summaries, Finland and Spain: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/IRG/I/1/1/Add.1	Executive summaries, Mongolia and Uganda: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/IRG/I/1/1/Add.2	Executive summary, Chile: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/IRG/2011/CRP.11	Executive summary, Bulgaria
CAC/COSP/IRG/2011/CRP.12	Executive summary, Jordan

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
CAC/COSP/2011/L.1 and Add.1-3	Draft report
CAC/COSP/2011/L.2	Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference
CAC/COSP/2011/L.3/Rev.2	Australia, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, Mexico and Russian Federation: revised draft resolution entitled "Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption"
CAC/COSP/2011/L.4/Rev.1	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Germany, Jordan, Mexico, Philippines and South Africa: revised draft resolution on the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention
CAC/COSP/2011/L.5/Rev.2	France, Germany, Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, Mexico and Russian Federation: revised draft resolution on international cooperation in asset recovery
CAC/COSP/2011/L.6/Rev.2	Iran (Islamic Republic of) on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China and Mexico: revised draft resolution on the convening of open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation
CAC/COSP/2011/L.7	Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Russian Federation: draft decision on the venue for the sixth session of the Conference
CAC/COSP/2011/L.8/Rev.1	Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Germany, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and Russian Federation: revised draft resolution on the participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and intergovernmental organizations in the work of the Implementation Review Group
CAC/COSP/2011/L.9/Rev.1	Russian Federation: revised draft resolution on non-governmental organizations and the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention
CAC/COSP/2011/L.10	Russian Federation: draft resolution on the participation of signatories, non-signatories, entities and governmental organizations in sessions of the Implementation Review Group (withdrawn)
CAC/COSP/2011/L.11	United States of America: draft resolution on resource requirements (withdrawn)
CAC/COSP/2011/L.12	Poland on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union: draft decision on the venue for the seventh session of the Conference
CAC/COSP/2011/INF/1	Information for participants
CAC/COSP/2011/INF/2	List of participants
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.1	Status of ratification of the Convention as at 30 September 2011

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.2	South-South cooperation: background paper prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.3	Work of the Implementation Review Group: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.4	Proposal for a possible multi-year workplan for the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.5	Conclusions and recommendations of the seventh Pan-African Forum on the Modernization of Public Services and State Institutions; conclusions of the multi-stakeholder dialogue on the theme “Putting anti-corruption commitments into practice: transparency, participation and rule of law”: Conference room paper submitted by Morocco
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.6	Corrupción y daño social: presentado por el Gobierno de Costa Rica
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.7	Proposals for a multi-year workplan for the Working Group on Asset Recovery: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.8	Mapping of technical assistance in support of the implementation of the Convention: concept note prepared by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.9	Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the Convention: country pairing table
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.10	Authorities designated for assistance in prevention, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery as at 13 October 2011: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.11	Implementation of chapters III and IV of the Convention, statistical data: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.12	Technical assistance needs for the implementation of chapters III and IV of the Convention, statistical data: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.13	Comments received by the Secretariat on the proposal for a possible multi-year workplan for the Working Group on the Prevention of Corruption for the period up to 2015: note by the Secretariat
CAC/COSP/2011/CRP.14	Marrakech Declaration: paper submitted by the Government of Morocco
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.1	Statement submitted by Christian Aid, Global Witness and Tearfund, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.2	Statement submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.3	Statement submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.4	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title or description</i>
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.5	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.6	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.7	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.8	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.9	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.10	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.11	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.12	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.13	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.14	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.15	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.16	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council
CAC/COSP/2011/NGO.17	Document submitted by Transparency International, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council

Annex II

Provisional agenda for the fifth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption

1. Organizational matters:
 - (a) Opening of the fifth session of the Conference;
 - (b) Election of officers;
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work;
 - (d) Participation of observers;
 - (e) Adoption of the report of the bureau on credentials;
 - (f) General discussion.
 2. Review of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption.
 3. Technical assistance.
 4. Prevention.
 5. Asset recovery.
 6. International cooperation.
 7. Other matters.
 8. Provisional agenda for the sixth session.
 9. Adoption of the report.
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