



**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 sixth session, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, from 2 to 6 November 2015

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6. *Urges* States parties to support small island developing States in their efforts to implement and monitor Sustainable Development Goal 16 of Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;⁴⁰

7. *Requests* the Secretariat to continue providing technical assistance, upon request, to support anti-corruption reform in small island developing States;

8. *Calls upon* States parties, including those with relevant expertise, to assist with the bilateral, regional and international provision of technical assistance to support anti-corruption reform in small island developing States, including those technical assistance needs identified through the Implementation Review Mechanism;

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

10. *Invites* States parties and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes identified in the present resolution.

Resolution 6/10

Education and training in the context of anti-corruption

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

Welcoming the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”,⁴¹ and highlighting its importance, inter alia, for the fight against corruption at the global level,

Stressing the importance of Sustainable Development Goal 16, on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and its targets, in particular those that make reference to corruption, notably targets 3, 4, 5 and 6,

Noting that corruption is highlighted in the Sustainable Development Agenda, in particular under Goal 16, as one of the factors that impedes inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development and gives rise to violence, insecurity and injustice,

Taking note with interest of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Addis Ababa from 13 to 16 July 2015, which was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 and in which Heads of State and Government and high representatives at the Conference reaffirmed the importance of freedom, human rights, national sovereignty, good governance, the rule of law, peace and security, combating corruption at all levels and in all its forms and effective, accountable and inclusive democratic institutions at the subnational, national and international levels

⁴⁰ General Assembly resolution 70/1.

⁴¹ Ibid.

as central to enabling the effective, efficient and transparent mobilization and use of resources,

Welcoming the action-oriented Doha Declaration on Integrating Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice into the Wider United Nations Agenda to Address Social and Economic Challenges and to Promote the Rule of Law at the National and International Levels, and Public Participation,⁴² adopted by the Thirteenth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, held in Doha from 12 to 19 April 2015, which can help to further strengthen collective efforts on crime prevention and criminal justice, promote the rule of law and contribute to sustainable development,

Reiterating that the United Nations Convention against Corruption⁴³ provides a comprehensive framework for concerted action by States parties to prevent and combat corruption at the national level and to cooperate at the international level, and recognizing that technical assistance should be provided, upon request, to States parties to enable them to implement all the measures against corruption,

Recalling article 13, paragraph 1 (c), and article 60 of the Convention against Corruption, which encourage States parties, inter alia, to undertake public information activities against corruption, as well as public education programmes, including school and university curricula, with a view to promoting prevention, and recognizing that education, information campaigns, training and technical assistance are essential for combating corruption,

Recalling also its resolution 4/3 of 28 October 2011, entitled “Marrakech declaration on the prevention of corruption”, in which it called upon States parties, consistent with the fundamental principles of their education and legal systems, to promote, at various levels of the education system, education programmes that instil concepts and principles of integrity and accountability,

Recalling further its resolution 5/5 of 29 November 2013, entitled “Promotion of the contribution of young people and children in preventing corruption and fostering a culture of respect for the law and integrity”,

Recalling its resolution 3/4 of 13 November 2009, entitled “Technical assistance to implement the United Nations Convention against Corruption”, in particular paragraph 8, in which it encouraged national, regional and international donors to accord high priority to technical assistance in order to ensure effective implementation of the Convention in a sustainable and coordinated manner,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 29/11 of 2 July 2015, entitled “The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights”, in which the Council recognized that the negative impact of corruption on human rights and sustainable development could be combated through anti-corruption education and noted with appreciation the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed by relevant institutions,

Recognizing the power of education, which acts as a catalyst for eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions and creating inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development, greater equality and equity and fair and just societies,

⁴² Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/19, annex.

⁴³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2349, No. 42146.

and also recognizing the need to develop education and information programmes in order to promote a culture of transparency and accountability at all levels of society,

Noting with appreciation specialized academic initiatives aimed at encouraging academic research and exchange and the development and availability of comprehensive anti-corruption academic materials for universities and other academic institutions, and welcoming the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative, coordinated and supported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime,

1. *Recognizes* that anti-corruption education helps to strengthen individual ethical decision-making, build a culture of transparency and of rejection of corruption at all levels of society and contribute to understanding, respect for and oversight of activities by public authorities;

2. *Requests* States parties to further strengthen their efforts to support anti-corruption education and raise public awareness of corruption and its negative impact on society through education programmes involving all relevant stakeholders;

3. *Recognizes* that investing in anti-corruption education and enhancing professional capacities are effective ways to contribute to achieving sustainable development, safeguarding human rights and strengthening the rule of law;

4. *Requests* States parties to promote and implement, in accordance with their national legislation, education and professional training on the prevention of corruption;

5. *Calls upon* States parties to effectively strengthen their national institutions, including, where appropriate, at the local level, to prevent and combat corruption, in accordance with national legislation, and to therefore consider enhancing the skills of anti-corruption practitioners through relevant training, capacity-building and technical assistance;

6. *Also calls upon* States parties to promote education and training on the prevention of corruption, within their means, welcomes efforts already undertaken by States parties in this context, including on education and training for young people incorporating a gender perspective, notes the achievements made under the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative, and encourages all relevant stakeholders to continue their support to requesting States parties in this field;

7. *Invites* States parties to support training programmes for their anti-corruption practitioners and to consider, to the extent necessary, making use of the capacity-building activities developed by international organizations;

8. *Recognizes* that the negative impact of corruption on human rights and sustainable development can be combated through anti-corruption education, and notes with appreciation the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed by relevant institutions, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the International Anti-Corruption Academy, the United Nations Development Programme and the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network;

9. *Calls upon* States parties, to the extent possible and in coordination with each other as well as international and regional organizations, to provide training programmes and modern equipment to anti-corruption practitioners from all sectors of society, and in particular from developing countries, with a view to enhancing the

skills of such practitioners and overcoming current shortcomings in knowledge and practice in the field of anti-corruption;

10. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, as the secretariat of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention, to continue to engage with other relevant international organizations, in addition to the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme network, in further developing professional education programmes and capacity-building activities on preventing and combating corruption, inter alia, by encouraging all relevant initiatives and further enhancing and extending the Anti-Corruption Academic Initiative;

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

II. Introduction

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

3. The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption held a minute of silence in memory of the victims of the tragic accident involving an aircraft of the Russian Federation on 31 October 2015.

4. The outgoing President of the Conference made introductory remarks in which she highlighted the progress made since the fifth session of the Conference, including the increase in ratifications of and accessions to the Convention and in finalized country reviews under the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. She encouraged States to implement the recommendations made pursuant to the reviews and referred to the synergies created with other international mechanisms. She made reference to the new item 7 of the provisional agenda, dedicated to cooperation with relevant international and regional organizations and mechanisms and non-governmental organizations. She also made reference to the expected outcomes of the Conference, including the launch and implementation of the second cycle of the Implementation Review Mechanism.

5. The Chief of Staff of the Executive Office of the President of the Russian Federation, Sergey Ivanov, transmitted a message to the Conference from the President of the Russian Federation. In that message, the President underscored the