

## IACA Record of Accomplishments<sup>1, 2</sup>

### Selected Accomplishments of IACA

- **73 Parties** (States / International Organizations)<sup>3</sup>, thus making IACA, by number of Parties, the second largest international organization in Austria (after the United Nations (UN) entities).
- **Over 1,700 alumni in 157 countries/jurisdictions** from all regions.
- An entirely new intergovernmental organization plus, in parallel, a post-secondary educational institution was established from the ground up (including its frameworks, rules and regulations, bodies and organs, relations and processes, etc.).
- Six master's classes completed or currently ongoing. The next two classes will start in the winter semester 2018. The annual International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy programme alone has welcomed participants from some 120 countries at the IACA campus in Laxenburg.
- Priority programmes and specialized curricula developed and regularly offered including:
  - *Anti-Corruption in the Infrastructure Sector*
  - *Anti-Corruption in Local Governance*
  - *"Best Of" Seminar Series*
  - *Power of the Pen Roundtable*
  - *Public Procurement Anti-Corruption Training*
  - *Legal Incentives for Corporate Integrity*
  - *Compliance Technology Seminars*
- Approximately 50 tailor-made programmes (i.e. customized training sessions) for both public and private sector entities (including entities based in/from Albania, Austria, China, India, Indonesia, Kosovo<sup>4</sup>, Montenegro, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, and Thailand) have been developed and implemented.<sup>5</sup>
- In addition to programmes at the Laxenburg campus, IACA educational and training programmes have taken place in various countries in all regions, notably in Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, Egypt, Georgia, India, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Montenegro, Netherlands (Curacao), Peru, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, the United States of America, et al.
- Research fellows and interns from over 40 countries in all regions, notably Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, the

<sup>1</sup> Status as of 26 June 2018.

<sup>2</sup> Indicative, non-exhaustive list.

<sup>3</sup> The internal target at the time of establishment was 30 Parties within ten years.

<sup>4</sup> The reference to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

<sup>5</sup> There is an increased demand for such programmes.

United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Uganda, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, South Africa, and Zimbabwe, have worked at IACA.

- Memoranda of understanding and other cooperation arrangements have been concluded with over 40 institutions/entities, including the United Nations, INTERPOL, the World Bank Group, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS), the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), the International Ombudsman Institute (IOI), the World Economic Forum Partnering Against Corruption Initiative (WEF PACI), the Global Organization of Parliaments against Corruption (GOPAC), Transparency International, the Basel Institute on Governance, the University of Vienna, the University of Kuala Lumpur, the University of Cambridge, the Central European University, and many others;<sup>6</sup>
- For its programmes and activities, IACA receives an **average rating** from students and participants of **4.55 out of 5.00**.<sup>7</sup>

## IACA Timeline with Milestones

- In spring 2010, the UN General Assembly welcomed the establishment of IACA<sup>8</sup> as did the Council of the European Union (EU).<sup>9</sup>
- With the involvement of all UN regional groups, an international agreement to establish IACA as an intergovernmental organization was negotiated and presented to the international community at its Inaugural Conference on 2-3 September 2010 in Vienna. The IACA Inaugural Conference included the participation of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon,<sup>10</sup> 45 Ministers from 35 countries, and some 1,000 participants from all regions. On the occasion of this conference, the *Agreement for the Establishment of the International Anti-Corruption Academy as an International Organization* was signed by 35 States.
- A few weeks later, IACA started delivering its training programmes (*inter alia* for the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)).
- OAS welcomed the establishment of IACA.<sup>11</sup>
- Already on 8 March 2011, IACA became a full-fledged international organization according to international law; with the founding document deposited with and recognized by the Secretary-General of the UN.<sup>12</sup>
- With the involvement of all UN regional groups, IACA's Provisional Commission (Presidency: Argentina) was established in spring 2011 as an intergovernmental governing body.
- IACA's first International Anti-Corruption Summer Academy (IACSA) took place in Laxenburg in early July 2011.

<sup>6</sup> See <https://www.iaca.int/constituency/partners.html> for a comprehensive list.

<sup>7</sup> Harvard University advertises a rating of 4.46 over 5.00.

<sup>8</sup> UNGA Resolution A/RES/64/237, dated 31 March 2010.

<sup>9</sup> JAI 473/COSI 35, #10203/10, dated 26 May 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Quote from the UN Secretary-General's speech: "*The launch of the International Anti-Corruption Academy is a milestone in the efforts of the international community to fight corruption.*"

<sup>11</sup> OAS MESICIC/CEP-III/doc.4/10 rev. 1, dated 10 December 2010.

<sup>12</sup> UN Certificate of Registration, UNNY dated 7 June 2011.

- IACA was granted observer status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in July 2011, and with the Council of Europe (CoE) / Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) in October 2011.
- In the presence of the Federal President of Austria, a cooperation agreement was signed between IACA and the UN in autumn 2012.
- IACA was recognized as a post-secondary educational institution (university), including the right to award doctoral degrees, in accordance with the *European Higher Education Area* ("Bologna Process") Guidelines.<sup>13</sup>
- In autumn 2012, the first session of IACA's Assembly of Parties (AoP) took place in Vienna.
- The General Assembly of the United Nations explicitly recognized IACA as a "*centre of excellence for education, training and academic research in the anti-corruption field*" in December 2012.<sup>14</sup>
- The OSCE Ministerial Council welcomed the establishment and activities of IACA in December 2012.<sup>15</sup>
- IACA launched the world's first *Master in Anti-Corruption Studies* (MACS).
- The Ministerial Conference of the Community of Democracies welcomed the establishment and activities of IACA in April 2013.<sup>16</sup>
- The second session of IACA's Assembly of Parties took place in Bangkok, Thailand.
- IACA was granted observer status with the UN General Assembly in December 2013.<sup>17</sup>
- In addition to earlier funding received, IACA was awarded the biggest single project grant under the second round of the Siemens Integrity Initiative.
- The third session of IACA's Assembly of Parties took place in Baku, Azerbaijan.
- The graduation ceremony of the first *Master in Anti-Corruption Studies* class with participants from four continents was celebrated at IACA in December 2014.
- The UN General Assembly reiterated its appreciation to IACA on 18 December 2014.<sup>18</sup>
- In 2014 and 2015, the Dean and Executive Secretary of IACA was recognized by Ethisphere (USA) as one of the 100 Most Influential People in Business Ethics "*for his efforts to combat corruption with IACA [...]*".
- The UN Human Rights Council in its July 2015 resolution on "*The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights*", took note with appreciation of "*the capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed by relevant institutions, such as [the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and] the International Anti-Corruption Academy.*"<sup>19</sup>
- The Indian Government recognized IACA's Master Anti-Corruption Studies degree programme as one of only six worldwide directly supported university study

<sup>13</sup> Austria: BGBl. III Nr. 100/2012 and BMWGW-53.800/0008-WF/VI/7/2017.

<sup>14</sup> UNGA Resolution A/67/458 (December 2012).

<sup>15</sup> Dublin, 2012.

<sup>16</sup> Mongolia, April 2013.

<sup>17</sup> UNGA Resolution A/68/122 (December 2013).

<sup>18</sup> UNGA Resolution A/69/199 (February 2015).

<sup>19</sup> UNGA Resolution A/HRC/RES/29/11 (July 2015).

programmes for their civil servants. The other five universities are Cambridge, Duke, Johns Hopkins, Harvard, and Oxford.

- The fourth (in 2015) and fifth (in 2016) sessions of IACA's Assembly of Parties took place in Vienna, Austria.
- IACA delivered a statement at the UN Sustainable Development Summit on 25 September 2015.<sup>20</sup>
- The Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption recognized the training programmes and activities of IACA in November 2015.<sup>21</sup>
- IACA brought together representatives from over 50 international organizations to a five-day expert conference on internal oversight in Laxenburg in October 2016.<sup>22</sup>
- IACA was granted observer status with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 5 December 2016.<sup>23</sup>
- The UN General Assembly once again explicitly acknowledged "*the work of the International Anti-Corruption Academy, a centre of excellence for education, training and academic research in the anti-corruption field.*"<sup>24</sup>
- The UN Human Rights Council, in its resolution of 23 June 2017 on "*The negative impact of corruption on the enjoyment of human rights*", once again noted with appreciation the "*capacity-building activities and specialized curricula developed by [...] the International Anti-Corruption Academy.*"<sup>25</sup>
- The sixth session of IACA's Assembly of Parties took place in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt.
- IACA participates in the International Gender Champions Initiative and has approximate gender parity in staffing at all professional levels<sup>26</sup>.
- IACA presented a keynote statement at the VIII Summit of the Americas in Lima, Peru, on 12 April 2018.
- IACA launched the world's first International *Master in Anti-Corruption Compliance and Collective Action* (IMACC), and the first class commenced in January 2018.
- IACA joined the PRME (*Principles for Responsible Management Education*), a UN-supported initiative and a platform to raise the profile of sustainability in schools around the world, in June 2018.
- IACA plans to launch the world's first PhD programme in Anti-Corruption Studies in 2018.

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<sup>20</sup> 25 September 2015.

<sup>21</sup> Resolution CAC/COSP/2015/10 (St. Petersburg, November 2015).

<sup>22</sup> One of a number of events. A chronological and comprehensive description of all international events hosted at the IACA campus in Laxenburg can be found at <https://www.iaca.int>.

<sup>23</sup> December 2016.

<sup>24</sup> UNGA Resolution A/RES/71/208 (adopted 19 December 2016).

<sup>25</sup> UNGA Resolution A/HRC/RES/35/25 (dated 14 July 2017).

<sup>26</sup> As of 31 December 2017, 57% of IACA's staff are women.