

**The 30th session of the Commission on
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ)
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Statement by

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CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Mr. President,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Dear Colleagues,

It is a pleasure to address this 30th session of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Let me start by referring to the *“Kyoto Declaration on advancing crime prevention, criminal justice and the rule of law: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”* adopted by the Crime Congress at its 14th session, in March this year, and in particular its strong position on the fight against corruption.

The International Anti-Corruption Academy is pleased to see that the Declaration makes multiple references to anti-corruption education, thus underlining their importance for the implementation of UNCAC and UNTOC, with its three Protocols, the achievement of sustainable development, safeguarding human rights, and strengthening the rule of law. As clearly stated in the Declaration, the rule of law can be promoted by effective anti-corruption efforts as well as social and educational measures.

Against this background, it is of particular importance for the international community to increase its efforts to enhance the effectiveness of anti-corruption education in the public and private sectors. Education gives us the tools to understand and develop our abilities to promote the rejection of corruption at all levels of society and to end impunity. We also need to intensify awareness raising activities at the level of communities, and promote cooperation with civil society, academia, and the private sector.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The thematic debate of this session on measures to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants as well as on migrants’ rights is linked to the issue of corruption. Research indicates that corruption can profoundly affect the migration modalities, often to the great detriment of migrants’ human rights.

However, the impact of corruption on migration, whether in countries of origin, along migration routes, or in destination countries remains relatively unexplored. Corruption is a major institutional barrier to inclusion, equity, and equality, which does not end when the migrant's initial journey is over.

IACA will continue to facilitate dialogue among key policymakers and stakeholders with a view to identifying the potential forms of corruption which can affect the migration processes, highlight corruption cases faced by irregular, forced and smuggled migrants in the course of their journey, share good practices and initiatives, and formulate recommendations to address systemic corruption within the migration context. The Academy will also closely cooperate with relevant international organizations, such as UNODC, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation Europe (OSCE).

Dear Colleagues,

Through its training and capacity-building activities, IACA contributes to building resilient national anti-corruption frameworks, including criminal law systems. Such activities provide crucial anti-corruption tools, particularly to professionals and other practitioners from developing countries and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

As the Sustainable Development Goals cannot be achieved without effectively fighting corruption, let me reiterate that IACA is determined to continue contributing to the implementation of the entire 2030 Agenda through its activities related to anti-corruption education and research.

Thank you for your attention.