



General Assembly

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Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption

Seventh session

Vienna, 29 September-1 October 2003

Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Consideration of the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption: outstanding matters (article 2, subparagraphs (g bis), (p) and (v); note for the travaux préparatoires on the concept of corruption; article 3; article 4, paragraph 2; note for the travaux préparatoires on protection of personal data; article 42, paragraph 3; article 53, paragraph 9; article 78 (including note for the travaux préparatoires regarding federal States); article 79 bis; articles 80-85; and preamble)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption on its sixth session, held in Vienna from 21 July to 8 August 2003

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* A/AC.261/23.



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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 55/61 of 4 December 2000, the General Assembly recognized that an effective international legal instrument against corruption, independent of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (resolution 55/25, annex I) was desirable and decided to establish an ad hoc committee for the negotiation of such an instrument in Vienna at the headquarters of the Centre for International Crime Prevention of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention.*
2. The Intergovernmental Open-Ended Expert Group to Prepare Draft Terms of Reference for the Negotiation of a Future Legal Instrument against Corruption, convened pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/61, met in Vienna from 30 July to 3 August 2001 and recommended to the Assembly, through the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Economic and Social Council, the adoption of a draft resolution on the terms of reference for the negotiation of an international legal instrument against corruption. The draft resolution was subsequently adopted by the Assembly as resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002.
3. In its resolution 56/260, the General Assembly decided that the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption should negotiate a broad and effective convention, which, subject to the final determination of its title, should be referred to as the “United Nations Convention against Corruption”.
4. In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee, in developing the draft convention, to adopt a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach and to consider, inter alia, the following indicative elements: definitions; scope; protection of sovereignty; preventive measures; criminalization; sanctions and remedies; confiscation and seizure; jurisdiction; liability of legal persons; protection of witnesses and victims; promoting and strengthening international cooperation; preventing and combating the transfer of funds of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption, including the laundering of funds, and returning such funds; technical assistance; collection, exchange and analysis of information; and mechanisms for monitoring implementation.

II. Organization of the session

A. Opening of the session

5. The Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption held its sixth session in Vienna from 21 July to 8 August 2003, during which it held 37 plenary meetings with simultaneous interpretation in the six official languages of the United Nations.
6. At the 99th meeting, on 21 July, the Chairman made a statement in which he expressed his optimism that the Ad Hoc Committee would successfully complete the negotiation process at its sixth session. He recalled the extensive progress made at the past five sessions, during which the Ad Hoc Committee had gone through the

* Now known as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

draft convention three times and had managed to reach preliminary agreement on a number of provisions, and encouraged delegations to use the extended final session productively. The Chairman called upon delegations to remain flexible, listen to each other and be innovative and ready to compromise, making concessions if necessary.

7. The Chairman recalled General Assembly resolution 56/260, in which the Assembly had asked the Ad Hoc Committee to draft a broad and effective convention. In order to fulfil that mandate, the Chairman emphasized that the future convention must be comprehensive, contain clear provisions, reinforce the existing national and international laws against corruption and set practical standards to strengthen the global fight against corruption.

8. The Chairman stated that he was heartened by the higher rate of attendance at the sixth session and by the presence of delegates from many least developed countries. On behalf of the Ad Hoc Committee, he thanked the Governments that had made the attendance of least developed countries possible through voluntary contributions.

9. The representative of Guatemala, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China, stated that the members of the Group wished to offer their assurances of cooperation in arriving at a successful conclusion of the negotiations, as well as their commitment to finalizing a comprehensive, strong and effective convention. The representative of Guatemala reiterated the Group's commitment to the following principles: (a) parallel meetings should be avoided as much as possible; (b) during the discussion of a contested article in a working group, the plenary should not be in session or should only consider matters principally agreed upon; (c) a flexible approach should be followed regarding the discussion of chapters that were closely related; (d) interpretation in all official languages of the United Nations should be provided when critical articles were being considered; and (e) the documents should be correctly translated.

10. The representative of Guatemala stated that the definition of "public official" in the draft convention should include a wide range of civil servants at all levels and branches of government and any other person performing a public function even if contracted to perform that function. In addition, he called for strong, practical and clear provisions in the chapter on criminalization to ensure the effectiveness of the future convention. In that regard, he also supported the inclusion of an article effectively criminalizing illicit enrichment. He emphasized the importance of regarding the issue of returning assets to the country of origin as the country's inalienable right. He stressed the need to establish effective international provisions on the seizure of assets acquired by means of corruption and their prompt return to the country of origin without political conditionalities. In that connection, he maintained that the concept of sharing assets was in contravention of the spirit of the draft convention and he could not support the inclusion of such a concept in it. With regard to international cooperation, he underscored that the provisions on extradition and mutual legal assistance should be comprehensive and strengthened as much as possible, so no offences covered in the convention were to be treated as political offences. The convention should also be considered the legal basis for extradition among States parties. He mentioned that technical assistance was essential for developing countries to implement the provisions of the convention.

Regarding the monitoring mechanism, he stated that it should not be intrusive in nature and should respect the sovereignty of States. The Conference of the Parties to the Convention could decide on the specific nature of such a mechanism.

11. The representative of Zimbabwe, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of African States, expressed the hope that the Ad Hoc Committee would reach consensus on a broad and effective convention at its sixth session and assured the Ad Hoc Committee of the Group's support in that challenging task. He informed the Ad Hoc Committee that at the Summit of the African Union held in Maputo from 10 to 12 July 2003 the leaders of the African States had adopted the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption, in which the members of the Union committed themselves to the promotion of integrity, accountability and good governance and, above all, to a policy of "zero tolerance" of all types of corruption. In addition, the Memorandum of Understanding of the African Peer Review Mechanism had been signed by a number of African States at the Sixth Head of State and Government Implementation Committee Meeting of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, held in Nigeria on 9 March 2003. Under that Mechanism, which aimed at promoting transparency, accountability and good governance, the member States would conduct voluntary self-assessment, constructive peer dialogue and persuasion, as well as share their experience. With regard to the draft convention, he indicated that the definition of "public official" in chapter I should be all-embracing and expansive so as to include those who might not currently be classified as public officials but whose duties might well be in the public domain in future. He emphasized that most of the key provisions in chapters II and III should be mandatory, thereby facilitating the international cooperation envisaged in chapter IV. He also stressed that assets that were illegally removed by corrupt leaders and multinational companies in concert with those leaders must be returned unconditionally to the countries of origin. In that connection, he welcomed Security Council resolution 1483 (2003) of 22 May 2003, in paragraph 7 of which the Council decided that all Member States should take appropriate steps to facilitate the safe return to Iraqi institutions of Iraqi cultural property and other items illegally removed since 1990, and was of the opinion that the words and spirit of resolution 1483 (2003) must be incorporated into chapter V of the draft convention.

12. The representative of Guatemala, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States, emphasized that a multidisciplinary approach was necessary to combat corruption, as expressed in the statement of purpose of the draft convention. In addition, he stressed that the instrument should serve to promote and strengthen preventive measures, as well as to combat corruption through international cooperation and necessary technical assistance, which would strengthen the capacity of countries. He indicated that the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States was in favour of inclusion of integrity, good governance, transparency and accountability as the guiding principles for an effective policy, since they were the true meaning of "public affairs", the fundamental reason for the existence of the State. Regarding the scope of application, he reiterated the stance of the Group that corruption could be defeated only by criminalizing the illicit conduct of public as well as private perpetrators. In that regard, he also mentioned that the Group was flexible on the incorporation of the global definition of the term "corruption", provided that it would not limit the scope of application. He emphasized the

importance of the preventive measures and indicated that a case-by-case analysis would be appropriate in determining the degree to which the measures should be obligatory. In that connection, he expressed the concern of the Group about the current wording of article 4 bis, which was not considered the best way to begin the chapter. He also mentioned that the differences in legal systems, cultural diversity and the different stages of development of States should be taken into account when seeking appropriate harmonization in that area. With regard to criminalization, he emphasized that it would be indispensable to specify in the draft convention as many acts of corruption as possible that States parties should establish as offences in order to provide an adequate legal basis for international cooperation. While being satisfied with what had been achieved regarding criminalization of illicit enrichment, he called for further flexibility of other delegations in the matter. He also supported the inclusion of other offences, such as trading in influence, abuse of functions, concealment, laundering of proceeds of corruption, liability of legal persons, obstruction of justice and corruption in the private sector. He stressed the importance of the recovery of assets of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption and expressed the willingness of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States to promote compromise between the different positions on the subject. He stressed that the general principle should be the prompt return of assets to countries that had suffered losses in their public treasury assets without any conditionalities or sharing of assets. While indicating that it would be meaningless to lower the standards in order to encourage ratification, he emphasized that the convention should enter into force promptly after the deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification. Finally, he reaffirmed the commitment of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee.

13. The representative of Italy, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union, as well as the acceding countries (Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) and the associate countries (Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey), stated that, in addition to the regional efforts of the European Union to fight corruption, the Union continued to participate actively in the Ad Hoc Committee, bearing in mind the objective of rapidly achieving a satisfactory agreement. He stressed that the convention should present a high global standard, comparable to that of other international anti-corruption instruments, and should be comprehensive in nature, including both prevention and law enforcement measures at the national and international levels. He expressed support for the inclusion of articles establishing a mechanism for recovery of state assets and called upon delegations to pay particular attention to article 61 as a good basis for discussion. With regard to criminalization and preventive measures, he supported effective provisions, while the merits of each provision should be evaluated separately so that the Ad Hoc Committee could decide on its mandatory or optional nature on the basis of its specific content. He then emphasized the importance of an effective follow-up system and recommended that a monitoring mechanism be established by the convention itself, leaving the more detailed procedural aspects to the Conference of the Parties to the Convention, as provided in the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (the "Organized Crime Convention"). He expressed confidence that the Ad Hoc Committee would produce a complete convention of practical, effective and universally acceptable provisions within the planned time

and reiterated the commitment of the European Union to contributing to the negotiations to that end.

14. The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic, speaking on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States and associating himself with the statement by the Group of 77 and China, reiterated the position of the Group of Arab States that it was necessary to reinforce international cooperation regarding prevention, extradition and mutual legal assistance. He also emphasized that the participation of local communities was of crucial importance in the fight against corruption. With regard to chapter V, he stressed that it was indispensable to ensure that assets of illicit origin derived from acts of corruption were returned effectively to the countries of origin without political conditionalities. Given that there were several provisions in the draft convention taken from the Organized Crime Convention, he called upon all delegations to commit themselves to applying the Organized Crime Convention, as well as to incorporate new aspects that had not been taken into account in that Convention into the new convention. In conclusion, he expressed the readiness of the Arab States to cooperate fully with other delegations and to be actively involved in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee.

15. At the 100th meeting, on 21 July, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime made a statement. He expressed his appreciation for the work of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the exchange of views and the continuous search for solutions to the problems that remained during the period between the fifth and sixth sessions. He noted with satisfaction that the Ad Hoc Committee was approaching the final round with the same spirit of cooperation and flexibility that had prevailed during the entire negotiation process and emphasized that that would be the best guarantee of success.

16. With regard to that spirit and the collective willingness to complete the process, the Executive Director mentioned certain key components that would be required to reach consensus in issues as complex as those covered by the convention. Firstly, he emphasized the importance of a good knowledge of the issues and an equally good understanding of the implications that provisions of the draft convention might have for domestic regulatory regimes as well as international cooperation. Secondly, a good understanding of national positions, coupled with sensitivity for the concerns that drove them and a desire to find ways to accommodate them, were all needed in order to aspire to a universal instrument. Thirdly, he stressed the need for a willingness to modify national positions and to explore every possibility of meeting each other midway. He affirmed that each concession for the sake of better international cooperation would be a victory for everyone. Fourthly, he mentioned the collective will to make sure that the final product would be of high quality and functionality and would reflect an appropriate equilibrium. In conclusion, he stressed that he had detected the presence of all the key components of consensus and expressed his optimism that the Ad Hoc Committee possessed all the skills and the political will to succeed.

B. Attendance

17. The sixth session of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption was attended by representatives of 128 States. Also attending the sixth session were observers for United Nations Secretariat units, United Nations bodies and research institutes, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, institutes of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme network, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations.

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

18. At its 99th meeting, on 21 July 2003, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted the following agenda for its sixth session:

1. Opening of the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Committee.
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
3. Consideration of the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption.
4. Finalization and approval of the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption.
5. Draft resolution on the adoption of the Convention for consideration and action by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.
6. Adoption of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its sixth session.

D. Documentation

19. At its sixth session, the Ad Hoc Committee had before it, in addition to the documents prepared by the Secretariat, documents containing proposals and contributions submitted by the Governments of Argentina, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zimbabwe, together with a proposal submitted by the Chairman and observations submitted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime.

III. Consideration of the draft United Nations Convention against Corruption

20. At its fifth session, the Ad Hoc Committee had provisionally approved the following: article 1, subparagraph (a); article 2, subparagraphs (f), (h), (j) and (k); article 19 (subject to the resolution of an issue relating to the definition of “public official” contained in article 2, subparagraph (a)); article 22; article 33 (except para. 2 (b)); article 38; article 38 bis; article 38 ter; article 40 (subject to a decision on whether to retain the phrase “offences covered by this Convention” or replace it with the phrase “offences established in accordance with this Convention”); article 40 bis; article 42 (except para. 3 and subject to a decision on whether to retain the phrase “offences covered by this Convention” or replace it with the phrase “offences established in accordance with this Convention”); article 42 bis; article 43 (subject to a decision on whether to retain the phrase “offences covered by this Convention” or replace it with the phrase “offences established in accordance with this Convention”); article 43 bis (subject to a decision on whether to retain the phrase “offences covered by this Convention” or replace it with the phrase “offences established in accordance with this Convention”); articles 44-46; article 48; article 48 bis; article 49; article 50; article 51 (subject to a decision on whether to use the phrase “offences covered by this Convention” or retain the phrase “offences established in articles [...] of this Convention” in para. 2 and except for paras. 3 and 4); article 52; article 53 (except for paras. 3 (j) and (k) and 9); articles 54-56; article 59; and articles 73-75.

21. At its 99th to 135th meetings, from 21 July to 8 August, the Ad Hoc Committee considered the remaining provisions of the draft convention. It based its deliberations on the consolidated text contained in documents A/AC.261/3/Rev.4 and A/AC.261/L.232 and Add.1 and on proposals and contributions made by Governments (A/AC.261/18, A/AC.261/19, A/AC.261/20, A/AC.261/21, A/AC.261/L.163/Add.1, A/AC.261/L.204-A/AC.261/L.227, A/AC.261/L.229-230, A/AC.261/L.234-242 and A/AC.261/L.244-251).

22. The Ad Hoc Committee provisionally approved the following: article 1, subparagraphs (b) and (c); article 2, subparagraphs (a), (c), (d), (g) and (i) and the deletion of paragraphs (b), (e) and (l); article 4, paragraph 1; the deletion of article 4 bis; article 5; article 5 bis; article 6; article 6 bis; articles 7-9; article 9 bis; the deletion of article 10; articles 11-14; article 19 bis; articles 21-25; the deletion of article 26; the deletion of article 28; article 32; the insertion of a new article 32 bis; article 33, paragraph 2 (b); article 39; article 40, paragraph 7 (b); article 50 bis; article 51, paragraphs 2-4; article 53, subparagraphs (j) and (k) of paragraph 3; article 64; article 65; article 67; article 67 bis; article 60; the insertion of a new article 60 bis; the deletion of article 68; article 61; the deletion of article 62; article 66; article 76; the deletion of article 76 bis; article 77; and the deletion of article 79.

23. In connection with the deletion of article 79, the representative of the Netherlands expressed his wish that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee reflect his statement to the effect that the future convention should not affect the rights and undertakings derived from international covenants on human rights.

24. Following the decision of the Ad Hoc Committee to delete article 10, the representatives of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Senegal expressed their wish that the report of the Ad Hoc Committee reflect their preference for a separate binding article on the financing of political parties; however, because of their willingness to accommodate the concerns of other delegations and to ensure the successful finalization of the draft convention, they had felt compelled to join the consensus on the deletion of article 10 and the incorporation of a new paragraph in article 6.

25. The Ad Hoc Committee recalled that, at its fourth session, its Chairman had requested all the regional groups to appoint representatives to form a group that would be asked, beginning at the fifth session of the Ad Hoc Committee, to ensure consistency within the text of the draft convention and between all the language versions of the draft convention. The Chairman had asked Joel Hernández (Mexico) to act as coordinator of the consistency group.

26. At the sixth session of the Ad Hoc Committee, the Secretary recalled that, at the fifth session, he had announced the following appointments to the consistency group: the Group of African States had decided to appoint the representatives of Algeria, Cameroon and South Africa; the Group of Asian States had decided to appoint the representatives of China and Pakistan, with the representatives of Oman, Saudi Arabia and the Syrian Arab Republic alternating in the third position available to the Group; the Group of Eastern European States had decided to appoint the representatives of Poland and the Russian Federation; the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States had decided to appoint the representatives of Colombia and Mexico; and the Group of Western European and Other States had decided to appoint the representatives of France and Spain, with the representatives of Australia and the United States alternating in the third position available to the Group. The Secretary also informed the Ad Hoc Committee that the consistency group would continue to be assisted in its work by editors and by translators from the translation section for each official language of the United Nations, as well as by a member of the secretariat of the Ad Hoc Committee.

27. The consistency group held 19 meetings, from 22 July to 8 August, and reviewed the provisionally approved articles of the draft convention and the final clauses. Its recommendations were incorporated into the final text of the draft convention and submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee for consideration.

28. At the 135th meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee, on 8 August 2003, the coordinator of the consistency group reported to the Ad Hoc Committee on progress achieved by the group.

IV. Adoption of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on its sixth session

29. At its 135th meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee adopted the report on its sixth session (A/AC.261/L.231), as amended and agreed during the meeting.

30. At the same meeting, the Ad Hoc Committee decided to hold another session in September 2003, during which it would concentrate on outstanding matters in the draft convention, with a view to finalizing the text and submitting it to the General

Assembly for consideration and action at its fifty-eighth session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 56/260. The bureau of the Ad Hoc Committee would decide on the exact dates and duration of the seventh session.

31. In closing the session, the Chairman expressed regret that lack of time had prevented the Ad Hoc Committee from completing the negotiation process at its sixth session, as it had intended to do, especially in view of the small number of outstanding matters and the fact that the Ad Hoc Committee had been very close to reaching consensus on those matters. The Chairman expressed his gratitude to the delegations for their dedication and willingness to find solutions acceptable to all and compromise in order to achieve consensus. He also confirmed the understanding that, at its seventh session, the Ad Hoc Committee would be focusing on reaching agreement on the remaining provisions of the draft text, building on the consensus achieved during its fifth and sixth sessions, and would not dwell on matters provisionally approved.

Annex I

List of participants

States

Albania	Zef Mazi, Genti Bendo, Inida Met'hoxha
Algeria	Taous Feroukhi, Nabil Hattali, Kamel Boughaba, Linda Briza, Abdelmadjid Mahreche, M'hamed Oualitsene, Lotfi Boufedji, Aziz El-Afani, Mustapha Laharch, Mohamed Ouzerouhène
Angola	Henrique dos Santos, Miguel do Nascimento de Moraes, F. L. Figueiredo, Valmiro da Cruz Verdades, João Manuel Sebastião Neto, Jorge de Mendonça Pereira, Filomena da Conceição João
Antigua and Barbuda	Eike Malling
Argentina	Elsa Kelly, Nicolas Raigorodsky, Eugenio M. Curia, Betina Pasquali de Fonseca
Australia	Robin Warner, Peter Scott, Tamsyn Harvey, Elizabeth Day
Austria	Thomas Stelzer, Johann Froehlich, Helmut Tichy, Michael Postl, Wolfgang Spadinger, Irene Gartner, Michael Fruhmann, Gudrun Zagel, Hans Almoslechner, Barbara Platzer, Eun-Zi Kim
Azerbaijan	Vaqif Sadiqov, Sayyad Karimov, Faxraddin Qambarov, Eldar Mahmudov, Fikrat Axundov, Gülmirza Cavadov
Barbados	Louis Tull
Belarus	Viktar Gaisenak, Igor Mishkorudny
Belgium	Michel Dewez, Jean Sébastien Jamart, Wouter Boucique, Mathias Bogaert
Benin	Anne Cica Adjaï, Louis Lino Hadonou, Fortune Luc Olivier Guezo
Bolivia	Mary Carrasco Monje, Sergio Olmos, Freddy Abastoflor, Miriam Siles Crespo, Marco Antonio Valverde
Botswana	T. M. Katlholo
Brazil	Roberto Abdenur, Ivete Lund Viegas, Enio Cordeiro, Marcos Pinta Gama, Patrícia Maria Oliveira Lima, Renato de Alencar Lima, Milton Nunes Toledo Junior, José Aparecido Nunes Pires

Brunei Darussalam	Dato Paduka Kifrawi bin Dato Kifli, Hajah Intan Haji Mohammad Kassim, Awang Haji Nabil Daraina Pukdp Haji Badaruddin, Mohammad Juanda A. Rashid, Mohiddin bin Haji Mohammad Salleh
Bulgaria	Zahary Radukov
Burkina Faso	Noëllie Marie Béatrice Damiba, Lazare Gansore, Sifana Ibsen Kone, Augustin Salambanga, Etienne Ouoba, Ousmane Traore
Cambodia	Lim Eng
Cameroon	Jean Melaga, Egbe Achou Hillmann, Nicolas Nzoyoum, Meboue Otele Henri Leopold, Esther Ngo Moutngui
Canada	Keith Morrill, Douglas Breithaupt, Simon Cridland, Paul Saint-Denis, Nathalie Dion, Yves Beaulieu, Peter German
Cape Verde	Boaventura Jose dos Santos
Chile	Raimundo González Aninat, Luis Plaza Gentina, Sylvia Morales, Arturo Onfray, Juan Pablo Espinoza
China	Yin Yubiao, Zhang Honghong, Huang Feng, Wang Dong, Pei Xianding, Cai Xiao, Chen Zhengyun, Tian Lixiao, Suo Zhengjie, Liu Yuyin, Guo Xiaofeng, Liu Xiaoyan
Colombia	Rosso Jose Serrano, Yesid Ramirez, Ciro Arevalo, Carlos Rodriguez Bocanegra
Comoros	Mahmoud Aboud
Congo	Antoine Pesse, Christian Oba
Costa Rica	Stella Aviram Neuman, Sharon Eling
Côte d'Ivoire	Fagnidi Kili, Bakassa Bakayoko, Mathieu Gbayoro Theny
Croatia	Željko Horvatić, Vesna Vuković
Cuba	Reynol Pérez Fonticoba, Miranda Martínez, José Cala Sagú
Cyprus	Stavros A. Epaminondas, Robertos Vrachimis, Andreas Nicolaides, Andreas Photiou
Czech Republic	Jan Vidrna, Oldrich Krulík, Jaroslav Stepanek
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Zénon Mukongo Nagy

Denmark	Lise Lauridsen, Anne Kristine Axelsson, Jes Brogaard Nielsen, Lars Lichtenstein
Ecuador	Byron Morejón-Almeida, Rosa Vásquez de Messmer
Egypt	Sameh Shoukry, Iskandar Ghattas, Serry Syam, Ibrahim Salama, Hassan El Laithy, Salah Eldin Zidan, Mohsen El Yamany, Soliman Abdel Moneim, Yasser Elatawi, Ahmed Zohny, Abdel Wahab Bakir
Ethiopia	Abuhay Guade
Finland	Tom Grönberg, Jaakko Halttunen, Matti Joutsen, Katri Sukuvaara
France	Patrick Villemur, Michèle Ramis-Plum, Philippe Mettoux, Isabelle Minguet, Julien Deruffe, Claude Girard, Franck Zientara, Alain Guepratte, Gisèle Clement, Olivia Diego, Arnaud Freyder, Aloys Goichon, Gustave Gauquelin
Gabon	Adolphe Monsard
Germany	Herbert Honsowitz, Joerg Werner Wolfgang Marquardt, Manfred Moehrenschrager, Birgit Laitenberger, Michael Ott, Ingo Weustenfeld, Fernando Sanchez-Hermosilla, Bettina Lang, Manon Geissler, Joachim Ziegler, Ursula Elbers, Carsten Grote, Matthias Schuster, Miriam Wieland
Greece	Dimitrios Raikos, Athanasia Vasilopoulou, Nikolaos Papaspyroy, Kleoniki Balta
Guatemala	Federico Urruela Prado, Sandra Noriega, Sylvia Wohlers de Meie
Guinea	Abdoulaye Sampou
Haiti	Michelange Obas
Holy See	Leo Boccardi, Ladislav Nemet, Agustin Vaz Guerrero
Hungary	István Horváth, Tünde Forman, Attila Zsigmond, Ákos Kara, Jozsef Villanyi, Ákos Borai, Árpád L. Eördögh, Zsolt Bunford, Peter Stauber
India	T. P. Sreenivasan, Hamid Ali Rao, Paramvir Singh, Hemant Karkare, W. R. Reddy, Anuja Sarangi, Partha Sathpathy
Indonesia	T. A. Samodra Sriwidjaja, Romli Atmasasmita, Bambang Prayitno, Antonius Sujata, Yusuf Sjakir, Ramelan, Sunaryati Hartono, Joseph Suardi Sabda, Eddy Pratomo, Haris Nugroho, Octavino Alimudin,

	Odo Rene Mathew Manuhutu, Krishna Pandji, Andhika Chrisnayudhanto, Ahmad Fuad, R.Yusup Rigin, Otto Cornelis Kaligis, Purwaning
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Pirooz Hosseini, Hossein Ghazavi Khorasghani, Mahmoud Khani Jooyabad, Esmaeil Baghaee Hamaneh
Ireland	Ronan Murphy, Maeve Clery, Victoria Cahill, Fearghas de Stok
Israel	Esther Efrat-Smilg, Yael Weiner
Italy	Claudio Moreno, Gioacchino Polimeni, Alfonso Papa, Silvia Della Monica, Maddalena Filippi, Roberta Barberini, Roberto Bellelli, Nicola Maiorano, Giovanni Liguori, Monica Parrella, Nicola Crispino, Angelo Gargani, Gianni Cecere
Japan	Yukio Takasu, Seiji Morimoto, Kiyokazu Ota, Hirokazu Urata, Taro Higashiyama, Kenichi Nishikata, Nobutaka Maekawa, Keiko Ishihara, Jiro Usui
Jordan	Muhyieddeen Touq, Jamal Al-Shamayleh, Mohamed Hawamdeh, Musleh Al Kayed, Yousef Masarweh, Sabah Al-Rafie
Kenya	Patrick S. Wamoto, Florence T. Ochieng, Sharon S. Konchellah, Patrick Magero Gumo, Tom Mark Mboya
Kuwait	Bader Al-Masad, Salah Al Bin Ali, Zakaria Al-Ansari, Zeiad Al-Anbaie
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Thongphachanh Sonnasinh
Lebanon	Samir Chamma, Pierre Antoun Kanaan, Raymond Oueidat, Walid Koleilat, Sarkis Tadros, Joumane Khaddage
Lesotho	B. Matsoso
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mustfa M. Omar Debara
Liechtenstein	Guenther Frommelt, Patrick Ritter
Lithuania	Sarunas Adomavicius, Donatas Ziugza
Luxembourg	Paul Faber, Pierre Franck, Luc Reding
Madagascar	Maurice Randrianame, Angéline Mohajy
Malawi	Alexius Ernest Nampota, Ernest M. Makawa

Malaysia	Dato Zulkipli bin Mat Noor, Munawar Kabir Mohd Zainal Abidin, Anselm Charles Fernandis, Rushan Lufti Mohamed, Shariffah Norhana Syed Mustaffa
Mali	Christian Idrissa Diassana
Mauritius	Ivan Leslie Collendavelloo
Mexico	Patricia Olamendi Torres, Alejandro Ramos Flores, Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Joel Hernández García, Eduardo Héctor Moguel Flores, Luis Javier Campuzano Piña, Raúl Carrera Pliego, Sandro Garcia-Rojas Castillo, Julian Juárez Cadenas, Jorge Luis Hidalgo Castellanos
Morocco	Omar Zniber, Monkid Mestassi, Ahmed Ait Taleb, Abdelkarim Ben Sellam, Sabah Sekkat, Mehiedine El Kadiri Boutchich, Rachid Bayehya, Abdeslam El Imani
Mozambique	Pedro Comissário Afonso, Isabel Rupia
Myanmar	Kyaw San
Namibia	Daniel R. Smith, Maria Kaakunga, Anna-Letu Haitembu, Nada Kruger
Nepal	Indra Bahadur Sherchan, Mohan Prasad Banjade, Madhab Prasad Paudel
Netherlands	Dirk Jan Kop, Hans Abma, Alex Belling, Jock Geselschap, Anke Ter Hoeve-van Heek, Lenny van der Spek, Just Wiarda, Nout van Woudenberg
New Zealand	Barbara Bridge, Warren Waetford, Juliet Hay
Nicaragua	José Alberto Altamirano Lacayo, Carlos Vicente Ibarra Padilla
Nigeria	Mustapha M. Akanbi, Abulkadir Bin Rimdap, Uriah Angulu, T. B. Ingawa, Ibrahim Pam, Onome Obuotor, Olawale Idris Maiyegun
Norway	Arne Walther, Eva Joly, Helle Klem, Guro Hansson Bull, Anniken Krutnes, Jan Borre Staff, Kjetil Aasland, Egil Jarslett, Atle Roaldsoy, Helene Wegner, Tora Kasin, Marius Bjorningstad
Oman	Ali Nasser Seif Al-Bualy, Khamis bin Salim bin Khamis Al-Khalili, Ahmad bin Said Al-Hasani, Mohamed bin Khalfan Al-Dughaishi
Pakistan	Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Tayyab Waheed, Babar Amin, Mohammed Kamran Akhtar
Panama	Jorge Enrique Halphen Perez
Paraguay	Oscar Cabello Sarubbi, Claudia Aguilera

Peru	Fausto Alvarado Dodero, Nelly Calderón Javier Paulinich, Hugo Portugal Carbajal, Pablo Sanchez Velarde, Aldo Omar Cairo Pastor, Carmen Azurín, Luis Rodríguez
Philippines	Victor G. Garcia III, Ruben Carranza, Mary Anne A. Padua, Melchor Arthur H. Carandang, Josei F. Ignacio, Marlon A. Wui
Poland	Mariusz Skowronski, Anna Grupinska, Agnieszka Stawiarz, Waclaw Gasiorowski, Renata Kowalska, Irena Potapinska
Portugal	Carlos Neves Ferreira, Liliana Araujo, Maria do Carmo da Conceição da Costa, António Folgado
Qatar	Abdulla Yousef M. Al-Mal, Fahad Ali Al Hinzab, Mohammed Jassim Al-Sulaiti, Ahmad Abdullah Hussain Othman Al Houti, Najat Al-Khalaf
Republic of Korea	Kim Euy-whan, Jeong-hoon Kwon, Yoon Yeon-jean, Yong-il Lee, Jin-myung Hong
Romania	Liviu Bota, Nicoleta Iliescu, Ioan Pavel, Elena Bistiu, Dan Constantin
Russian Federation	I. I. Rogachev, Valentin S. Chernyavskiy, Arkady G. Baskaev, Anatoly Y. Guskov, V.I. Mikhailov, A. V. Tonkoglas, Yury F. Tkachenko, Vladimir N. Fomin, Alexander V. Savushkin, Oleg P. Sidorov, Valery A. Grobovoy, Albert I. Mikulshin, Anna G. Filimonova, Elena E. Kovylyna, Igor D. Kamynin, Victor V. Balashov, Sergey V. Zemskiy
Rwanda	Paul Ruyenzi, Laurien Ngirabanzi
Sao Tome and Principe	Leonel Manuel Jesus Pinheiro
Saudi Arabia	Omar Mohammed Kurdi, Abdulrahim Al-Ghamdi, Abdullah Abdulrahman Al-Yousef, Saleh Abdullah Al-Ghamdi, Hamad S. Al-Natheer, Saad bin Yahya Khwaji, Mohammed Al Mehizea, Majed Abdul-Mohssen Al Hamid, Ahmad Mohammed Al-Khwaiter, Saud Al-Mutlaq
Senegal	Ibrahima Sory Sylla
Serbia and Montenegro	Branislav Milinković, Veselin Suković, Ana Nikolić, Jovica Čekić
Sierra Leone	Neneh Dabo
Singapore	Oon Soo Khoo, Mathew Joseph, Royston Kwai Yan Ng, Anthony Chyi Chin Hsu

Slovakia	Vladimir Kotulic, Oksana Tomova, Roman Goga, Pavol Slopovsky, Maria Ondruskova
Slovenia	Nina Radulovic, Goran Kriz
South Africa	A. P. Rapea, M. Foolo, I. K. Bodasing, A. J. Du Plessis, N. S. Schoombie, N. S. Memela
Spain	Antonio Nuñez García-Saúco, Francisco de Miguel Álvarez, Rocío Pérez-Puig González, David Melgar García, Eusterio Pérez Gago, José María de las Cuevas Carretero, Francisco Javier González Ibáñez, Ignacio Baylina Ruiz
Sri Lanka	D. L. Mendis, W.A.T. Gunatillake, Pubudu Sachithanandan
Sudan	Yousif Saeed Muhammad Ahmed, Abid Elsenari, Omer Ahmed Mohamed, Isameldin Abdelgadir Elzein, Kamal Bashir Ahmed Khair, Eladil Agib Yagoub
Sweden	Håkan Öberg, Åsa Gustafsson, Håkan Friman
Switzerland	Jacques de Watteville, Heinrich Reimann, Lorenzo Schnyder Von Wartensee, Martin Strub, Bernard Jaggy, Christine Magnin, Pascal Gossin, Ernst Gnägi, Anita Marfurt, Stephan Guerber, Tiziano Balmelli
Syrian Arab Republic	Safwan Ghanem, Abboud Al-Sarraj, Mohamed Onfouan Naeb
Thailand	Karn Chiranond, Wanchai Roujanavong, Piyatida Jermhansa, Chaiyot Sintuprasit, Phasporn Sangasubana, Rongvudhi Virabutr, Pimwadee Sovaratanapong, Piyatida Chongudomliuk
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Miodrag Labović, Aleksandar Tavciovski
Togo	Kokou Kassang
Trinidad and Tobago	Peter J. Pursglove
Tunisia	Afif Hendaoui, Néjib Denguezli, Naceur Benfrija
Turkey	Aydin Sahinbas, Namik Güner Erpul, R. Bülent Tarhan, Tufan Höbek, Fatih Demir, Hakan Kirmaci, Rafet Ufuk Önder
Tuvalu	Ese Apinelu
Uganda	Richard Buteera, Elizabeth Musoke, G. Singh, Linda M. Tumusiime, B. Kainamura

Ukraine	Anatolii Redka, Yevgen Skulysh, Svitlana Pylypets, Liubov Butenko, Oleksiy Horaschenkov, Volodymyr Omelyan
United Arab Emirates	Mohamed Mahmoud Al Kamali, Ali Hasan Al Shirawi, Abdullah Yousef Al Shamsi, Yaaqoub Yousef Al Hosani, Abdullah Issa Al Falasi, Mohamed Butti Al Shamsi, Mohamed Khalifa Al Budour, Ahmed Humaid Al Marri, Abdulrahim Mohamed Sinkais Al Awadi, Adel Al Mahri
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Peter Jenkins, Mark Etherton, Alison Crocket, Graham Minter, Ian Richards, Kate McCleery, Clive Welsh, Richard Bradley, Natalie Prince, Anna Hodgson, Phil Mason, Kate Dawson, Justine de Davila, Elizabeth Jones, Michael Cockle
United Republic of Tanzania	Robert M. Mayaya, Awadhi Mohamed, Baraka Haran Luvanda
United States of America	Elizabeth Verville, John Harris, Kathleen Barmon, John Brandolino, Daniel Claman, Ashley Deeks, David Fisher, Joseph Gangloff, Thomas Heinemann, Noel L. Hillman
Uruguay	Elsa Borges, Gustavo Alvarez
Uzbekistan	Doniyor Ibragimov
Venezuela	Clodosbaldo Russián, Gustavo Márquez Marín, Miriam García de Pérez, Victor Manzanares, Ernesto Navazio
Viet Nam	Pham Truong Giang, Ha Trong Cong, Tran Dinh Nha, Nguyen Thi Thanh Ha, Do Van Dung, Vo Van Tuyen
Yemen	Ali Hameed Sharaf, Asharafi Ali Hassan, Nageeb Ahmed Obeid, Abdulkader Ismail Mohamed, Atiqa Ali Hamza, Ali Abdulla Al-Anisi, Musaed Ali Othman, Nabeel Mohamed Althilaya
Zimbabwe	T. J. Kangai, Benjamin T. Mhiripiri, Vova Abednigo Chikanda, Barbra Chimhandamba

United Nations Secretariat units

Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Office of Internal Oversight Services, Office of Legal Affairs

United Nations bodies

United Nations Development Programme

Affiliated institutes

Naif Arab Academy Security Sciences

Specialized agencies of the United Nations system

International Monetary Fund, United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Other intergovernmental organizations

African Development Bank, African Union, Caribbean Community Secretariat, Commonwealth Secretariat, Council of Arab Ministers of the Interior, Council of Europe, Council of the European Union, Customs Co-operation Council, European Commission, Francophone Agency, League of Arab States, Offshore Group of Banking Supervisors, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Entities maintaining permanent observer offices

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Non-governmental organizations

General consultative status: International Council of Women, Soroptimist International, Zonta International

Special consultative status: Institute for Security Studies, International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, International Federation of University Women, National Council of German Women's Organizations, Pax Romana (International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs and International Movement of Catholic Students), Transparency International

Roster: International Police Association

Other organizations

African Network for Environmental and Economic Justice

Annex II

List of documents before the Ad Hoc Committee at its sixth session

A/AC.261/3/Rev.4	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Corruption
A/AC.261/15 and Corr.1	Switzerland: amendment to article 61
A/AC.261/16	Report of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption on its fifth session, held in Vienna from 10 to 21 March 2003
A/AC.261/17	Annotated provisional agenda and proposed organization of work
A/AC.261/18	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: amendment to article 21
A/AC.261/19	Pakistan: amendments to the proposal on article 61 contained in document A/AC.261/15 and Corr.1
A/AC.261/20	Pakistan and Philippines: amendment to article 3
A/AC.261/21	Morocco: amendments to articles 8 and 12
A/AC.261/L.108	Yemen: amendments to article 8
A/AC.261/L.116	United States of America: amendments to article 4 bis
A/AC.261/L.124	China, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon, Malaysia, Pakistan, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: amendments to article 4 bis
A/AC.261/L.163 and Add.1	Russian Federation: amendments to articles 19-29
A/AC.261/L.168	Germany: proposal for a new article
A/AC.261/L.175	Indonesia: amendment to article 60
A/AC.261/L.176	Japan: amendment to article 82
A/AC.261/L.184	Turkey: amendment to article 5 bis
A/AC.261/L.190	Colombia: proposal of a new article
A/AC.261/L.191	Chile: amendments to article 2
A/AC.261/L.197	Open-ended informal working group: amendments to chapter VII
A/AC.261/L.198	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: amendments to article 76
A/AC.261/L.199	Indonesia: amendments to articles 76
A/AC.261/L.201	Azerbaijan, Egypt, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Nigeria, Pakistan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine and United Arab Emirates: proposal for a new article

A/AC.261/L.202	Russian Federation: amendments to article 61
A/AC.261/L.203	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya: amendments to article 61
A/AC.261/L.204	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by Egypt
A/AC.261/L.205	Observations submitted by the Office of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat on articles 79, 80, 81 and 83
A/AC.261/L.206	Germany: amendments to articles 12, 34 and 40
A/AC.261/L.207	Germany: amendments to articles 65, 66 and 68
A/AC.261/L.208	Turkey: amendments to article 8
A/AC.261/L.209	Brazil and Sri Lanka: amendment to article 8
A/AC.261/L.210	United States of America: amendments to chapter II
A/AC.261/L.211	Proposal submitted by the Chairman
A/AC.261/L.212	Observations submitted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services, the Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
A/AC.261/L.213	Australia: amendments to article 10
A/AC.261/L.214	United States of America: amendments to article 19 bis
A/AC.261/L.215	Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal and Sweden: amendment to article 10
A/AC.261/L.216	Syrian Arab Republic: amendment to article 23
A/AC.261/L.217	Belarus: general comment and amendments to articles 2, 13, 14, 28, 42, 45, 51-53, 61, 62 and 79
A/AC.261/L.218	Russian Federation: amendment to article 51
A/AC.261/L.219	Sri Lanka: amendments to articles 24, 25 and 26
A/AC.261/L.220	France: amendment to article 23
A/AC.261/L.221	Canada: amendment to article 65
A/AC.261/L.222	Mauritius, South Africa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: amendment to article 39
A/AC.261/L.223	France: amendment to article 67
A/AC.261/L.224	Islamic Republic of Iran: amendment to article 51
A/AC.261/L.225	Brazil: amendment to article 53
A/AC.261/L.226	Italy: amendment to article 53

A/AC.261/L.227	Pakistan: amendment to article 67 bis
A/AC.261/L.228/Rev.1	Progress report on articles provisionally approved by the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption at its fifth and sixth sessions
A/AC.261/L.229	India: amendment to article 61 (Working Group)
A/AC.261/L.230	Japan: amendments to article 83
A/AC.261/L.231	Draft report
A/AC.261/L.232 and Add.1	Revised draft United Nations Convention against Corruption
A/AC.261/L.233	Proposal submitted by the Chairman: draft resolution
A/AC.261/L.234/Rev.1	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by Egypt
A/AC.261/L.235	Report submitted by the Chairman
A/AC.261/L.236	Canada: amendment to article 8
A/AC.261/L.237	United States of America: amendment to article 19 bis
A/AC.261/L.238	Brazil and Sri Lanka: amendment to article 8
A/AC.261/L.239	Proposal submitted by the Chairman
A/AC.261/L.240	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by Turkey on article 53, paragraph 9
A/AC.261/L.241	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by Mexico on article 8, paragraph 3
A/AC.261/L.242	Netherlands: amendment to article 79
A/AC.261/L.243/Rev.1	Proposal submitted by the Chairman
A/AC.261/L.244	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by the United States of America
A/AC.261/L.245	China: amendment to article 61
A/AC.261/L.246	Syrian Arab Republic: amendment to article 61
A/AC.261/L.247	Results of the working group on article 10
A/AC.261/L.248	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by Pakistan on a note for the travaux préparatoires regarding the definition of the term "corruption"

A/AC.261/L.249	United States of America: amendment to article 19 bis
A/AC.261/L.250	United States of America: amendment to article 78
A/AC.261/L.251	Result of the work undertaken by an informal open-ended working group coordinated by South Africa on article 53, paragraph 9
