

19 October 2011

Arabic, Chinese, English, French only

Fourth session

Marrakech, 24-28 October 2011

Item 3 of the provisional agenda*

Technical assistance**Mapping of technical assistance in support of the implementation of the UNCAC****Concept note prepared by the Secretariat****I. Introduction**

1. The availability of technical assistance to meet identified needs is pivotal for many countries to the successful implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption. Following the recommendation by the Implementation Review Group for the Secretariat to conduct a mapping exercise of the provision of technical assistance, including available expertise and existing programmes, the present concept note seeks to outline for the consideration of the Conference possible approaches to implement such a mapping exercise. For that purpose, the Secretariat draws on past and present experiences of UNODC in conducting similar exercises, as well as the responses received to Note Verbale CU 2011/126 dated 4 August 2011 with which the Secretariat requested States Parties and Signatories to the Convention to provide information on their relevant technical assistance projects and programmes that have been implemented at the global, regional and country-levels since the third session of the Conference of States Parties in November 2009 or are currently ongoing, in particular as they relate to Chapters III (Criminalization and Law Enforcement) and IV.

2. The present concept note is to be read in conjunction with the background paper on Technical assistance in support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2011/10) prepared by the Secretariat.

* CAC/COSP/2011/1.

II. Background

3. At its resumed first session, held in Vienna from 29 November to 1 December 2010, the Implementation Review Group recommended that States parties, inter alia, provide information on ongoing technical assistance projects related to the implementation of the Convention. The Implementation Review Group further recommended that the Secretariat should establish partnerships with bilateral and multilateral actors to ensure effective and coordinated provision of technical assistance related to the implementation of the Convention; and gather information on experiences and lessons learned in the provision of technical assistance in anti-corruption efforts.

4. At its resumed second session, held in Vienna from 7 to 9 September 2011, the Group supported a proposal that the Secretariat should carry out a mapping exercise on the provision of technical assistance, including available expertise and existing programmes. The Group encouraged States parties to include in this exercise information on evaluation and impact of technical assistance programmes. The mapping would facilitate deliberations on efforts to match demand with supply of technical assistance. The Secretary expressed the Secretariat's readiness to conduct such mapping, noting that results would depend on the quality and timeliness of the information provided by States parties, signatories and other technical assistance providers.

5. Moreover, in the background paper on technical assistance in support of the implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (CAC/COSP/2011/10) the Secretariat raised for the consideration of the Conference a number of issues, including how to further enhance coordination and cooperation with and among bilateral and multilateral assistance providers in support of the implementation of the Convention. For this purpose, it would be necessary to obtain an accurate and complete picture of who the providers are and what type of assistance is already being provided. In line with the recommendations emanating from the Implementation Review Group, the Conference may further wish to consider

- (a) providing guidance regarding the work of UNODC in meeting technical assistance needs in the area of countering corruption, both in terms of content and in terms of delivery mechanisms;
- (b) inviting all providers of assistance in the area of anti-corruption to enhance their coordination and cooperation in order to maximize impact and avoid duplication; and
- (c) calling upon States parties to ensure that assistance provided directly at the country level on a bilateral basis is framed using the Convention, thus multiplying the impact of the assistance provided.

IV. Available information on technical assistance and existing expertise

6. Following Note Verbale CU 2011/126 dated 4 August 2011 with which the Secretariat requested States Parties and Signatories to the Convention to provide information on their relevant technical assistance projects and programmes, the Secretariat received responses from 17 countries (Azerbaijan, Belarus, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Kenya, The Philippines, Portugal, Roumania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, and the United States of America).

7. The communications that have been received are reproduced for information purposes in the Annex to this concept note as follows: Azerbaijan, China, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Roumania, The Philippines, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Switzerland, United States of America

8. The responses received thus far provide initial insights, both from a recipient and provider perspective, into the types of technical assistance currently being implemented by States Parties and Signatories, including thematic areas of the Convention covered by such assistance as well as the modalities of delivery.

9. More specifically, technical assistance presently received or provided by the respondents to the note verbale was aimed at:

- (a) Supporting policy dialogue and policy development, in particular in support of the design of national anti-corruption strategies and action plans;
- (b) Strengthening of specialized anti-corruption bodies through institutional capacity building and advisory services;
- (c) Enhancing transparency, accountability and integrity in public sector institutions, including through anti-corruption awareness raising and training on professional ethics as well as conflict of interest;
- (d) Establishing accessible complaints mechanisms, including anti-corruption hotlines, and strengthening whistleblower protection;
- (e) Supporting legislative drafting and legislative advocacy to promote compliance with the Convention and other relevant international and regional legal instruments against corruption;
- (f) Strengthening the capacity of the criminal justice system, in particular through the provision of training on investigation, prosecution, adjudication and sanctioning of corruption cases as well as international cooperation in criminal matters, including asset recovery;
- (g) Enhancing anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing capacities, with a focus on improving the relevant legal and regulatory framework, capacity building of financial intelligence units, and training reporting entities on due diligence, know-your customer and the identification and management of politically exposed persons;
- (h) Upgrading the capacities of training institutions in the provision of anti-corruption related training programmes and the development of training tools;

- (i) Advancing knowledge and experience sharing among anti-corruption practitioners through regional and international workshops as well as the organisation and hosting of study tours;
- (j) Supporting South-South cooperation;
- (k) Supporting research and analysis, including the completion of the self assessment checklist, the conduct of gap analysis, the assessment of sector or institution specific corruption risks and vulnerabilities as well as other corruption related studies and survey;
- (l) Improving accountability and transparency in the management of public resources, in particular through increased budget transparency and public expenditure tracking mechanisms;
- (m) Improving public access to information as well as the media, including through the provision of training on investigative journalism;
- (n) Developing and providing IT based tools relevant to preventing and combating corruption, such as case management databases, financial intelligence analysis software, e-procurement and e-governance systems;
- (o) Supporting anti-corruption programmes in specific sectors, such as health, education, justice, security sector, fiscal and customs administration, public procurement, local government administration, as well as forest management, with a view to reducing opportunities and vulnerabilities to corrupt practices;
- (p) Strengthening the active engagement of civil society in the fight against corruption, including through anti-corruption campaigns and other awareness raising initiatives, the involvement of citizens in the national dialogue on the fight of corruption as well as creating avenues for citizens to become involved in holding public officials and public institutions accountable;
- (q) Promoting partnerships against corruption in the private sector, including through the development and dissemination of standards for the ethical conduct of business.

10. The responses received thus far, however, do not contain information on the evaluation or impact of such assistance. Moreover, the submissions have been too few to allow drawing any conclusive lessons concerning good practices in the provision of technical assistance in support of the implementation of the Convention. It is envisaged to again invite Member States and organizations to provide information to the Secretariat on ongoing and planned technical assistance programmes.

11. In addition to this information solicited from Member States, the self assessment reports submitted to the Secretariat in the context of the review mechanism often contain information on existing technical assistance programmes. This information can already be included as an additional basis for the mapping exercise. However, for the time being, the information is mostly limited to the two chapters under review.

12. With regard to information on existing expertise, UNODC, following the recommendation by the Working Group on Technical Assistance, created a database of anti-corruption expertise for the delivery of technical assistance. To date, over 160 individual anti-corruption experts have been nominated by States parties, and that number is expected to increase. The long-term sustainability of the database of

anti-corruption experts will depend on the commitment of States parties to providing accurate and updated information on available experts, thus allowing the database to remain a useful tool.

III. Maintaining information up to date

13. While the secretariat will continue to solicit information through notes verbales and will be able to extract relevant information from an increasing number of self assessment reports, the field of technical assistance is highly dynamic and it will be a challenge to keep the information up to date. In this regard, other means of collecting and maintaining the information current could be envisaged by drawing on existing experiences.

14. UNODC, over the past decade, has been involved in a number of mapping exercises of technical assistance for the purpose of information sharing among providers and recipients of such assistance. Most prominently, the Paris Pact Initiative which was launched in May 2003 and has since been joined by more than 50 countries and international organisations with the aim to join their efforts in countering the trafficking and consumption of opiates origination in Afghanistan. As part of this initiative, the Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism (ADAM) was developed. This electronic database is maintained by UNODC and allows the Paris Pact partners to provide and access information on past and present technical cooperation programmes, projects and initiatives relevant to the objectives of this partnership.

15. In 2000, UNODC in partnership with a number of bilateral and multi-lateral providers of technical assistance launched the International Group on Anti-Corruption Coordination (IGAC) which created a web-based database instrument allowing for the collection, sharing and analysis of information related to the provision of technical cooperation aimed to assist recipients in preventing and combating corruption.

16. The experiences varied and have shown that unless there is strong and long-term commitment by all partners to build and maintain such databases in a regular, reliable, standardized and timely fashion, such initiatives may have limited success. While the database developed under IGAC could not be maintained, ADAM has been successfully used to map the delivery of technical assistance in the region. As long as such databases are not updated regularly and/or remain incomplete they do not allow for meaningful exchange of information or analysis. Furthermore, such initiatives require substantial financial support in order to be effective.

V. Conclusions

17. Based on its experiences in mapping technical assistance and the responses received by States Parties and Signatories to the Convention to Note Verbale CU 2011/126 dated 4 August 2011, and with a view to maximizing impact and avoiding duplication of technical assistance, the Secretariat suggests for the the following phased approach in the further mapping of technical assistance.

The secretariat will invite Member States to provide relevant information for the purpose of conducting the mapping exercise in order to collect additional examples of technical assistance provided and received to allow for a more comprehensive mapping and review of past and currently ongoing technical assistance, including information on evaluation and impact of technical assistance programmes.

18. The Secretariat will extend its data collection exercise to include relevant multi-lateral providers of technical assistance, international and regional financial institutions, including the organizations, programmes, funds and agencies of the United Nations System.

19. The Secretariat will, for the purpose of the mapping exercise, draw on the responses provided by States Parties in responding to technical assistance related questions in the self-assessment checklist.

20. The Secretariat will submit the results of the mapping exercise in the form of a background paper to the Implementation Review Group at its 3rd session, including proposals on possible next steps and tools to allow for the continuous mapping of technical assistance in support of the implementation of the Convention as well as other mechanisms to maximize consultation, coordination, cooperation and coherence in the delivery of anti-corruption assistance.

Information on technical assistance and programs implemented in Azerbaijan

Technical assistance project titled "Support to the Anti-corruption strategy of Azerbaijan (AZPAC)" implemented by Council of Europe in cooperation with Anti-Corruption Commission of Azerbaijan. Anti-Corruption Commission acted as main project partner. The project also benefited The National Bank; The Ministry of Justice; The Ministry of Tax; The Civil Service Commission; The General Prosecutor's Office and the Ministry of Interior. The project aimed at contributing to effective implementation of "National Strategy on Increasing Transparency and Combating Corruption (2007-2011)" and its Action Plan, which includes 59 measures covering almost all areas of public administration in Azerbaijan. The duration of the project was 24 months and covered the period of 30 September 2007 – 30 September 2009. The project was funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The specific objectives of the project were to enhance the implementation of GRECO and MONEYVAL recommendations and compliance with European and international anti-corruption standards; to establish a network and system to prevent the use of the financial system for money laundering and terrorism financing purposes and enable the authorities of Azerbaijan to cooperate nationally and internationally in fighting money laundering and terrorism financing in accordance with European and international standards; and to strengthen capacities for the prevention of corruption through institutionalizing efficient management of ethics' provisions and conflict of interest in the public service. These objectives were divided into separate actions, programmed into special work plan and were successfully implemented. The program significantly contributed to implementation of Anti-corruption Strategy in Azerbaijan and strengthening of cooperation ties with international partners.

Another project is being implemented under the European Neighborhood Policy Initiative (ENPI). Anti-Corruption Department with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ACD) has elaborated and launched a two-year long Twinning Project on "Assistance to the Anticorruption Department by the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan" in autumn 2009 under the ENPI. Under this Project, the ACD is cooperating with the Special Investigation Service (STT) of the Republic of Lithuania, in order to work up to EU standards. The project is funded by the European Union and the beneficiary of the project is the ACD.

The Twinning project provided improvement of the legislation concerning the activity of ACD, the study of needs of the Department, development appropriate organizational issues to resolve problems existing in its activities, organization of trainings and seminars, the implementation of study visits, as well as other activities.

The Purpose of this project is to contribute to the on-going capacity building of the Anti-Corruption Department with the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Azerbaijan (ACD) as well as in fulfilling its role in the delivery of the *2007 National Strategy on Increasing Transparency and Combating Corruption* and the associated *National Anti-Corruption Action Plan*.

The project contributes to the overall objective set out in the ENPI (European neighborhood policy instrument) Azerbaijan National Indicative Programme 2007-2010 to improve the quality and efficiency of service delivery by the public administration by fighting corruption.

The project was implemented in 5 components:

- Amendments to the regulatory base and procedural rules governing the ACD are introduced to facilitate the efficient operation of the ACD;
- Improvement of ACD capacity to interact with various stakeholders in fighting corruption (media, NGOs, other local and international partners), as a tool of general prevention of corruption;
- Skills and basic knowledge of ACD investigators and prosecutors are enhanced and necessary knowledge and expertise is provided;
- Training capacity of the ACD designated staff is developed for delivering training to other Azerbaijani law enforcement agencies on questions related to fight against corruption;
- Improved the ACD staff capacities to participate in running international cases of corruption.

The period of implementation of the project was determined 22 months and the project is now in its final stage.

中国开展预防腐败技术援助项目情况

(自《联合国反腐败公约》第三次缔约方会议至今)

中国认真履行预防腐败国际合作与国际援助职责，在《联合国反腐败公约》(以下简称“公约”)框架下积极与其他国家和地区分享中国开展预防腐败工作的经验做法，促进其他国家和地区预防腐败能力建设。

自2009年11月公约第三次缔约方会议以来，中国成功举办第三届和第四届发展中国家预防腐败研讨班，共有30个亚非拉国家及3个国际组织的75名代表参加，其中副部级以上代表24名。发展中国家预防腐败研讨班采取集中研讨和实地考察相结合的方式，集中介绍我国预防腐败工作的政策和做法，为各国预防腐败官员提供了相互学习和借鉴的有效平台。第三届和第四届研讨班共设专题8个，包括：廉政风险防控机制建设、《联合国反腐败公约》与预防腐败、完善公共资源市场化配置机制、国家公职人员廉政教育、青少年廉洁教育、政府信息公开法规制度建设、电子政务与政府信息公开、政务服务体系建设等。除集中研讨外，各国代表还赴北京市、上海市、江苏省、河南省和陕西省等5个地

方实地考察，了解当地防治腐败工作及经济社会发展情况。发展中国家预防腐败研讨班已成为中国政府对外人力资源培训的重点项目。

在加强预防腐败多边技术援助的同时，中国努力推动与其他发展中国家在预防腐败领域开展双边务实交流与合作。自2009年11月以来，中国已经接待博茨瓦纳、约旦、尼日利亚、肯尼亚、黑山等5个国家防治腐败机构代表团来访，组团访问了日本、韩国、蒙古、尼泊尔、斯里兰卡等5个国家，与蒙古国家预防腐败局签署了合作谅解备忘录。今年9月，中国还将接待印度中央防治腐败委员会代表团。通过开展双边交流，相互学习借鉴各自在预防腐败方面的经验和做法，促进彼此之间的沟通交流，为深入开展务实合作奠定基础。

**INFORMATION ON TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS AND PROGRAMES
ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION IMPLEMENTED IN CHINA**

(Period since the third session of the Conference of States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption)

China has fulfilled its obligations with respect to anti-corruption international cooperation and international assistance in a serious manner, through active sharing of its anti-corruption experiences and practices with, and promoting anti-corruption capacity-building in, other countries and regions, under the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (“Convention”).

Since the third session of the Conference of States Parties in November 2009, China has held successfully the third and fourth Workshops on Corruption Prevention among Developing Countries, in which 75 representatives from 30 Asian and African countries and 3 international organizations participated, including 24 representatives at the deputy- ministerial level and above. By adopting an approach that combined intensive discussion and field study tours, the workshops gave an overall presentation of China’s anti-corruption policies and practices, while providing an effective platform for anti-corruption officials from different countries to interact and compare notes. The third and fourth workshops have the following eight topics: development of risk prevention and control mechanism to ensure integrity; corruption prevention within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; increased use of market mechanism in the management of public resources; anti-corruption awareness and integrity education in civil services; honesty and integrity education among youth; legislation and system-building with respect to government transparency; e-government and government transparency; development of government service system. In addition to intensive seminar discussion, representatives were also set on study tours to Beijing and Shanghai municipalities and Jiangsu, Henan and Shanxi provinces to observe local anti-corruption work as well as social and economic development. Workshop on Corruption Prevention among Developing Countries has now become a key project between the Chinese government and other countries in the development of human resources.

While strengthening anti-corruption multilateral technical assistance, China is also making efforts to promote practical bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the field of corruption prevention with other developing countries. Since November 2009, China has received delegations of anti-corruption agencies from Botswana, Jordan, Nigeria, Kenya and Montenegro, at the same time Chinese delegations have also paid visits to Japan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka. A cooperation memorandum of understanding was signed between the anti-corruption bureaus of China and Mongolia. China is going to receive the delegation from Indian Central Committee on Corruption Prevention this September. By conducting bilateral exchanges to learn from each other anti-corruption experiences and practices and to promote interaction and communication, foundation has been laid for carrying out further practical cooperation.

Overview of Denmark's ongoing TA support to anti-corruption in partner countries

Country	Title	Components with anti-corruption focus	Partners	Period
Public Sector Management				
Mozambique	Support to Public Sector Reform and Statistics	Component 1: Public Sector Reform <i>Priority 4 of component 1 includes anti-corruption</i>	Ministry of the public sector	2008-2011
Uganda	Anti-Corruption Programme in Uganda	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to Inspectorate of Government (IG) and Expedient Handling of Corruption Cases. 2. Strengthen the Directorate for Ethics and Integrity and the Accountability Sector. 3. Support to Civil Society Organisations and the private sector. 	Ministry of Finance, Planning Economic Development Inspectorate of Government	2003-2011
Uganda	Support to Public Sector Management Reforms in Uganda	Component 3: Local Government Sector Investment Plan (LGSIP) <i>Six thematic areas incl. good governance and anti-corruption</i>	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Public Service (MoPS), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) the Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC), and the Uganda Local Government Association (ULGA)	2007-2011
Vietnam	Strengthening the Comprehensive Capacity of the Inspectorate System up to 2010 to	1. Strengthening of the capacity of the Inspectorate System in general.	Ministry of the Interior Ministry of Finance	2006 - 2011

Country	Title	Components with anti-corruption focus	Partners	Period
	combat corruption		Ministry for Public Security Ministry of Planning and Investment.	
Bolivia	Programme for Access to Justice	<p>2. Institutional Support for the judicial sector.</p> <p>- <i>in particular component 2b have a focus on anti-corruption</i></p> <p>3. Ngo-support for "voice, accountability and empowerment."</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Courts</p> <p>State Prosecutor</p> <p>Ombudsman</p> <p>Red de Participación y Justicia. (NGO)</p>	2009-2012
Ghana	Good Governance and Human Rights Programme in Ghana, phase II	<p>Component 1: Support to justice institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Output 1: Increased capacity of Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to deliver on its constitutional mandate related to human rights, complaints handling and anti-corruption investigations.</i> - <i>Output 13: Programmes for improving gender-equality in court practice and production of user information on the court system, including how to curb corruption, implemented.</i> 	<p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning</p> <p>Commission of Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) and The Judicial Service</p>	2009 – 2013

Country	Title	Components with anti-corruption focus	Partners	Period
Mali	Programme Thématique d'Appui à la Gouvernance au Mali	Component 2: Rule of law and fighting corruption.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Justice Human rights - and civil society organizations UNODC	2009 - 2013
Mozambique	Support to the Justice Sector in Mozambique	Component 1: Support to the implementation of the <i>Plano Estratégico Integrado do Sector da Justiça</i> Phase II (PEI II) (Integrated Strategic Plan) Component 2: Support to Civil Society	Ministry of Justice Courts Prosecutor Legal Aid Board Civil society organisations Professional associations	2008 - 2013
Indonesia	Support for promotion of democracy and good governance in Indonesia	Component 3: Good governance and anti-corruption	Transparency International Indonesia	2010-2013
Kenya	Kenya Governance Support Programme (phase II)	Component 1: Drivers of Accountability Programme.	Ministry of Finance. The Electoral Commission UNIFEM Non-state actors	2010-2015

Country	Title	Components with anti-corruption focus	Partners	Period
Nepal	Nepal Human Rights and Good Governance Programme, Phase 3	1. Inclusive democracy: Strengthening political actors, institutions and the public debate in order to create democratic changes. Support of anti-corruption plans is a minor, aspect hereof.	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Election Commission (EC), Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and selected civil society organizations	2009 - 2013
Tanzania	Tanzania Governance Support Programme 2011-2015	Component 1: Democratic Interaction and Accountability Component 2: Legal Sector Support Component 3: Public Financial Management	Foundation for Civil Society Tanzania Media Fund Ministries Etc.	2011-2015

المساعدات المقدمة من قبل
الصندوق المصري للتعاون الفني مع أفريقيا خلال الفترة ٢٠٠٩-٢٠١١

المساعدات الإنمائية:

- تم تقديم معونة لوجيستية إلى دولة الصومالي (زى عسكرى)
- تم تقديم معونة نواتية ولوجيستية (مكينات تصوير) مكنمة إلى دولة تنزانيا - جهاز الشرطة - للتزنى.

الخبراع:

- تم إيفاد عقيد (مستشار مدفعية) في أكتوبر ٢٠١٠، ومستشار قضائى في أكتوبر ٢٠٠٩ إلى دولة جيبوتى.
- تم إيفاد عدد (٢) عقيد شرطة أكاديمية لشرطة الأوغندية.

الدورات التدريبية:

- تم تدريب عدد (١٩٥) مكرب من خلال تنظيم دورات تدريبية في مجال مكافحة الفساد، المخدرات، ومنع الجريمة المنظمة للكوارث الأفريقية.

المساعدات المقدمة من قبل
الصندوق المصري للتعاون الفني مع دول الكومنولث
والدول الإسلامية الأوروبية والدول المستقلة حديثاً خلال الفترة ٢٠٠٩-٢٠١١

أذربيجان	لجنة الجريمة
قيرغيزيا	الأمّن
ألبانيا	لجنة المنظمة
ألبانيا	لجنة المخدرات
ألبانيا	لجنة الجريمة
البوسنة والهرسك	لجنة الجرائم المعلوماتية
طاجيكستان	لجنة الجرائم

بيان النواتج التدريبية التي تعقد
بمركز تدريب هيئة الرقابة الإدارية

م	الناتج
١	المراقبات
٢	التحريات
٣	تنمية وتنفيذ مصادر المعلومات
٤	الرقابة الداخلية وتطوير للمهارات المالية والمحاسبية
٥	مكافحة جرائم غسل الأموال
٦	الكسب غير المشروع
٧	جرائم العوان على المال العام
٨	جرائم الإتجار بالوثائق العامة
٩	فحص الشكاوى وتحليل المعلومات
١٠	التحقيقات الإدارية وتنمية مهارات المحققين
١١	مهارات المحاسبة والمراجعة المالية
١٢	نقطة النزاهة والشفافية
١٣	التخطيط والتحليل المالي
١٤	التخطيط الإستراتيجي وتكوين الأنام
١٥	إدارة الموارد البشرية
١٦	دراسة الجدوى الاقتصادية
١٧	التفتيش المالي
١٨	التدقيق المالي
١٩	كيفية تشريع القوانين وتحليلها
٢٠	المقود الإداري
٢١	التعليم والإعلام ودورها في مكافحة الفساد
٢٢	صياغة المحررات الرسمية
٢٣	تسجيل وحفظ وتداول المعلومات
٢٤	المشتريات والمخازن
٢٥	أعمال السكرتارية والأرشيف
٢٦	إدارة الأوقاف
٢٧	شبكات الإنترنت وتصميم المواقع

**Assistance Provided by
The Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation for Africa
During the Period 2009-2011**

Humanitarian assistance:

- Logistic assistance was provided to the State of Somalia (military uniforms).
- Medicinal and logistic (photographic machines) assistance was provided to the State of Tanzania — the Tanzanian police force.

Experts:

- A lieutenant (artillery consultant) was seconded in October 2010 and a judicial consultant was seconded in October 2009 to the State of Djibouti.
- Two police lieutenants were seconded to the Ugandan Police Academy.

Training Courses:

- 195 trainees received training through the organization of training courses on combating corruption, drugs and prevention of organized crime for African personnel.

**Assistance Provided by
The Egyptian Fund for Technical Cooperation for Commonwealth
and Muslim European Countries and Newly Independent States
During the period 2009-2011**

Crime control	Azerbaijan
Security	Kyrgyzstan
Organized crime	Albania
Drug control	Albania
Crime control	Albania
Combating cyber crime	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Crime control	Tajikistan

**Arab Republic of Egypt
Administrative Control Authority**

Ref.: //7095

Date: 12/9/2011

Enclosures: 1

H.E. Minister Plenipotentiary Ayman El Gammal,

Anti Corruption Coordinator, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dear Sir

With reference to your letter number 253 of 4/9/2011 concerning the request by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide it with the technical assistance programmes of States parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in the field of fighting corruption and law enforcement:

Please be informed that during the period from 2009 to 2011 the Administrative Control Authority held 67 training courses, during which 1786 trainees from Arab and African countries received training, as follows:

1. From Arab countries:

(a) Thirty-eight courses were held, during which 1170 trainees from the State of Iraq were trained in the field of fighting corruption and law enforcement.

(b) Twenty-seven courses were held, during which 597 trainees from the State of Iraq were trained in the field of awareness raising on the perils of corruption.

2. From African Countries:

(a) Two courses were held during which 20 trainees were trained in the field of fighting corruption and law enforcement. Four of these were from the State of Sierra Leone and the others were from the State of Uganda, who were trained in Kampala, Uganda.

(List of training courses organized by the Administrative Control Authority attached)

Please accept the assurances of our highest considerations.

[Signed] [Seal]
Mohamed Salah Abu Hamila
Assistant of the President,
Administrative Control Authority

**List of training courses held at
the Administrative Control Authority Training Centre**

Serial number	Item
1	Oversight operations
2	Investigations
3	Information sources development and operation
4	Internal oversight and the development of financial and accounting skills
5	Combating money-laundering crimes
6	Unlawful enrichment
7	Crimes against public assets
8	Crimes of trading in public functions
9	Complaint examination and information analysis
10	Administrative investigations and development of investigator skills
11	Accounting and financial audit skills
12	Integrity and transparency culture
13	Financial planning and analysis
14	Strategic planning and performance evaluation
15	Human resource management
16	Economic feasibility studies
17	Financial inspection
18	Financial auditing
19	Law enactment and amendment machinery
20	Administrative contracts
21	Education and public information and their role in fighting corruption
22	Drafting of official texts
23	Information recording, storage and circulation
24	Procurement and stores
25	Secretarial and archive work
26	Administration of religious endowments
27	The Internet and site design

**UNDP Technical Assistance to the Government of Egypt in the
Area of Anti –corruption**

At the Country Level

1. Support to the Ministry of Investment in Enhancing Transparency and Fighting Corruption

UNDP collaborated with the Ministry of Investment to set up the Transparency Center within the Ministry to promote the enabling environment for investment through Transparency and Disclosure in the public business sector as well as the private sector. The project prepared the draft code of conduct for the public business sector and engaged in awareness raising through partnership with national authorities, international institutions and NGOs such as :

- In co-operation with EIOD organized the 2010 Annual Research Competition among Egyptians researchers to present practical scientific papers on "Corporate Governance"/ "Corporate Social Responsibility"/"Transparency & Disclosure" and the impact on the Egyptian companies' economic and financial performance.
- Collaboration with the American University to set up the Corporate Governance Club (CGC) and to organize the First Annual Corporate Governance Competition attended by students from the AUC, Ain Shams University, and Cairo University. Almost 190 university students participated in workshops with a variety of governance topics such as agency theory, board structure and functions, transparency and control, and protection of shareholders' rights.
- Collaboration with the Social Contract Center of IDSC to generate a national dialogue to contribute to the formulation of the National Strategy for Anti-corruption. This was achieved through the organization of a workshop to discuss the UNCAC and the need for legislative reform with the participation of representatives from the different law enforcement agencies, NGOs and media.
- Collaboration with the Management Center Innsbruck, Austria to organize the first certificate scholarship program on "Financial Transparency & Corporate Governance" for Healthcare Organizations which targeted board members and executives from hospitals in Egypt. The topics were selected through an international faculty and included Board Structures and Compositions; Transparency and Disclosure; Audit & Control Frameworks Strategy and Risk Management; Clinical Governance of financial transparency and Stakeholders and Shareholder Rights
- Conference "Towards Climbing the Corporate Governance with Board Structure and Transparency" and 2 workshops on "The Role of the Board of Directors in Governance and Disclosure for Private Owned Enterprises" and "The Role of the Board of Directors in Governance and Disclosure for State Owned Enterprises" in collaboration with the Association of Graduates & trainees from Britain in Egypt (AGTBE).
- One day seminar on "Transparency and Competition" in collaboration with the Amwal Al Ghad Weekly Magazine.

The project developed training modules and organized five training workshops for 100 Journalists on rules of transparency and disclosure of financial statements according to the international standards to encourage companies establish such guidelines in accordance with their cooperate social Responsibility (CSR) programs. The project also supported the MOI Investment Research Center to provide investors (foreign and local investors) with high quality market research in both English and Arabic. The Transparency Center procured necessary equipments to enhance performance of the Research Center.

2. Strengthening Transparency and Integrity in the Civil Service

UNDP Collaboration with the Ministry of State for Administrative Development was designed to strengthen transparency and integrity in the civil service by fostering the capacity of the Governance Center as the technical arm of the Transparency and Integrity Committee (TIC) to advise the government on policies and programmes to promote transparency and integrity in the civil service.

The project engaged in advocacy and capacity building for the Transparency and Integrity Committee (TIC) and the official oversight bodies on review mechanisms of relevant international conventions that were ratified by Egypt and Arab countries; organization of several workshops for official monitoring and oversight agencies bodies on UNCAC focusing on chapters 3,4, and 5. In 2009, the project supported the participation of members of the TIC in COSP III in Doha and several articles were published in the national newspapers on the UNCAC and the role of TIC. The project collaborated with the TIC to bring together and convene official Anti-Corruption practitioners with non-official activists. MSAD, UNDP and UNODC organized the Anti-corruption Day in December 2009 and in 2010. In 2009, the celebration focused on the key messages and outcomes of the COSP. The event brought together 40 stakeholders representing the ministries of Justice, Interior, Administrative Development, Investment and Finance, members of the judiciary, representatives from NGOs, media and key figures from the private sector and academia. It presented real cases of individuals who fought against corruption. In 2010 the celebration focused on the role of education in enhancing transparency and integrity.

With regards to policy analysis, knowledge products and tools to promote transparency and integrity, the project supported the TIC and the Governance Center to develop a "Citizen's" budget which is a simplified version of the National Budget; to develop a code of conduct for civil servants; to develop matrices on best means to communicate and enhance access to e-services to the university students and citizens at large which was published in the Ministry's annual report; to analyze and document trends of corruption cases and to finalize the second phase of the anti-corruption complaint handling assessment mechanism. The project collaborated with MSAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to organize a regional meeting of the AMED countries to exchange experiences with regards to the setting up of Anti-corruption bodies and the preparation of anti-corruption strategies; compiled and reviewed country experiences with anti-corruption strategies and developed a framework of a preventive anti-corruption strategy.

The project engaged in partnerships with the Arab planning Institute in Kuwait and the Financial Institute in Lebanon to improve the training material on performance management. In collaboration with the American University in Cairo, the project is developing an training manual for anti-corruption targeting anti-corruption practitioners; policy makers and activists.

3. Social Contract, Advisory, Monitoring and Coordination Center Project

UNDP Oslo Governance Center collaborates with the IDSC and the Social Contract Center (SCC) to support the conduct of governance assessments; the development of national indicators and the conduct of a dialogue and generation of knowledge on corruption issues with a special focus on three pilot sectors, namely education, health and water and sanitation. The project supported the SCC to develop the necessary indicators to measure and assess corruption within three pilot sectors. The SCC had embarked on an extensive consultation process with stakeholders from the three sectors' relevant line ministries, civil society activists and private sector representatives and also identified and listed the anti-corruption stakeholders (on the national and sectoral levels) in order to arrange for their participation in the anti-corruption taskforces. The Center is currently preparing key-informants questionnaires and household surveys on corruption with the three pilot sectors.

The SCC carried out extensive research in the area of corruption such as "Corruption and the MDGs" which links corruption to the achievement of development goals, by providing a thorough account of the detrimental effect of corrupt practices on the MDGs. The paper discusses corruption as a violation of human rights linking it to good governance practices and international commitment to combat it. Other studies carried out included "Reasons behind Corruption in Egypt before the 25th of January Revolution: Prospects for Eliminating Corruption" and "An effective Mechanism to Prevent and Combat corruption in Public Lands". At the sectoral level, the project researched the legal and institutional frameworks of the three relevant sectors: Education, Health and Water and Sanitation. The SCC also published several papers such as

- A comparative legal study of international anti-corruption legislations in some developed and developing countries
- Legal and Institutional Framework for Combating Corruption in Egypt
- Egypt's Obligations according to United Nations Convention Against Corruption and To what Extent Egypt implements its obligations
- Citizens' Perceptions on Corruption, the Judicial System and the Quality of Public Services

4. Human Rights Capacity Building Project

Through the Programme of collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign to build capacity in human rights for the law enforcement sector, the project organized training for members of the Office of the Public Prosecutor on anti-corruption.

5. UNODC Workshop on the UNCAC Review Mechanism

UNDP supported the participation of three of the team of governmental experts to participate in the UNODC training workshop for governmental experts and focal points participating in the Review Mechanism to be held in Vienna on 5 and 6 September 2011 in Vienna, Austria, as well as the session of the

Implementation	Review	Group.
----------------	--------	--------

At the Regional Level

Regional Project "Anti-Corruption and Integrity in the Arab Countries (ACIAC)"

Between 2009 and 2011, UNDP provided support at the regional-level to key stakeholders from 20 Arab countries in the area of anti-corruption in the framework of the Programme on Governance in the Arab Region (POGAR) and the ACIAC Project. Egypt is one of those countries. It is ranked in the medium tier among the other countries in terms of size/content of assistance provided. Below is a brief overview on the regional-level assistance:

1. Training on UNCAC Self-Assessment and Review Mechanism: Egyptian governmental experts were supported to undertake two trainings on (i) anti-corruption assessments (Tunisia, 24 June 2009); and (ii) UNCAC Review Mechanism (Morocco, 27-29 September 2010). Non-governmental practitioners were also supported to participate in a regional training on anti-corruption assessments (Lebanon, 29-30 March 2010).

2. Technical workshops in support of UNCAC Implementation: Egyptian governmental officials and non-governmental practitioners were supported to participate and benefit from a series of technical workshops aimed at identifying implementation gaps and possible approaches as they

relate to particular UNCAC articles. The workshops covered (i) Witness and Whistle-Blower Protection (Morocco, 2-3 April 2009), (ii) International Cooperation to investigate and Prosecute Corruption (Egypt 14-16 December 2009); (iii) Strengthening Integrity in the Private Sector (16-17 March 2010); (iv) National Anti-Corruption Strategies and Roles of Key Stakeholders (Yemen, 26-27 July 2010); and (v) Specialized Anti-Corruption Bodies (Jordan, 28 October 2010).

3. Policy Conferences on Anti-Corruption (UNCAC and beyond): Egyptian governmental officials and non-governmental practitioners were supported to participate in the (i) Conference on "Building Strategic Anti-Corruption Partnerships in the Arab Region" (Jordan, 26-27 October 2010) and the (ii) Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on "Putting Anti-Corruption Commitments into Practice: Transparency, Participation and Rule of Law", (Morocco, 9-10 June 2011).

4. Participation in the annual UNDP Anti-Corruption Community of Practice (AC-CoP) in the Arab Region: Egyptian governmental officials and non-governmental practitioners were supported to participate in the (i) 2nd AC-CoP in the Arab States Region (Tunisia, 25-26 June 2009); (ii) 3rd AC-CoP in the Arab States Region (Lebanon, 28-30 June 2010); and (iii) 4th AC-CoP in the Arab States Region (Morocco, 7-8 June 2011). The three meetings covered several areas of programming including, UNCAC implementation; mainstreaming anti-corruption in public administration reforms; capacity development for anti-corruption agencies; anti-corruption for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; the role of the judiciary in anti-corruption; and the role of civil society in anti-corruption. In addition to the knowledge disseminated and the skills transferred to participants during the AC-CoPs, these meetings have directly led to a visible increase in country-level programming in the area of anti-corruption.

5. Accession to the Arab Anti-Corruption and Integrity Network (ACINET): Four Egyptian governmental bodies (Administrative Control Authority; Central Auditing Organization, Transparency & Integrity Committee at the Ministry of State for Administrative Development; and the Public Funds Intelligence Directorate at the Ministry of Interior) were supported to accede to the network in 2009 and 2010. As such, they would be able to participate in its regional activities, contribute to the implementation and development of its programmes of work, and have access to its vast technical resources, which some members have used so far to request information on comparative experiences and seek expert advice on policy issues. For more information on ACINET, please contact info@arabacinet.org.

As of the end of August 2011, UNDP, through POGAR, has helped increase knowledge, develop capacity and provide policy advice to more than 50 beneficiaries from Egypt, including ministers and other policymakers as well as senior practitioners from anti-corruption agencies, and other government institutions with anti-corruption roles and responsibilities, parliaments, judiciaries (including prosecution bodies) and to a lesser extent, representatives of non-governmental organizations including CSOs, business associations and media organizations.

UNODC Technical Assistance in Egypt

1. Technical Assistance Project to Combat Corruption

In 2009 and 2010 UNODC worked together with the national counterparts, lead by the Minister of State for Administrative Development, to elaborate a comprehensive project aiming at providing assistance to the Egyptian government to establish effective mechanisms to combat corruption and money laundering in Egypt, as well as to establish the necessary framework for implementing the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC). The project will implement a series of key activities in close cooperation with the Egyptian anti-corruption authorities, including the elaboration of a National Strategy and Action Plan. The project will support efforts to combat corruption and money laundering, strengthen national capacities to ensure asset recovery and promote transparency and good governance initiatives. The implementation of the project will start in September 2011. The activities planned in 2011 are expected to:

- Start the review of the institutional and legal framework in place in light of the UNCAC;
- Provide institutional support to the major anti-corruption agencies as well as other institutions involved in the fight against corruption and money laundering;
- Support the elaboration of a comprehensive national strategy to fight corruption and promote government transparency;
- Build the capacity of anti-corruption officials, especially judges, prosecutors and investigators notably in their relations with other legal systems;
- Develop the capacity of criminal justice officials on different aspects of fighting money laundering including recovering stolen assets;
- Support the efforts of local NGOs working in the field of fighting corruption in Egypt; and
- Initiate a wide-reaching awareness raising campaign in Egypt targeting both the public and the private sector.

2. International Anti-Corruption Day:

UNODC has partnered with the Ministry of Administrative Development in organizing the International Anti-Corruption Day in 2009 and 2010. The event enhanced the involvement of government authorities and contributed to building a solid foundation for future cooperation in that area. It was above all an event integrating all major stakeholders, including representatives from the government, the parliament, anti-corruption agencies, civil society, public figures, international organizations and the donor community, demonstrating their commitment to fighting corruption. Due to

Anticorruption Projects in German Development Cooperation (Technical Cooperation) - preliminary listing

Open Policy Advisory Fund	Afghanistan	05/2010-12/2013	Support to the High Office of Oversight, Anticorruption trainings
Establishment of an Energy Licencing Center	Albania	01/2003-12/2012	Reform of the energy licencing process to reduce opportunities for corruption
Support to the ADB-OECD Anti-corruption Initiative for Asia and the Pacific	ASEAN	02/2011-12/2011	Development of a thematic review on private sector and corruption in Asia as agreed in the working program of the initiative
Public Service Reform	Aserbajdschan	09/2009-07/2012	Implementation of a code of conduct/ethics in the public service together with civil society support
Implementation of the UNCAC	Bangladesh	06/2006-12/2012	Support to the gap analysis of UNCAC
Programme for Strengthening of Decentralized Governance and Poverty Reduction	Bolivia	12/2009- 12/2011	Support to the Vice Presidency for Transparency and Prevention of Corruption
Program for the support of decentralisation and fight against poverty	Burundi	01/2011-12/2013	Advisory Services to the National Anticorruption Strategy
Legal and Judicial Reform	Caucasus	10/2009-05/2015	Implementation of the Bangalore Principles on Judicial Conduct
Capacity Strengthening African Union	Ethiopia	10/2010 -09/2013	Support to the Advisory Board on Anti-Corruption, Development of a strategic plan
Programme for the Promotion of the Quality of Basic Education in the context of EFA-FTI	Honduras	09/2007- 12/2011	Strengthening transparency and participation in the education sector
Preventing and Combating Corruption	Indonesia	1/2007-06/2011, 07/2011- 07/2013	Support to the Anti-Corruption Commission (KPK), whistle-blowing system, Prevention measures at national and decentralised levels
Good Governance	Kenya	05/2010-12/2012	Implementation of the Kenya United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) Gap Analysis as well as action plan; Investigation and prosecution of corruption, Analyses of corruption prevention measures in selected cities, Improved coordination between investigative agencies, prosecution and court system
Good Financial Governance	Kenya	01/2011- 12/2013	Support to procurement reforms
Reform of Public Finance System	Kosovo	06/2009- 06/2012	Support to the National Anti-corruption Office to increase transparency in public budgeting
Strengthening of Governance in extractive Industries	Liberia	09/2009- 10/2011	Support to the National Chapter of Transparency International
Sustainable Economic Development	Marocco	10/2009-09/2012	Implementation of a whistleblowing system
Good Governance and Inclusion	Peru	07/2010-06/2013	Promotion of integrity in public administration
Democracy, Civil Society and Public Administration	Rwanda	10/2007-12/2011	Strengthening of the Office of the Attorney General, Implementation of Integrity Pacts in public procurement

Public Service Reform	South Africa	11/2008-12/2012	Support to the Implementation of the national Anti-Corruption Strategy, AC standards in the public administration, Support to the Anti-Corruption Hotline, Support to Civil Society Strengthening
Program Support to Local Governance Processes - SULGO II	Tanzania	07/2010-12/2013	Component Good Financial Governance: Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys
Governance Cluster Capacity Development for Governance Reforms	Yemen	07/2009-06/2012	Support to the Anti-Corruption Commission, UNCAC Gap Analysis and anticorruption training
Democratization, State and Civil Society	Zambia	09/2009-03/2012	Support to promote integrity in civil society

NOTES:

Most programs include anticorruption components, thus it is impossible to estimate the exact amounts allocated to anticorruption activities. No information on financing is therefore provided.

The programs listed include technical cooperation programs only. Anticorruption activities supported through financial cooperation are not included.

Technical Assistance Projects and Programmes related to Chapters III and IV of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)

From January 2004 to August 18, 2011, the Government of Indonesia has carried out a number of projects and technical assistance programs that related to Chapters II and IV of the UNCAC. These projects and programs have contributed to developing the capacity of officials involved in anti-corruption efforts.

The above mentioned projects and programs are as follows:

- a. Technical assistance for preparing UNCAC Gap Analysis funded by the Partnership for Governance Reform in Indonesia was implemented from September 2005 - August 2006.
- b. A programme to publishing a document "UNCAC Gap Analysis" funded by the BMZ-GTZ was carried out from December 2006 - December 2007.
- c. The program 'strengthening judicial integrity and capacity' to support the Government of Republic of Indonesia in its efforts to improve the law enforcement system in Jakarta and other provinces in Indonesia. In phase I of 2004-2006, the support was given to the Provinces of South Sumatra and Southeast Sulawesi, while the Phase II which began in 2008, the support was extended to the Provinces of East Java, Riau, South Sumatra and Southeast Sulawesi. Through this program, the UNODC assisted in strengthening judicial integrity, capacity and professionalism of the Supreme Court and other judicial institutions in Indonesia and the criminal justice system as a whole.
- d. The UNODC Talk Series on Combating Corruption has been carried out from 2009 until the present. This technical assistance program is aimed at increasing public awareness of the dangers of corruption and efforts to combat it. Activities have been implemented in Jakarta and other provinces in Indonesia, including in Papua. One of the topics of discussion that have been raised in the Talk Series held in regions in 2011 is "Corruption in the Regional Budget and Centralization". These activities have involved local governments, academics, students and local news media.
- e. The Programme "Strengthening the Rule of Law and Security in Indonesia: Support to the Fight Against Corruption" was carried out by the UNODC in collaboration with Transparency International Indonesia (TII) and Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), with support of the Basel Institute on Governance and GTZ. The programme was aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Commission and law enforcements officers through a series of specialized anti-corruption training. This programme will help strengthen the implementation of the National Action Plan on the Eradication of Corruption (National Project Plan on Corruption Eradication/RAN-PK).
- f. The UNODC has also provided support to 15 national NGOs at the grassroots level to launch a national anti-corruption campaign.

-
- g. The project "Countering Illegal Logging and the Linkage the between Forest Crime and Corruption in Indonesia" has been implemented by the UNODC since 2010 for a period of 3 years, with special focus on developing the anti-corruption capacity of law enforcement officers in combating illegal logging and the illicit trade in forest products in Indonesia. The project is also intended to strengthen the capacity of the Special Responsive Forest Police Task Force (Spore), public prosecutors and judges, as well as to support community response to illegal logging and corruption.
 - h. The UNODC is working with civil society organizations in Indonesia in supporting "barefoot investigators", i.e. individuals and community groups that observe and expose cases of environmental crime in their neighborhoods.
 - i. A workshop entitled "Identifying effective national responses to wildlife and forest crime: the case of Indonesia" was conducted by the UNODC and the Government of Republic of Indonesia on 23-24 June 2010. The workshop served as a forum to raise awareness and discuss national efforts to protect the environment and fight the threat of international criminal networks. It also discussed the linkages between criminal acts of corruption, in particular illegal logging. The workshop was attended by representatives of the Government, international organizations such as CITES, local NGOs and the news media.
 - j. With regard to the election of Indonesia as a country to perform the UNCAC implementation review in the first year (2010), the Government of the Republic of Indonesia organized regional training for governmental experts participating in the UNCAC review mechanism, which was held in Jakarta. 11-13 October 2010.

PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED AND UNDER IMPLEMENTATION AT THE LEVEL OF THE ROMANIAN MINISTRY OF JUSTICE IN THE FIELD OF FIGHTING AGAINST CORRUPTION (November 2009 → present)

Nr. crt.	Project	Period of implementation	Beneficiaries	Objectives	Results	Activities	Budget
1.	EU Transition Facility Programme Project FT 2007/19343.07.01/IB/JH- 14 TL - "Improving the Romanian anti-money laundering system"	- December 2009 - June 2010	Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor's Office attached to High Court of Cassation and Justice, Romanian judiciary system	Consolidating the Romanian anti-money laundering system by improving the procedure for ensuring final convictions and by further specialising the actors involved in the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences	I.) Elaboration of an assessment report regarding the state of play of the legal procedure regulating the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences II.) A final report comprising a comparative study of selected EU Member States' legal frameworks on prosecution and trial of money laundering offences, as well as recommendations on improving the procedure for ensuring final convictions, and on reducing the duration of the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences, from indictment until final conviction	- 2 consultation meetings (round tables) were organised; - an assessment report regarding the state of play of the legal procedures regulating the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences was elaborated. - A written description of the anti-money laundering systems existing at the level of 2 Member States was elaborated; - 3 workshops for judges, prosecutors, representatives from the MoJ, and other stakeholders with competences in the field of countering money-laundering offences were organised; - A final report comprising a comparative study of selected EU Member States' best legal practices and recommendations on improving the procedure for ensuring final convictions, and on reducing the duration of the prosecution and trial of money laundering offences was elaborated.	220.000 Euros EU contribution 35.000 Euros national co-financing

Nr. crt.	Project	Period of implementation	Beneficiaries	Objectives	Results	Activities	Budget
2.	EU Transition Facility Programme Project 2007/19343.07.01/IB/JH-10 TL Project title: "Support for exchanging best practices in the field of investigating and solving cases of (high-level) corruption"	December 2009 – June 2010	Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, the National Anticorruption Directorate, Superior Council for Magistracy, the judiciary system	Exchange of best practices in the field of investigating and solving cases of (high-level) corruption between Romanian magistrates and their counterparts from EU Member States, through organising joint actions, such as conferences and workshops.	I.) Increased level of knowledge and awareness of Romanian magistrates with regard to the best practices and methods applied in other EU Member States in the area of investigating and judging (high-level) corruption cases II.) A report comprising the conclusions of the workshops, recommendations and best practices in the field of investigating and solving cases of (high-level) corruption and elaborated and disseminated to the practitioners in the field	- Five workshops for judges and prosecutors involved in investigating and judging (high) level corruption cases were organized; - One conference in the field of the (high) level corruption was organized for judges and prosecutors involved in investigating and judging such cases. - One report comprising conclusions, best practices and recommendations for future improvements in the field was elaborated by the MS experts and disseminated to the legal practitioners dealing with cases of (high level) corruption	250.000 Euros EU contribution 60.000 Euros national co-financing
3.	EU Programme ISEC 2010 "Prevention and fight against crime" Project HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/FINE C-012 "Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness in the field of Money Laundering and assets recovery"	March 2011 – September 2012	Ministry of Justice, National Anticorruption Directorate, Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, General Inspectorate for Romanian Police, German Foundation for International Judicial Cooperation (IRZ), Spanish Institute for Fiscal Studies, Ecole Nationale de la Magistrature (France)	Improving the prevention and fight against economic and financial crime in the European Union	I.) Increasing the efficiency and effectiveness in the fight against money laundering at EU level and promoting confiscation and recovery of the proceeds of crime II.) Increasing the knowledge of law enforcement and judicial practitioners on legal issues related to confiscation and asset recovery and promoting the dissemination of best practices among them.	- One launching conference was organized; - 6 common training sessions/workshops of 3 days duration each will be organized in Romania and other MS partners for judicial (judges, prosecutors and police officers) and administrative officials of the central authorities of the MS partners; - One final conference will be organized; - One final report on the use in the future of the most efficient mechanisms identified in view of enforcing the European legislation in the field of fighting Money Laundering and strengthening assets recovery will be elaborated including also recommendations on further steps that have to be followed for increasing the efficiency of the fight against money laundering in the partner MS and at a European level.	211.625,60 grant from the EU 52.906,40 Euros financial contribution from the applicant and partners

Projects related to the fight against corruption
implemented by the Public Ministry during November 2009 - August 2011

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective(s)	Project Activities	Project Results
1.	HOME/ISEC/2010/ AG/FINEC-022 - Developing professional financial investigators	August 2011 – October 2012	International	266.643	1. Germany: IRZ Foundation 2. Romania: Ministry of Administration and Interior through: - DG Anticorruption - General Inspectorate of the Romanian Police - Police Academy "Al. I. Cuza" Superior Council of Magistracy-National Institute of Magistracy National Office for Prevention	European Union	Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) 2010	Money laundering	Overall objective: Enhancing the financial forensic in Romania by developing a professional body of financial investigators to deal with all financial crimes, with particular focus on serious and organised crime cases Specific objectives: O1. Developing financial investigators through training based on scenarios and practical issues encountered in real cases O2. Drafting a best practice guide detailing the steps of financial investigation O3. Configuring a	A1. Comparative analysis of juridical systems in the EU A2. 8 joint specialised trainings of 3 days each A3. ToT organised for 20 investigators A4. Curriculum-national programme (financial investigation curriculum to be included in the national initial programme of the National Institute of Magistracy and the Police Academy) A5. Best practice guide in financial investigation A6. Final	R1. 121 prosecutors, police officers and NOPCML officials trained in financial investigation, out of which 20 prosecutors and police officers trained as trainers; R2. National training programme for financial investigators configured - financial investigation modules included in the NIM and PA initial training curricula; R3. Best practice guide on financial investigation drafted and disseminated to

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Results
2.	HOME/2010/ISEC/AG/FINEC-019 – Developing new techniques for corruption investigation	March 2011 – March 2012	National	113.908	and Control of Money Laundering 1. Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice (Romania) 2. Ministry of Administration and Interior (Romania)	European Union	Prevention of and Fight against Crime (ISEC) 2010	Corruption	national training programme for financial investigators through the development of curriculum and the training of trainers. Analyzing the current use of integrity testing and undercover investigators in Romania and other EU Member States with a view to standardize and extend the use of this investigation technique	Conference A1. The evaluation of the Romanian criminal and criminal procedure law and legal provisions in EU Member States which allow for the use of undercover agents in corruption investigators. A2. Three workshops in Romania, where 45 Romanian prosecutors will analyze and define the proper framework for the	financial investigators. R1. Assessment report on legal provisions and case law on use of integrity testing tactics in corruption investigation within the EU; R2. Manual on the use of integrity testing and undercover investigation drafted and validated by law enforcement, judiciary, and academics in EU; R3. Draft law "lex ferenda" available to standardize the

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Result
3.	2007/19343.07.01/FT/RO2007/IB/JH-23 TL Consolidating the Romanian practical and legal framework in the field of assets recovery	January– July 2010	International	200.000	1. UK Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Limited (NI-CO), Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), Crown	Europe and Union	Transition Facility 2007	Seizure and confiscation on (assets recovery)	The project aims at strengthening the effectiveness of the justice system in national and international cooperation in the area of assets recovery in relation to criminal offences likely to generate substantial profits, mainly trafficking of persons, illicit drug	use of integrity testing. A3. A working group will draft a thorough manual on the use of integrity testing and undercover investigators. A4. The manual will be discussed within a two days international conference. A5. The final version of the manual, both in English and in Romanian will be disseminated.	practice of integrity testing; R4.Draft law "lex ferenda" available to standardize the practice of using the undercover investigators in corruption cases.
										A1.1 – Analysis Report reviewing current national and international policies and procedures – plus Comparative and Gap Analysis outlining differences in Romanian and European assets recovery legislation	R1.1.1: Analysis report comprising the Romanian legal and operational investigative tools and freezing mechanisms drafted and endorsed by the beneficiaries R1.1.2: Comparative

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Results
					Prosecution Service (CPS) 2. Romania - Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, - Ministry of Justice and Citizens' Freedoms, - National Integrity Agency, - National Office for Prevention and Control of Money Laundering, - Financial Guard, - National Authority for Fiscal Administration, - General				trafficking, fraud, corruption and money laundering offences.	A1.2 – Recommendations and Guidelines aiming to support the National Assets Recovery Strategy A1.3 – Good practice guide/manual to be drafted, jointly agreed and disseminated through all relevant Romanian institutions A2.1 – Study Visit to the UK – visits to London and Belfast are proposed A2.2 – At least 5 practical assets recovery workshops for 75 personnel	analysis on the Romanian and European legislation with proposals to adapt Romanian legislation drafted R1.2: Recommendation s and guidelines aiming to support the drafting of a national strategy elaborated R1.3: Manual of good practices drafted, approved by beneficiaries, and disseminated R2.1: 15 personnel of which 4 police officers from GIRP working within RARO, 4 prosecutors- Public Ministry and 6 expert/judges participated in study visit R2.2: 5 workshops x 3 days/workshop

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/ Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Result
4.	JLS/2008/JPEN/02 9 Improve knowledge and skills of Romanian and Bulgarian prosecutors in respect of judicial cooperation in criminal matters	January 2009 – January 2010	International	133.420	Inspectorate of the Romanian Police 1. Romania Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice, 2. Bulgaria Supreme Prosecutor's Office of Cassation, Bulgaria	European Union	Criminal Justice 2008	Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters	The present project aims at creating the premises for Romanian and Bulgarian prosecutors to face the challenges arising in international judicial cooperation in criminal matters, both in respect of language barriers and specific knowledge and skills in the area of EU judicial cooperation instruments.	A1. Provide language training for 30 Romanian prosecutors in English/French, with a focus on legal terminology A2. Provide language training for 30 Bulgarian prosecutors in English/French, with a focus on legal terminology A3. Organise 3 seminars of 5 days each on EU criminal justice instruments, such as: the exchange of operative data and information, European arrest warrant and surrender	R1. 30 Romanian prosecutors able to communicate in English/French, especially legal terminology. R2. 30 Bulgarian prosecutors able to communicate in English/French, especially legal terminology. R3. 30 Romanian and 30 Bulgarian prosecutors in depth trained and learnt EU instruments on judicial cooperation in criminal matters. Contacts

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Result
5.	FT/RO2007/IB/JH/03 Enhancement of the National Anti-Corruption Directorate's Investigative Capacities	July 2009 – April 2010	International	600.000	1. National Anticorruption Directorate 2. Northern Ireland Public Sector Enterprises Ltd. (NI-CO)	Europe and Union	Transition Facility 2007	Corruption, Criminal liability of the legal persons	Engage in exchange of experience with other EU Member States with the purpose of identifying the best practices in investigating serious corruption offences and serious economic criminal offences assimilated or connected to corruption and adapting them to the Romanian investigative	A1. 6 finding fact mission where the foreign experts get acquainted with the Romanian legislative and institutional framework consisted in bilateral meetings with the relevant institutions acting in each of the six fields selected under this project A2. 6 workshops involved again all the relevant	between prosecutors established for future cooperation. Training reports drafted by all participants and disseminated to other practitioners in the same field.
											R1. 6 Guidelines of best practices in the fields of: "Detecting and proving fraudulent mechanisms used in the stock market"; "Techniques for identifying and proving money-laundering schemes using offshore centers and tax heavens"; "Detecting and proving

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (International, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Result
									practice	Romanian institutions, bringing them around the same table A3. 6 training sessions were there were invited representatives from various institutions A4. 1 study visit in UK	fraudulent mechanisms used in the insurances market"; "Assets evaluation methods. Practical approach regarding corruption offences and frauds related to public procurement, privatization"; "Criminal liability of legal persons"; "Using of IT tools in proving corruption offences or corruption related offences" – drafted, and adopted by an internal regulation R2. 60 judges and 30 prosecutors trained in order to consolidate and

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Result
6.	OLAF 2009/C4/004 Purchase of technical equipment for the Technical Service within the NAD	December 2009 – December 2010	National	145.000	National Anticorruption Directorate (Romania)	European Union	OLAF's HERCUL programme on Technical Assistance	Corruption	Purchase of technical equipment for the Technical Service within the National Anticorruption Directorate	Activities related to the public procurement of the equipments	disseminate the information gathered through the result 1 Technical equipment delivered
7.	OLAF 2010/C5/013 Purchase of Technical Equipment and Complementary Training for the IT Specialists within the NAD	November 2010 – November 2011	National	75.000	National Anticorruption Directorate (Romania)	European Union	OLAF's HERCUL programme on Technical Assistance	Corruption	Purchase of Technical Equipment and Complementary Training for the IT Specialists within the National Anticorruption Directorate	Activities related to the public procurement of the equipments and to the training sessions	Technical equipment delivered Training delivered
8.	JLS/2008/JPEN/028 Providing prosecutors with the necessary tools to fight criminal activities	December 2008 – December 2009	International	138.270	1. Romania: The Romanian Public Ministry – Prosecutor's Office attached to the High Court of Cassation and Justice	European Union	Criminal Justice 2008	Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters	The project aims at improving the fight against serious criminal activities, through providing the prosecutors in Romania, Italy and Spain with the adequate knowledge and skills in investigation and prosecution of such	A1. Provide language training for 10 Romanian prosecutors in Italian and for 10 Romanian prosecutors in Spanish, with focus on legal terminology. A2. Organise 3 workshops of 5 days each (20	R1. 10 Romanian prosecutors able to communicate in Italian and 10 Romanian prosecutors able to communicate in Spanish, especially legal terminology. R2. 40 Romanian, Italian and Spanish

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective(s)	Project Activities	Project Result
					<p>2. Italy: The Ministry of Justice – Department for Judicial Affairs</p> <p>3. Spain: The General Prosecutor's Office - Spain</p>				<p>crimes, share of common interests, possibility to establishing direct contacts in view of solving complex cases having transnational elements involving the there partner states as well as developing mutual actions. The final goal of the project is further supported by providing language training for the Romanian prosecutors, a necessary tool and an imperative condition for judicial cooperation.</p>	<p>participants/work shop) on investigation and prosecution of following offences: terrorism, financing of terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organized crime etc. for prosecutors from Romania, Italy and Spain. A3. Draft a manual of investigation and prosecution of organized crime offences by the participants to activities 1 and 2, including pieces of jurisprudence and best practices, contact details in view of facilitating future exchange of information. The drafting process will be</p>	<p>prosecutors in depth trained and learnt modern investigation techniques on the following categories of crimes: terrorism, financing of terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organized crime etc. Contacts between prosecutors established for future cooperation in criminal matters. R3. Manual on investigation and prosecution of organized crime offences drafted by the participants to activities 1 and 2, supervised by 4 Romanian prosecutors, 3 Italian and 3 Spanish prosecutors</p>

No.	Project title	Implementation period	Type of project (international, regional, national)	Budget (Euro)	Partners/Beneficiaries	Donors	Funding Instrument	Intervention Area	Project Objective (es)	Project Activities	Project Results
										<p>supervised by 4 Romanian, 3 Italian and 3 Spanish prosecutors, selected among participants.</p> <p>A4. Organise a 2 day workshop to be attended by the prosecutors supervising the drafting process of manual to agree on the final form.</p> <p>A5. Translate the manual in Italian, Romanian and Spanish, edit and disseminate it among practitioners</p>	<p>selected among the participants to previous activities.</p> <p>R4. Final form of manual agreed within a workshop attended by the prosecutors in charge with supervising the drafting manual.</p> <p>R5. The manual translated into Italian, Romanian and Spanish, edited and disseminated among practitioners.</p>

**ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING COUNCIL (AMLC)
PHILIPPINES**

A. Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP)

In its Resolution No. 22 dated 26 March 2010, the Anti-Money Laundering Council (AMLC), adopted the Strategic Implementation Plan (SIP) to address the proper-implementation of the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) six (6) Core and ten (10) Key Recommendations.

The SIP was formulated based on the output of the participants during the in-country workshop on 7-8 December 2009 which was held at the Executive Business Center of the Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP). Messrs. Eliot Kennedy and Emile van der Does de Willebois of the Asia Pacific Group (APG) Secretariat and the World Bank, respectively, and Ms. Gai Lambourne of the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC) assisted the Philippines in the conduct of the aforesaid SIP in-country workshop.

An SIP team composed of officials (representing key areas in the Philippine AML/CFT regime) who participated in the SIP "Train the Trainer" workshop in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia on 6-9 October 2009 facilitated the aforesaid in-country workshop which involved representatives from the AMLC Secretariat, the Supervising Authorities BSP, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Insurance Commission (IC), the relevant government agencies and those from various associations from the banking, securities, and insurance sectors. The Strategic Implementation Plan enumerates the key outputs required and the steps to be undertaken, as formulated by the participants in the in-country workshop, to address the recommendations made by the Joint World Bank/APG Mutual Evaluation Team in the Mutual Evaluation Report of the Philippines.

The following are the salient features of the SIP:

1. Legal—

- (a) Expansion of the definition of money laundering in full compliance with the Vienna and Palermo Conventions;
- (b) Criminalization of terrorism financing as a stand-alone offense in order to comply with 1999 UN International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and FATF Special [Recommendation No. II]; and
- (c) Inclusion of other offenses or crimes (i.e., bribery, corruption of public officers, malversation of public funds, etc.) as predicate offense to money laundering as required under the Glossary of the FATF's Revised 40 Recommendations

2. Institutional –

- (a) Reorganization of the AMLC Secretariat;
- (b) Issuance of a BSP regulation defining politically exposed persons PEPs; which the banks would be comfortable with in applying in their risk management;
- (c) Adoption of a risk-based approach to examination by the IC; and
- (d) Issuance of a regulation by the Supervising Authorities (BSP, SEC and IC) allowing a reduced customer due diligence for financial institutions, public companies or government enterprises.

B. Asset Recovery Intelligence System (ARIS)

In its Resolution No. 42, dated 18 May 2011 the AMLC approved the on-site test deployment of the Asset Recovery Intelligence System (ARS) which was developed by the International Centre for Asset Recovery (ICAR), Basel Institute of Governance, in cooperation with the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs).

ARIS is a software tool to provide FIUs with on-demand profiles of individuals and companies that allow FIU staff to screen persons and companies in relatively short time. The profile includes information on the person/company's network, roles, activities, assets, and mentions of red-flag terms like "corrupt" or "baksheesh" with the target. The platform consists of technology that processes unstructured information from public domain information sources such as online and archived newspapers and Google keyword search results. Additionally, commercial databases, such as World-Check and Dow Jones Watch List, etc. will be used to gather information. This information is then semantically organized and stored in a database that shows relationships between people, entities and activities related to them, based on a variety of criteria such as user input, keywords and classification mechanisms. Compared to traditional search engines, ARIS produces profiles with a high degree of relevancy, unifying information from both trusted sources (major newspapers, commercial watch lists) and potential indicators from the public domain like blogs, regional newspapers, user comments, etc.

As a background, the Philippines was one of the pilot FIUs which participated in the initial trial of ARIS as presented in the Egmont Group's Plenary held in Qatar in 2009. Mr. Daniel Thelesklaf, Executive Director of ICAR, presented an update regarding ARIS at the Operational Working Group Meetings held in Aruba on 14-17 March 2011. At that

time, only Liechtenstein and United Kingdom participated in the on-site deployment of ARIS. Thus, ICAR solicited more participants to test ARIS and provide feedback accordingly.

The Asset Recovery Intelligence System was successfully installed in one of the servers of the AMLC in June 2011. As part of its commitment in the on-site test deployment of ARIS, the AMLC created a project team consisting of a Project Coordinator, Deployment Coordinator and FIU Analyst. The AMLC is currently coordinating with ICAR for possible on-site training of the project team to optimise the use of ARIS.

C. Combating Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Workshops sponsored by the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC)

The Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Center (AUSTRAC) is currently sponsoring the Combating Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Workshops with the AMLC and the Office of the Ombudsman as joint coordinators for the Philippines. The said Workshops shall consist of two (2) bilateral workshops to be held in the Philippines in 2011.

The first Workshop was held in Dusit Thani Hotel, Makati City on 17-19 May 2011 and was conducted by Ms. Gai Lambourne and Mr. David Mackey, International Technical Advisors from AUSTRAC. The said Workshop commenced the CCAML program from a needs assessment basis using information from the government agencies [i.e., AMLC, Office of the Ombudsman, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas (BSP), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and Insurance Commission (IC)] attending the workshop. The outcome from the first workshop identified the gaps, challenges and issues associated with combating corruption and money laundering activities in the Philippines.

The second Workshop is scheduled on 31 August to 2 September 2011 to be held also at Dusit Thani Hotel, Makati City. During the said Workshop, AUSTRAC will be assisted by an anti-corruption expert from one of the Australian anti-corruption agencies in formulating possible solutions to the gaps, challenges and issues identified during the first Workshop.

Technical Assistance Projects and Programmes implemented in th

ANTI-CORRUPTION PROJECTS

The European Union is financing, through the IPA, 2008 the Project "Fight against Corruption". The main objective is to promote the rule of law and strengthening of institutions in charge of fight against corruption in the Republic of Serbia and support the functioning of the Anti-Corruption Agency, which will coordinate activities in this area. Project implementation began in 2010.

The European Union is financing, through the IPA 2011, the Project "Strengthening the Rule of Law in Serbia". The project aims to contribute to good governance through strengthening the rule of law, border security, improving efficiency and accountability in the public sector and combating corruption, as essential framework elements of economic development.

Activities under component 1 are related to the implementation of judicial reform and anti-corruption regulations. It consists of two sub-components. The first subcomponent is participation in multi donor trust fund to support the justice sector (MDTF), and it will be implemented through a contract of participation with the World Bank. The second subcomponent, the support to implementation of regulations to combat corruption will be implemented through a contract of participation with the Council of Europe in accordance with the Article 53(d) of the Financial Regulation. The project implementation is expected in 2012.

The project "Intensification of Anti-Corruption Policy in Serbia, by Improving Transparency in Law Enforcement and Law Based Policy Making" is funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Belgrade. Its main objective is to improve handling corruption cases by improving transparency in law enforcement, in terms of availability of quantitative data from police, prosecution and courts. This project aims to contribute to the development of case management methodology, which will ensure adequate communication between participating institutions based on the feedback system. This will enable local authorities to properly inform civil society and stakeholders on the state of affairs in the fight against corruption in Serbia, as well as promoting the process of European integrations.

UNDP is funding the Project "Support to the Ministry of Justice in Strengthening Institutions and Mechanisms to Combat Corruption". Through this project, the advisory and expert support to the Anti-Corruption Strategy Working Group in its work and the self-assessment of implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption will be provided. UNODC has developed a special application to assess the compliance with the UN Convention, which should replace the use of paper questionnaires in use today. Activities under this project will be implemented during 2011.

The Project "Support to the Fight against Corruption" is funded from the Norwegian Bilateral Assistance Program to the Serbian Government. The project aims at

strengthening the institutional development of the Anti-Corruption Agency. The support is primarily intended for implementation of competencies and responsibilities stipulated by the Law on the Anti-Corruption Agency, the National Anti-Corruption Strategy and the Action Plan for Strategy Implementation. The project has three components: prevention in terms of improving the institutional integrity, the introduction of an internship program, and setting up Agency's IT system. The project should be fully implemented by the end of 2012.

USAID is implementing the "JIRGA" Project (Judicial Reform and Government Accountability Project). This project consists of two components. The first component will improve the efficiency and transparency of court administration and the system of informing the public on the progress. The second component will strengthen the capacities of independent agencies and bodies, and civil society in the Republic of Serbia, in order to promote open, accountable and efficient governance, as well as combating corruption and poor administrative practices. Both components should contribute to creating new opportunities for citizens to participate in governance and evaluate activities of the Government. In addition, the project should provide an appropriate methodology and tools for this kind of citizen participation.

Référence : CU 2011/126 – Fourniture d'assistance technique de la Suisse

L'engagement suisse en matière de l'assistance technique dans le domaine de l'UNCAC recouvre principalement les trois volets (1) gouvernance économique, (2) gouvernance et (3) assistance bilatérale dans des cas concrets.

1. **Gouvernance économique:**

Elle décrit les règles de fonctionnement de l'action de l'Etat ainsi que du secteur commercial privé, qui permettent, d'une part, d'assurer une gestion saine, transparente et efficace de l'activité économique et, d'autre part, de lutter efficacement contre la corruption. Avec les règles de gouvernance politique et de gouvernance de la société civile, la gouvernance économique forme l'un des trois piliers de ce que l'on nomme généralement la «bonne gouvernance», qui comporte de nombreuses zones de chevauchement et de complémentarité.

La gouvernance économique recouvre deux volets différents:

- au niveau du fonctionnement de la **politique économique**, elle concerne essentiellement la gestion saine des finances publiques, la régulation, supervision et développement du secteur financier et la réglementation efficace du cadre des affaires tant au niveau du gouvernement central comme au niveau sub-national. Pour mettre en œuvre ce type de programmes, la Suisse entretient des partenariats étroits avec des institutions financières multilatérales comme la Banque mondiale, des banques régionales de développement ou le FMI, avec des institutions et des initiatives normatives (notamment en matière de comptabilité publique, d'audit ou d'évaluation de la performance de la gestion des finances publiques, ainsi que divers centres de compétences en Suisse. Exemples d'activités:
 - réalisation de programmes d'assistance technique à diverses étapes de la procédure budgétaire et mise en œuvre de mesures ciblées en matière de renforcement institutionnel des ministères des finances;
 - renforcement des administrations fiscales et mise en place de systèmes fiscaux transparents, équitables et durables comme contribution à la mobilisation des ressources propres et à l'amélioration de la gestion des risques de nature financière et de la surveillance financière (promotion des institutions supérieures de contrôle, p. ex.);
 - assistance technique aux pays partenaires pour les aider à adapter leurs dispositions nationales sur la lutte contre le blanchiment d'argent et le financement du terrorisme et à élever leurs systèmes de contrôle aux standards minimaux reconnus (Fonds de fiducie thématique du FMI pour la lutte contre le blanchiment de capitaux et le financement du terrorisme ou partenariat avec UNODC, p. ex.);
- au niveau des règles de conduite du **secteur privé**, elle porte essentiellement sur la responsabilité sociale des entreprises et sur la gouvernance d'entreprise. Exemples d'activités:
 - Une attention particulière est accordée à l'Initiative pour la transparence dans les industries extractives (ITIE), coalition de gouvernements, d'entreprises et d'organisations de la société

civile qui cherche à ce que les industries pétrolières, gazières et minières des pays en développement, notamment corrompues, fassent preuve de davantage de transparence et rendent des comptes.

- La promotion et la diffusion des standards de l'OCDE en matière de "corporate governance d'entreprise" et de "standards comptables et financiers internationaux" auprès des autorités de régulation des pays partenaires et la promotion de *peer-learning* en la matière. Ces programmes de promotion concrets sont effectués en partenariat avec la Banque mondiale et le Global Corporate Governance Forum.
- La dissémination des bonnes pratiques de gouvernement d'entreprise au niveau des entreprises et des intermédiaires financiers, en tant qu'élément essentiel de gestion des risques et des conditions d'accès au financement privé.

Anti-Corruption Network (ACN):

Depuis 2003, la Suisse soutient le Plan d'action d'Istanbul appliqué dans le cadre de l'OCDE et du Réseau anticorruption et qui a mis en place une procédure d'examen par les pairs en vue de lutter contre la corruption en Arménie, en Azerbaïdjan, en Géorgie, en Russie, au Tadjikistan, au Kirghizistan, au Kazakhstan et en Ukraine. La Suisse est l'un des principaux bailleurs de fonds du projet depuis le début de l'initiative d'Istanbul. Pour de plus amples informations: [page d'accueil de l'ACN](#).

Quelques exemples de partenariats de la Suisse pour renforcer la gouvernance économique

- **Basel Institute on Governance:** recovery of bad debts and advising partners on Anti Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism issues
- **UNODC:** depuis 2011, la Suisse soutient p.ex. un programme dans la région du Mékong et en Afrique occidentale. Ce programme a pour but de mettre en place et d'appliquer des bases légales contre le blanchiment d'argent et le terrorisme à l'aide de mentors sur place.
- **FIAS (World Bank Group) :** reform of the business environment and investment framework
- **International Monetary Fund:** Strategic partnership in various areas such as Anti Money Laundering / Combating the Financing of Terrorism, budget management and internal and external debt management.
- **Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva:** partnership in the financial sector and technical assistance for central banks.
- **International Finance Corporation – Advisory services:** Strategic partnership for the implementation of technical assistance and capacity building projects.
- **International Labour Organization (ILO):** Partnership with respect to approaches to the Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises programme (SCORE).
- **OECD:** Active participation in organizational work and partnership within the scope of the "Investment Compact" programme in the Balkans.
- **World Trade Organization (WTO):** Partnership in technical assistance for the implementation of WTO agreements.
- **PEFA Programme (Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability):** multi-donor initiative seeking to address the problems encountered with respect to approaches to diagnostics and reform of public finance systems.
- **PPIAF (Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility):** regulation of public infrastructure services.

2. Gouvernance

La Suisse est notamment engagée dans des types d'intervention suivants :

- Engagement au niveau des pouvoirs exécutifs, législatifs et judiciaires
 - Réformes de l'administration publique visant à réduire les occasions possibles de corruption
 - Promotion de nouvelles technologies de l'information pour accroître la transparence au niveau du gouvernement (utilisation des technologies au niveau des transactions, des services mais aussi pour les marchés publics ; promotion de modèles One stop shops par exemple pour les services publics)
 - Renforcement des systèmes de gestion des finances publiques au niveau national ou local
 - Renforcement des organismes indépendants d'audit public
 - Renforcement du rôle de « frein et contrepouvoir » du Parlement
 - Renforcement de l'indépendance du secteur judiciaire
- Collaboration avec les acteurs non étatiques ; renforcement des mécanismes de contrôle externe
 - Soutien et renforcement de la société civile, acteur important pour promouvoir une culture de accountability des autorités envers la population. Soutien à des mécanismes tels que formules de participation à la préparation de budgets, jurys de citoyens, système de traçage des dépenses publiques et monitoring des performances
 - Information/sensibilisation aux droits des citoyens
 - Accès à l'information comme outil de dévoilement de la corruption. Renforcement de la capacité des médias.
 - Promotion de codes de conduite dans le secteur privé.
- Engagement au niveau multilatéral
 - Soutien à des institutions internationales (Banque mondiale, banques régionales de développement, agences de Nations Unies, etc) qui sont dotées de dispositifs internes de lutte contre la corruption et qui promeuvent des programmes anti-corruption (promotion d'un cadre institutionnel mondial de bonne gouvernance et programmes spécifiques).
 - Dialogue politique

En plus des programmes de type *gouvernance* mentionnés ci-dessus, la Suisse soutient un certain nombre de projets spécifiques de lutte contre la corruption.

- Au niveau des pays
 - Soutien à des Autorités de lutte contre la corruption: exemples : Bhutan : Strenghtening of the Anti Corruption Commission ; Czech republic : Strenghtening of institutions and capacities for combating corruption and organized crime ;
 - Soutien à des initiatives visant à améliorer l'accès à l'information sur des cas de corruption, exemple : support to Tanzania corruption Tracker system
 - Contribution à des chapitres nationaux de Transparency International : exemples : Moldova ; support to the Advocacy and Legal Advise Centre operations; Pakistan: Anti corruption Program developed by TI; Switzerland : strengthening of the Swiss chapter and advocacy work in Switzerland.

- Au niveau global : contribution aux organisations suivantes:
 - Multiyear contribution à Transparency International Berlin (International Secretariat)
 - Multiyear contribution to the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative
 - Multiyear contribution to the International Center on Asset Recovery (ICAR)
 - Support to the UNCAC Coalition for the Doha Conference.

3. Assistance bilatéral

Suite aux événements en Afrique du Nord, la Suisse a bloqué début 2011 les avoirs de personnes politiquement exposées originaires de la Tunisie, de l'Égypte, de la Côte d'Ivoire et de la Libye. Il appartient désormais aux autorités de poursuite de ces pays de mener les procédures pénales nécessaires pour prouver l'origine illicite de ces fonds. Dans l'intervalle, la Tunisie et l'Égypte ont adressé à la Suisse des demandes d'entraide judiciaire en matière pénale. Dans ce contexte, la Suisse est intervenue à plusieurs reprises dans le but d'approfondir la coopération avec ces autorités et de préciser le cadre de celle-ci.

Compte tenu de la complexité des questions liées à la criminalité financière et économique, la Suisse a offert son soutien aux autorités concernées, afin de pouvoir restituer rapidement aux populations concernées tous les fonds bloqués dont l'origine illicite aura été prouvée dans le cadre d'une procédure judiciaire. La Suisse a notamment

- envoyé des groupes d'experts à Tunis et au Caire
- reçu une délégation de la Banque centrale tunisienne
- une visite en Suisse d'une délégation égyptienne est en passe d'être organisée
- mis à disposition temporaire de la Tunisie d'un expert en matière d'Asset Tracing
- contacts réguliers avec l'International Center for Asset Recovery (ICAR) à Bâle et avec l'Initiative pour la restitution des avoirs volés (StAR) de la Banque mondiale.

La Suisse travaille étroitement avec l'initiative sur le recouvrement des avoirs illicites (STAR) de l'UNODC et de la Banque mondiale. Nous supportons aussi financièrement un important centre de compétence dans le domaine de recouvrement des avoirs : the international centre for asset recovery (ICAR). Par le biais de ce centre, la Suisse offre son soutien à des Etats afin de les aider à formuler et compléter des demandes d'entraide judiciaire internationale.

**USA Response:
Technical Assistance Efforts in Support of the
UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)**

The United States provides a comprehensive umbrella of assistance to help countries in developing and sustaining an array of governmental reforms contributing to the anti-corruption mission. In Fiscal Year 2010 alone, the United States provided more than \$1.5 billion in assistance through the U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) related to strengthening good governance and anti-corruption.

Through the U.S. Department of State, USAID, the U.S. Department of Justice and other U.S. government bodies, the United States provided assistance to support anti-corruption reforms, including creating and strengthening governance institutions, assisting in the adoption and enhancement of prevention, oversight and enforcement mechanisms, as well as aiding the development, strengthening and implementation of laws, processes, and policies that are appropriately transparent and accountable. U.S. government funding also bolstered anti-corruption diplomatic initiatives. In addition, the United States provided assistance to support rule of law and justice institutions, including integrity and internal oversight mechanisms, criminal procedure investigative, and prosecutorial tools and capacity, criminal tax and customs enforcement systems, anti-money laundering reforms, asset forfeiture tools, financial intelligence units, and specialized and vetted law enforcement units.

As this multi-sector approach demonstrates, it remains difficult to compile a project-by-project itemization of anti-corruption-related technical assistance at a central level, particularly given the focus placed by the United States on on-the-ground program development and delivery. However, some anti-corruption program highlights are provided below.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID): In fiscal year 2010, USAID provided funding for “good governance” programs in 75 countries around the world, many of which any addressed the problem of corruption. Other “good governance” programs addressed corruption implicitly by working to improve the transparency, accountability and effectiveness of governance systems and strengthen their oversight through more effective internal government controls and through civil society and the media. USAID anti-corruption assistance can be broadly broken down into the following categories:

- 1) Fiscal/Customs: These programs include a number of large-scale reform and structural adjustment projects such as initiatives to revamp tax regimes including collection and reporting systems.
- 2) Civil Society Programs: These programs are designed to increase public awareness through media and civic education, to promote involvement and participation of citizens and to encourage all society oversight of various bodies of government ranging from city councils to national parliaments. They also include efforts promote a free and independent media, to improve the quality of investigative reporting and to pressure government to implement freedom of information legislation. They strengthen local NGOs and citizens' groups, empowering them to become the critical constituencies for reform.
- 3) Local Government and Decentralization Programs: These programs assist national governments in dealing with the complex and politically sensitive challenges they face as they attempt to decentralize both government authority and responsibility. Some focus on budget reform and financial management matters focusing on inter-governmental issues. Other programs assist local governments to improve service delivery in areas such as health and education, often through instituting measures to make local government services more transparent and accountable, promoting greater citizen participation in decision making, and assisting civil society to provide more effective oversight.
- 4) Financial Sector Programs: These programs focus mainly on reform and strengthening of banks and banking regulation. They address the establishment of efficient and transparent capital markets and to availability of microfinance and other forms of credit. They also include strategies to prevent money laundering.
- 5) Rule of Law Programs: These programs are aimed at improving the justice sector in host countries, often a necessary pre-requisite for success in other types of anti-corruption programming. Many of these programs, such as legal or judicial reforms, court administration improvements, prosecutor training and money laundering projects contribute to a government's ability to enforce anti-corruption efforts. Others, such as judicial ethics programs, judicial prosecutorial training on corruption, and the establishment of judicial review bodies target corruption directly.

- 6) **Financial Management Programs:** These programs include institutional strengthening programs that assist Ministries of Finance, programs to strengthen legislative oversight of the budget and financial management process and civil society budget oversight efforts. Many of these programs involve the design and implementation of effective treasury systems and integrated financial management systems. Key initiatives for government reform include strengthening audit and internal control functions of government, procurement reform and support for Supreme Audit Institutions.
- 7) **Miscellaneous:** Other USAID anti-corruption programs include media programs that seek to strengthen the independence and professionalism of the sector and freedom of information initiatives. Additional examples of other programs are, procurement reform and e-procurement programs, efforts to increase legislative capacity and oversight and a number of corporate governance strategies.

U.S. Department of State: Through the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), the U.S. Department of state provides a broad array of law enforcement-focused anti-corruption programs. In many cases these programs are implemented in partnership with other U.S. government agencies – such as the Department of Justice or the Treasury Department – or with international organizations. An overview of relevant programming is provided below.

INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in the Western Hemisphere

Mexico/National Police Registry: The United States is providing hardware, software and technical assistance to the Government of Mexico for its National Policy Registry. The registry maintains data on Mexican law enforcement officials and officers who have been fired for corruption or illegal activity. Applicants for law enforcement positions are checked against the registry.

Mexico/Control de Confianza Centers: Recent Mexican law requires that all law enforcement officials and officers be vetted prior to employment, and the vetting includes six elements including but not limited to a toxicology screening (for substance abuse), a socio-economic investigation (to learn if the applicant is leaving beyond their earning), and a polygraph examination. The United States has

provided multiple Mexican federal agencies with equipment, training, and technical assistance to help expand their existing background investigation capabilities in order to meet the new demands for vetting.

Mexico/Internal Affairs Units: The U.S. is providing equipment, training, and technical assistance to assist multiple Mexican federal agencies in creating independent Internal Affairs Units that will be able to conduct investigations of corruption within that agency.

Central America/Vetted Units: Supports operating costs, such as rent, utilities, maintenance and fuel; investigative and office equipment; and training for host nation vetted counternarcotics investigative and enforcement units. These units conduct complex investigations in areas such as firearms and narcotics trafficking, bulk cash smuggling, kidnapping, human trafficking and smuggling, child sex tourism, and money laundering.

Central America/Justice Sector Reform: Advances implementation of accusatorial justice systems. This program provides police, prosecutors, and judicial investigators technical assistance and training. It also supports technical assistance for improved justice sector administration, case management and tracking systems. The program emphasizes anti-corruption, judicial transparency and accountability of justice and security sector institutions. The program supports juvenile justice systems and post-prison rehabilitation and reintegration. Includes support for a DOJ Resident Legal Advisor based in San Salvador.

Improved Police Academies & Training: Drawing on successful Panamanian reform efforts, this project provides police academy and law enforcement experts to conduct curriculum assessments and advance regional reforms for more modern and effective law enforcement academy training and police reform, including internal affairs.

Central America/Community Policing: Builds the capacity of vetted police units through training, mentors, and equipment, to become a more modern, community-based police service that works within communities to effectively police and lower crime, while combating serious crimes such as drug trafficking, gangs, and money laundering. This effort includes supporting Model Precincts in high-crime areas of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI): Includes a regional project to enhance polygraph capacity by providing training to Caribbean police personnel.

Additionally, another regional project is to improve judicial reforms in order to eliminate corruption. By partnering with the U.S. Department of Justice, INL is developing this regional project to provide law enforcement professionalization training to police as well as prosecutors and judges. CBSI supports a legal subject matter expert in the field to assess ways of improving the judicial process.

Haiti: INL funding provides for technical assistance and financial investigation mentors from the U.S. Department of Treasury to support the activities of the Financial Investigative Unit (FIU or UCREF in French) and the HNP Office of Financial and Economic Affairs (BAFE). UCREF collects and analyzes financial data, while the BAFE carries out investigations for prosecutions of money laundering and corruption cases.

INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in Afghanistan

Case Management System: INL's Judicial Sector Support Program (JSSP) developed a unified Case Management System to track criminal cases from arrest all the way to incarceration, which dramatically reduces the chances for corruption and denial of individual constitutional rights to occur. All Afghan justice institutions have signed an MOU accepting this system.

Judicial Security Unit (JSU): Since 2007, the United States has provided training and infrastructure support to the JSU, a specialized unit of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan under the Ministry of Interior. The JSU provides courtroom and personal security at the Supreme Court, Counter-Narcotics Justice Center and the Anti-Corruption Tribunal. INL provides housing and life support for the U.S. Marshals Service Mentors, Operations and Maintenance for the JSU compound, and a training support contract to enhance the USMS training efforts.

Major Crimes Task Force-Afghanistan: Under the Ministry of Interior's authority, the Major Crimes Task Force-Afghanistan (MOI and NDS) conducts criminal investigations to substantiate senior level corruption allegations, investigates organized criminal networks, and investigates high profile kidnappings committed by persons against the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan persons, property, or interests. INL supports the MCTF.

INL Anti-Corruption Related Programs in Iraq

Commission on Integrity:

- U.S. Department of Justice/International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) advisors have been training and mentoring Commission of Integrity (COI) investigators on forensics, crime scene investigations, and procurement of investigatory equipment. The advisors have also been building the management and training capacity of the COI, with an emphasis on better case preparation, and compliance with provisions in the UNCAC. The current ICITAP program will place one advisor in Baghdad until June 2012 to continue the mentoring.
- In September 2010, INL awarded a \$4.0 million, two year contribution to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to provide training on forensic auditing and on international cooperation in the recovery of assets and extradition of persons to the COI.
- INL has included an agreement with the U.S. Department of Treasury, Office of Technical Assistance to place a financial crimes advisor at the Commission on Integrity until October 2013.

Anti-Money Laundering Advisor/Baghdad: INL, through the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development and Training (OPDAT) is posting a federal prosecutor specialized in anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing, to provide training and mentoring to various GOI agencies.

UNDP English Language Program: In order to fully develop the potential for bilateral law enforcement cooperation, INL and UNDP will provide training to increase the number of investigators and other officials who are fluent in English, so they may communicate with international partners in anti-corruption issues.

Other INL-Related Anti-Corruption Programs

Armenia: INL is working with the US Department of Justice and others to develop anti-corruption public service advertisements (PSA's) for display at Armenian ports of entry and within the media. Implementation will likely be carried out by a local organization.

Bosnia: INL provides support to assist with anti-corruption cases specifically dealing with abuse of office and related financial crimes.

Regional/ "GUAM" countries: Funding currently supports an anti-corruption program implemented through the OECD.

Indonesia: In Indonesia, the Anti-Corruption Task Force in the Attorney General's Office (AGO) is one of three specialized task forces that the INL program, implemented by the Department of Justice, has supported through provision of equipment and specialized training and support to develop expertise in the prosecution of specific crimes. Since its formal inception in June 2008, the anti-corruption task force has prosecuted over sixty cases and has been a model for local anti-corruption prosecution task forces that the AGO created.

Kyrgyzstan: The United States has also supported the development of a new Criminal Procedure Code (CPC) that will modernize and streamline Kyrgyzstan criminal procedures, including imposing penalties on police, prosecutors and judges who illegally detain suspects pre-trial in violation of the CPC. Illegal pre-trial detention is a primary tool used to solicit bribes from the suspect and their family. INL also supports Department of Justice efforts in Kyrgyzstan to provide legal and practical training to Kyrgyz prosecutors, Financial Intelligence Service employees and financial Policy on anti-money laundering and tax law enforcement techniques and best practices.

Morocco: INL is funding an anti-corruption program, implemented by the American Bar Association (ABA) that seeks to strengthen judicial integrity through the creation of more robust judicial processes and professional standards and to increase the capacity of judicial and law enforcement officials to combat corruption. The ABA helps Morocco's anti-corruption commission, the Instance Centrale de la Prevention de la Corruption (ICPC), to develop its organizational capacity, a national anti-corruption strategy, and a public awareness campaign. Additionally, the ABA is working with Moroccan lawyers associations to establish pilot anti-corruption assistance centers. The ABA also helps draft and support the adoption and dissemination of Ethics Charters for the associations of judges, clerks and lawyers.

Mozambique: Since 2001, INL supported the development of an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA) to Mozambique to work with the Ministry of Justice and non-governmental actors to address corruption issues related to money laundering. This program ended on September 30, 2009. While in Mozambique, the ILA analyzed anti-corruption laws, worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop and institutionalize the General Cabinet for the Fight Against Corruption, conducted a wide range of training programs for prosecutors and investigators, and advised American entities along with international donors on justice sector issues.

Russia: The U.S. and Russia are cooperating together under the framework of the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission (BPC) to share experience in combating corruption. Through the INL office in Moscow, the United States has worked closely with NGO's and with government entities charged with combating official and private sector corruption.

South Africa: INL supports an anti-racketeering program in South Africa through the deployment of an Intermittent Legal Advisor (ILA). The ILA provides technical assistance to police, prosecutors, investigators and judges on corruption matters related to organized crime and racketeering. The ILA has served in this capacity since 2003 for periods of a few weeks up to six months. The ILA travels throughout the country to provide specific guidance on the use of racketeering provisions of the Prevention of Organized Crime Act (POCA).

Serbia: INL has an anti-corruption advisor (RLA) that is embedded with the Organized Crime Prosecutor's Office (in charge of prosecuting high corruption). The advisor also works with anti-corruption departments of the prosecutor's offices on mentoring and training, focusing on financial crimes as well. INL also supports a part-time forensic accountant, who works with the prosecutors on specific cases.

Ukraine: INL provides for a Department of Justice Anti-Corruption Resident Legal Advisor (RLA), who furnishes ongoing assistance in drafting new legislation and amending current legislation to comply with Ukraine's international treaty obligations and international best practices. The RLA also provides training to prosecutors and law enforcement agencies on investigating complex corruption schemes. The Department of Justice has also supported the development of a new Criminal Procedure Code that will modernize and streamline Ukraine's criminal proceedings, which is a prerequisite to effective anti-corruption efforts. In addition, INL supports an OECD anti-corruption project aimed at changing anti-corruption legislation. INL recently completed a project to increase the ability of Border Guard investigators to report from the field sensitive data related to corrupt practices by border guard personnel.

INL Support for Regional and International Initiatives and Multilateral Organizations: In addition to bilateral programming, INL supports a number of regional anti-corruption initiatives, notably in the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Funding provides for technical assistance programming aimed at furthering implementation of UNCAC principles in these regions, in cooperation with organizations such as the Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development (OECD), the UN Development Program (UNDP) and UNODC. INL also supports special anti-corruption programs at the global level through partnerships with organizations such as the International Anticorruption Academy, INTERPOL, and StAR. INL has supported placement of Asset Recovery Advisors (through the Department of Justice) in three pilot countries. INL also supports anticorruption monitoring mechanisms via multilateral organizations such as the Council of Europe (COE), the Organization of American States (OAS), and UNODC.