CELEBRATING 10 YEARS OF THE UNCAC IMPLEMENTATION REVIEW MECHANISM

UNODC
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
FOREWORD

Twenty-five years ago, there were no international agreements on corruption. Corruption was not regularly discussed in international settings, and bribes were tax deductible in some countries.

The environment has changed drastically since then. There is now unchallenged unity in acknowledging that corruption is unwanted. There are 186 States parties to the UN Convention against Corruption, the only truly global anti-corruption instrument and the most comprehensive international agreement, with its innovative chapters targeting corruption from the angles of prevention, criminalization and law enforcement, international cooperation, asset recovery, and technical assistance.

Governments are more attuned to their commitments and ready to learn and share experiences. The Implementation Review Mechanism provides a technical, objective and non-adversarial entry point for discussions with and between governments on programming for anti-corruption reforms and can ultimately form the basis for strong comprehensive frameworks to prevent and combat corruption.

The need to address corruption as an impediment to development is now cemented in the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 16, and fifteen years after the adoption of the UNCAC, Member States have unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a Special Session of the General Assembly dedicated to corruption in 2021.

As the awareness for corruption as a root cause of many of a multitude of problems has deepened in recent years, the political will to combat corruption has grown across the globe and countries are working individually and collectively to effectively address it.

Civil society is organised and active in this area. Frameworks and ideas for addressing corruption are continually developing. With all this, we have safely moved beyond the beginning stage of successfully addressing corruption globally, but so much more needs to be done.

We are at a new stage, where we need to find more ways to allow governments to effectively find help and help each other. We need more transparency and implementation of measures that will help make the fight against corruption irreversible. We need to find ways to feed the hunger of all stakeholders – whether governments, civil society, individual citizens or private sector.

If we want to reach SDG 16 by 2030, we must continue to make full use of the Mechanism, and I look forward to seeing what impact the next ten years will bring.

John Brandolino
Director, Division for Treaty Affairs

IN MEMORIAM

DIMITRI VLASSIS
1959—2019

Will we ever win the battle against corruption? “We are paving the way for future generations.”
INTRODUCTION

Sixteen years after the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2003 and nearly ten years after the launch of its Implementation Review Mechanism in 2010, it is time to take stock of the impact of the Review Mechanism in the global fight against corruption.

With 196 finalized executive summaries and 237 country visits or joint meetings under both review cycles combined, the picture the Implementation Review Mechanism paints is global. The country reviews have produced a worldwide, comprehensive, and detailed analysis of what challenges countries and regions face and what solutions they found to address them. In the course of the reviews almost 7,000 challenges, over 1,000 good practices, and over 3,500 technical assistance needs have been identified across all regions. Through the review process, strong working relationships have been established with and between the responsible authorities in the States parties, such as the relevant ministries, anti-corruption authorities, audit institutions or financial intelligence units.

Through follow-up reporting after a review or during the meetings of the Implementation Review Group, States parties have shared information on good practices, experiences and measures taken after the completion of their first cycle reviews or in preparation for the second cycle, with measures ranging from the creation of new and independent anti-corruption authorities, the active engagement of the private sector in the fight against corruption, the opening of a dialogue with civil society, the introduction of new criminal offences or the signing of new mutual legal assistance treaties to the sharing of technical support with neighbouring countries.

The solutions countries are finding and implementing are creative, diverse, and effective. The publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are finding and implementing are creative, diverse, and effective. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness. This publication serves to highlight approaches countries across the globe are taking to combat corruption, both individually and together, to showcase the effectiveness.

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Executive Summaries of first cycle reviews completed with executive summary adopted 91% 1,000 & 7,000 recommendations made by reviewers in the course of the 196 completed 1st and 2nd cycle reviews 71% of States said that the peer review helped identify gaps in their frameworks and had an overall positive impact

STATE PARTY PARTICIPATION

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<tr>
<td>Total Country Visits and Joint Meetings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>12</td>
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Identifying Gaps and Shortcomings

MEASURES TAKEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>First Cycle</th>
<th>Second Cycle</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total Country Visits and Joint Meetings</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Executive Summaries</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>71%</td>
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CAPACITY BUILDING

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Capacity building needs</th>
<th>40%</th>
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<tr>
<td>of technical assistance needs for the 2nd cycle</td>
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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>International cooperation capacities</th>
<th>37%</th>
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<tr>
<td>of States strengthened their capacities</td>
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PREVENTIVE MEASURES

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<th>Preventive measures</th>
<th>50%</th>
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<td>of States report the adoption of new preventive measures</td>
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FURTHER EFFORTS

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<th>50%</th>
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The Mechanism guarantees the principles that it enunciates in terms of respecting the diversity of the States Parties, it is neither intrusive nor invasive [...] if it is conducted at a high technical and intergovernmental level, meaning in practice a real and effective assistance without discrimination. This exercise has strengthened, by its very nature, objectives and methods of implementation, greater inter-institutional coordination and the development of multidisciplinary teams that interact with the different actors in society. It has also been characterized by the responsibility, professionalism and quality of the work contributed by reviewers and reviewed from the process of self-assessment and the exchange of good practices and identification of legislative deficiencies, risks and problems to be solved and in this sense it is the promoter par excellence of preventive work. We consider it an example which can be disseminated in the countries and experiences.
To date, 237 country visits and joint meetings involving 180 State Parties have taken place. In keeping with the requirements of the IRM for each visit, the State party under review has been reviewed by a State from the same region as itself, and by another State. This feature has enabled a global exchange of ideas, providing knowledge sharing opportunities for diverse State parties from around the world.

Country visits have taken place between neighbors, such as Poland and Belarus, or Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador, and between States who may rarely have an opportunity to work together, such as Kiribati and Yemen, or Zimbabwe and Finland. The Mechanism was created by States parties as an opportunity to share good practices and challenges, and it provides a learning opportunity not only for the State party under review, but also for the reviewers. As a most recent example, during the country visit to Ghana in October 2019, the experts from South Sudan shared their experience with confiscation, providing important food for thought on how to proceed with the development of a confiscation and asset management regime in Ghana. After the country visit to Palau, reviewer Malaysia shared a law with Palau that would help them address one of the recommendations. In addition, Malaysia returned to Palau to provide in-country assistance in preparing for the second review cycle.

Reviews have been conducted in all six of the official United Nations languages, making the results both transparent and accessible. Including executive summaries, country reports and self-assessment checklists, 309 documents resulting from the country reviews are publicly available on the UNODC website. 89% of States under the first cycle and 96% of States under the second cycle chose to include other stakeholders in the country visits, such as civil society, the private sector or academia.

DIRECT DIALOGUE

Languages used in country reviews...

Country pairings (years one and two of the second cycle)

Where would we be without the Review Mechanism? It has provided a place to meet and discuss our ideas and exchange on our successes and failures. We have learned from each other and inspired each other to go further and look beyond our national context to find new solutions to old problems. Indeed, it has solidified a bond between small and big states in the anti-corruption community.

Charles Ayamdoo, Director, Anti-Corruption, Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice, Ghana
SUMMARY OF GOOD PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Distribution of recommendations in percent

FIRST CYCLE

SECOND CYCLE

Distribution of recommendations in percent

Distribution of good practices in percent

The highest number of individual States had good practices under article 44 (92% of States).

Under the second cycle, many good practices are being identified with regard to preventive measures. Over 60% of States have been commended on their efforts regarding anti-corruption strategies, nearly half of all States for procurement or management of public finances, and 25-35% of States on codes of conduct, or anti-corruption bodies.

At the same time, over 50% of States have received recommendations for each of the articles under chapter II, with over 85% of States having gaps identified under articles 5, 7, 9 and 12. Under chapter V, 96% of States received recommendations under article 52, and 70% under articles 55 and 57, respectively.
PREVENTIVE ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

Preventive anti-corruption measures with sufficient operational and institutional independence, capacity and resources to carry out their functions are essential in the fight against corruption. To support the second review cycle, 27 States received recommendations that specifically related to the creation or strengthening of these anti-corruption bodies.

Corruption can be prosecuted after the fact, but lest and foremost prevention must be at the forefront. Too often, efforts are directed at the effectiveness of institutions, economic development and the security of the State at the expense of preventing it. The ultimate goal is an anti-corruption strategy, one that prevents the problems from occurring in the first place. The Convention recognizes that measures directed at preventing anti-corruption are essential. Effective prevention is the key to effective and sustainable anti-corruption efforts.

The UNODC Anti-Corruption Tool Kit has over 2600 downloads from the UNODC website.

MANAGING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

A vital tool in the prevention of corruption is the prevention, detection and management of conflicts of interests. States parties have found different ways to address these conflicts, including codes of conflict of interests or financial disclosure requirements. Kuwait, Libya and Malaysia report on the development of new codes of conduct for public officials that are aligned with the UN Convention. In Armenia, the registers of interests and assets are available on a public ethics website. Through a new law from 2016, the scope of officials obliged to declare assets was expanded to include those in the legislative, executive and judicial branches. In Italy, the code of conduct for house representatives was enhanced to include additional asset declaration requirements and to allow an advisory committee to monitor violations of the code. Several new Codes of Conduct were introduced in Latin America, including for employees of the state, public prosecutors, diplomats, and employees of the Central Bank of Egypt. A compulsory code was added at Egyptian universities that focuses on human rights and anti-

PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Neither governments nor companies can fight corruption alone and the private and public sectors must work together in this effort. The Convention considers the private sector's engagement as essential to the fight against corruption and encourages States to promote corporate compliance, to provide incentives for the private sector to cooperate with law enforcement in corruption cases, and to strengthen auditing and accounting standards in companies to increase transparency and accountability. Panama has established online portals and websites for the private sector, especially for new businesses. The United Kingdom applies on broad participation of CSOs and the private sector in the planning, development and implementation of national anti-corruption policies and practices. In Kenya, licenses for performing public duties are tied to the duty to proactively disclose information on corruption cases to authorities.

UNODC ratification from 2003 to 2019. Opened for signature in December 2003 in Mérida, Mexico, with 186 States parties the 'Mérida' Convention has reached almost universal adherence. The newest States parties are Samoa, Equatorial Guinea and Chad (2018). The Convention is dedicated to prevention, with measures directed at the effectiveness of institutions, economic development and the security of the State at the expense of preventing it. The ultimate goal is an anti-corruption strategy, one that prevents the problems from occurring in the first place. The Convention recognizes that measures directed at preventing anti-corruption are essential. Effective prevention is the key to effective and sustainable anti-corruption efforts.

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With large amounts of money involved and close cooperation between public officials and private companies, public procurement is one of the areas most vulnerable to corruption in any country. As public procurement is a necessity, sectors such as extractive industries, telecommunication or infrastructure are often particularly at risk. Examples of new methods identified through the review include:

In Namibia, a new law on Public Procurement aims to tackle this problem by requiring transparency. The country has also established a new national system on electronic platform to increase transparency.

COORDINATED ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGIES

According to article 5 of the Convention, each State party shall have effective, coordinated anti-corruption policies that promote the participation of society and reflect the principles of the rule of law, proper management of public property, integrity, transparency and accountability. When based on a needs assessment and tailored to a State’s specific property, integrity, transparency and accountability. When based on a needs assessment and tailored to a State’s specific

INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION DAY

Since its inception in 2003, the effects of the International Anti-Corruption Day have been felt all around the world every year on 9 December. The joint UNODC-UNCDC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) is a high-level, multi-stakeholder event that aims to raise awareness, support, and solidarity to combat corruption and encourage new initiatives in pursuit of corruption-free societies. The 2019 ACE Anti-Corruption Bill and Whistleblower Bill. The International Anti-Corruption Excellence Award seeks to raise awareness, support, and solidarity to combat corruption and encourage new initiatives in pursuit of corruption-free societies.
Over the last 10 years, 177 countries have been trained on the Convention and the review mechanism. The objectives of these trainings are to inform States on the methodology for country reviews, to build their capacity to work with the private sector, to enable them to reproduce the training at the local, national and regional level, and to initiate dialogue with government focal points. Trainings provide opportunities for States to contribute by sharing their professional experiences freely. States are frequently asked to present their national initiatives by running sessions and showcasing the systems that have been established to support the fight against corruption in their country. On a number of occasions, such presentations have led to requests for cooperation and assistance, such as through study tours. In addition, through twelve multi-stakeholder trainings since 2012, representatives of nearly 400 civil society organizations have been trained on the Convention and on the Review Mechanism.

Training sessions held in different countries:

- Argentina
- Botswana
- Cambodia
- China
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Georgia
- Guinea
- Indonesia
- Kiribati
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Laos
- Malaysia
- Morocco
- Nepal
- People’s Republic of China
- Qatar
- Russian Federation
- Senegal
- South Africa
- Spain
- Thailand
- Timor-Leste
- Viet Nam

TRAINING SESSIONS BY REGION

- African Group
- Asia-Pacific Group
- Latin American and Caribbean Group
- Eastern European Group
- Western European and Others Group

TRAINING LANGUAGES

- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Russian
- Spanish

IN 2018 ALONE

- 1600 stakeholders trained in preventing, detecting, and investigating bribery in adjudicating corruption cases
- 3000 countries trained on the Review Mechanism
- 1400 countries trained on laws and policies on which UNODC gave support
- 50 institutions strengthened through UNODC support
- 1400 countries trained in Eastern European Group
- 27 countries trained in Latin American and Caribbean Group
- 29 countries trained in Latin American and Caribbean Group
- 50 countries trained in African Group
- 22 countries trained in Eastern European Group
- 23 countries trained in Western European and Others Group
- 53 countries trained in Asia-Pacific Group
- 44 LDCs trained

81% of countries ranked the level of relevance of the training they received as 4/5 or higher.

98% of countries ranked their level of satisfaction with the training as 4/5 or higher.
CRIMINALIZATION
AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Convention requires countries to establish criminal and other offences to cover a wide range of acts of corruption in the public and private sectors and to take measures to effectively enforce those offences. Besides the classic bribery offences, related offences such as obstruction of justice or money laundering must be criminalized. Since the establishment of the Review Mechanism, countries have shown measures taken to harmonize criminalization and enforcement, ranging from the initial establishment of a criminal offence to the use of modern technology to improve the efficiency of law enforcement.

In addition, to enhancing sanctions for natural and legal persons, countries have taken measures to introduce or strengthen existing measures for corruption offences, such as disenfranchisement from public procurement.

Following a recommendation, the Dominican Republic passed a constitutional amendment to explicitly criminalize acts of corruption, setting forth penalties for the prosecution of corruption offences.

Colombia organized national interagency meetings to share with national entities the conclusions of the IRM.

Ineligible and Suspended Companies and the ruling was made that regulates the Registry for Ineligible and Suspended Companies and issued an ordinance setting the procedural rules for the administrative adjudication process. A normative ordinance setting the procedural rules for the administrative adjudication process. A normative ordinance setting the procedural rules for the administrative adjudication process.

The Philippines created a presidential Anti-Corruption and Ethics Commission in 2014, its main function is to oversee the review and implementation of the UNCAC. Following a consultation meeting has been organized by the office of the president and attended by representatives from the public and private sectors.

In Armenia, in connection with the development of a new whistleblower protection law, a national-level ‘Whistleblazers’ workshop was organized with the cooperation of New Zealand.

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Following a recommendation, the Mexican government has proposed new legislative amendments to the Prevention of Money Laundering and Financing of Terrorism (PMLF) Law, which includes measures such as strengthening cooperation with other countries in the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing.

Following recommendations under the first cycle, the Philippines created a presidential Anti-Corruption and Ethics Commission in 2014, its main function is to oversee the review and implementation of the UNCAC.

In Niger, the National Anti-Corruption Commission was established in 2014. Its main function is to oversee the review and implementation of the UNCAC. It is responsible for enforcing the anti-corruption laws and procedures, including the prevention and investigation of corruption.

In Colombia, the Ministry of Justice and Peace has established the Joint Investigation Unit (UIJ) to strengthen enforcement of corruption offences.

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Within SDG 16, Target 16.5 calls on States to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms. The inclusion of corruption in the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development marks a milestone in the history of international cooperation in the fight against corruption. It is the first time that a convention against corruption has been included in the principal United Nations decennial international conferences, namely the Earth Summit in 1992, the Conference on Sustainable Development in 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002, and the World Conference on International Telecommunication in 2003. The Convenion against Corruption is the first such international legal instrument dedicated to combating corruption and the first that includes measures for the prevention of corruption. It is also the first that strictly sets forth the legal requirements for the protection of whistleblowers. As such, it marks an important step forward in the fight against corruption by closing significant gaps that were evident in the previous international conventions against corruption, which had narrow scopes and were not legally binding.

Under the first cycle, approximately 70% of States parties received recommendations to adopt or strengthen measures to protect whistleblowers and half of these States also raised technical assistance needs. The gaps and challenges that the review identified highlighted the need for effective whistleblower protection. Other international fora started to refer to UNCAC and the findings of the review mechanism, including the ECOSOC, which encourages governments at all levels to adopt the "Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons" in 2015. The Guide aims to highlight key principles and learning points on how to develop effective legal and institutional mechanisms for assisting and protecting reporting persons and provides illustrative examples. It also deepens the understanding of the differences between whistleblowers (article 33) and witnesses (article 32), which was not always clear, as identified during subsequent reviews.

The catalytic role of UNCAC and UNODC’s work contributes to the continuously rising interest in the topic and the increased global recognition of the need for effective whistleblower protection. Other international fora started to refer to UNCAC and the findings of the review mechanism, including the ECOSOC, which encourages governments at all levels to adopt the "Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons" in 2015. The Guide aims to highlight key principles and learning points on how to develop effective legal and institutional mechanisms for assisting and protecting reporting persons and provides illustrative examples. It also deepens the understanding of the differences between whistleblowers (article 33) and witnesses (article 32), which was not always clear, as identified during subsequent reviews.
In response to its first cycle review, to expand its treaty network, Switzerland decided to seek more MLA in criminal matters with Indonesia and MOUs with Qatar, Pakistan, Algeria and Tanzania. MOUs with four more countries are currently being negotiated.

In the United States, there have been more than 1,400 requests regarding extradition and MLA in corruption-related cases to and from the US since the adoption of the Convention, over 20% of which were based on UNCAC provisions and originated from more than 60 countries. For example, the US is cooperating with several States parties on the basis of the US-Jamestown Protocol and in the statistical system to strengthen cooperation. Panama has successfully created partnerships between three or more countries in corruption cases. In Grenada, a conference on effective ways to promote bilateral and international anti-corruption cooperation was held between China, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Dominica, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, St. Lucia and the Caribbean States. In Austria, the Central Anti-Corruption Bureau cooperates with 54 countries and 13 international organizations on information exchange and cooperation on fighting and preventing corruption were also signed with foreign law enforcement agencies, including from Lithuania, Ukraine, Lebanon and Bulgaria.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
Combating corruption requires a coordinated international response. Hence, one of the central goals of the Convention is to promote, facilitate and support international cooperation in the fight against corruption. Chapter I of the Convention contains detailed provisions on the modalities of international cooperation in criminal matters, such as extradition, mutual legal assistance and the transfer of sentenced persons; also covers law enforcement cooperation, joint investigations and special investigative techniques.

Besides formal cooperation, informal information exchange between States parties has been reported as frequently leading to successes in speeding up and facilitating investigations. States parties allow their judiciary, police, financial intelligence unit or anti-corruption agencies to informally communicate with foreign counterparts to speed up and facilitate investigations. Through the Review Mechanism and the open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation, States parties share information on good practices and challenges encountered in international cooperation, and find new counterparts to cooperate with in other States parties. Article 44 on extradition and article 48 on mutual legal assistance, in part due to their length and complexity, required for the highest number of both recommendations and good practices for all first cycle reviews (93% of States parties received recommendations on article 44, and 95% on article 48). It is a particularly positive development that a third of all States parties received recommendations on article 44 on extradition and article 46 on mutual legal assistance, in part due to the open-ended intergovernmental expert meetings to enhance international cooperation. States parties share information on good practices and challenges encountered in international cooperation, and find new counterparts to cooperate with in other States parties.

To address recommendations under the first cycle, the International Criminal Law and Assistance Act, regulating issues such as service of documents, investigation and evidence collection, witness protection, seizure and confiscation of illegal assets, and the transfer of convicted persons.

The following countries have issued the LURIS (the Legal Return of Illegally Obtained Assets) System, including from Poland, Lithuania, Ukraine, Lebanon and Bulgaria.

In Nigeria, the Senate passed the MLA in Criminal Procedure Act which extends the scope of cooperation with all States. The development of an MLA Manual will soon follow.

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In Panama, the new Civil Procedure Code contains a chapter dedicated to international cooperation.

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In Myanmar, the Prevention of Corruption Authority of the State of Union Republic of Myanmar and the Anti-Corruption Authority of the State of Union Republic of Myanmar has launched a website to provide information on its MLA requirements to guide requesting countries.

In Serbia, the State and the Polis of Palestine are negotiating a bilateral partnership on fighting corruption.

In Panama, the Anti-Corruption, Financial Intelligence and State Assets Recovery Authority has launched a website to provide information on its MLA requirements to guide requesting countries.

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A novelty at the time, States parties agreed to the recovery of assets and the return to their country of origin as a fundamental principle of the Convention. Broadly, asset recovery is the technical, legal and political process of tracing, freezing, confiscating and returning stolen assets to their country of origin. Under the second cycle of cross-border asset recovery in chapter V.

However, assets would flow into the treasury or cycle at cross-border asset recovery in chapter V. Where asset recovery and return is especially important for countries where state resources have been caused to a requesting state. The catchphrase of ownership or recognition of the damage article 57, the return of assets is mandatory in before the Convention was adopted, under States parties agreed to the recovery of assets and the return to their country of origin. Under the second cycle reviews, countries have showcased some progress through successful cases of asset return between States parties on the basis of the Convention.

The United Kingdom has been employing a new database and case management tool since 2014 to streamline extradition and MLA requests, involving in asset recovery cases. To broaden the FIU’s powers and enable it to receive additional information from reporting entities, the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) Act in 2016. The United Kingdom has been employing a new database and case management tool since 2014 to streamline extradition and MLA requests, involving in asset recovery cases.

Further to far-reaching legislative amendments in 2018 to close loopholes in the asset recovery framework, in 2019 Tanzania passed a new law on the recovery of illicit assets. The State of Palestine has trained its officials on the legislation, freeze and confiscation of assets, corruption bureau and enforcement agencies.

In Portugal, the practice of spontaneous sharing of information with a wide number of counterparts has led to the successful freezing of assets in concrete cases.

UNCAC provides a consensus on what corruption is, the damage it causes to sustainable development and clarity on the mutual responsibilities for tackling it. UNCAC enables a far wider exchange of experiences and solutions by lifting the corruption response to the global level and encompasses all the relevant aspects of the problem, unlike regional and other more narrowly focused conventions and scoping arrangements. The IB has begun the journey to verify compliance. By learning lessons as it proceeds, and continues to be an evoking exercise in ensuring that States Parties live up to their commitments, a practical

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[...]

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[...]

Phil Masson, former Senior Anti-Corruption Adviser for the UK Department of International Development
RESOURCES

The reviews produce large amounts of data on measures taken to further implementation of the Convention, and good prac-
tices, challenges and gaps on a broad range of topics. This data flows into the knowledge products, tools, manuals and pub-
cations by UNODC, which focus particularly on those issues where needs have been identified through the reviews. All tools and
publications are available free of charge in multiple languages on the UNODC website. The tools can be adapted to regional
and national needs upon request.

AUSTRALIA, Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, the European
Commission, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Mexico,
Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Panama, Qatar, the Russian
Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the United
Nations Development Programme.

In kind contributions have also been provided by Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Aus-
ia, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde,
Cameroon, China, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equato-
rial, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Kaz-
akstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, the Russian Fed-
eration, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Turkey, the United
Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.

The Convention was downloaded 54,090 times in 2018

THE LEGAL LIBRARY

Legal data collected through the first and second cycle reviews is continuously uploaded into UNODC’s legal lite-
rary, which is available on the UNODC website. The library contains over 8,000 full text laws for over 180 jurisdictions,
indexed and searchable for each provision of the Convention. It is accessed by over 15,000 users per year.

THE CNA DIRECTORY

Under the Convention, Sta-
ties are obliged to notify the
Secretary-General of their
designated preventive anti-
corruption bodies and cent-
ral authorities for mutual
legal assistance. The design-
ated authorities are collect-
ed and accessible in the Direct-
ory of Competent National Au-
torities in the SHERLOC por-
tal on the UNODC website,
together with the compa-
tent authorities under other
conventions. As of Septem-
ber 2019, the CNA Directory
contained...

UNIVERSITY MODULES

UNODC is developing multidisciplinary and interactive university
modules and teaching guides on anti-corruption, integrity and ethics. These modules are flexible and adaptable to local, cul-
tural and disciplinary contexts, and designed to support lectu-
res in their teaching of these topics at universities around the
world. Each module is designed as a tool for a three-hour ses-
Sion which can be integrated into an existing course. The ma-
jority of the modules is available on the UNODC website, the
remainder will become available online shortly.

ASSORTED KNOWLEDGE
PRODUCTS—TOTAL
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Resource Guide on Good Practices in the Protection of Reporting Persons

Resource Guide on Strengthening Judicial Integrity and Capacity

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3651
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The environment has changed since the adoption of the Convention and the launch of the Review Mechanism. While before 2003, there was no global instrument against corruption, today there is political will, technical expertise, and a large number of initiatives to address corruption. Private sector initiatives, including private sector, civil society, academia and youth, and global consensus that corruption undermines many of our problems across the globe, from poverty and human rights to security and natural resource management. The environment has changed since the adoption of the Convention and the launch of the Review Mechanism. While before 2003, there was no global instrument against corruption, today there is political will, technical expertise, and a large number of initiatives to address corruption. Private sector initiatives, including private sector, civil society, academia and youth, and global consensus that corruption undermines many of our problems across the globe, from poverty and human rights to security and natural resource management. They constructively build on the work of the states parties and the role of the Convention. The private sector also is increasingly engaging in promoting integrity and anti-corruption, as these are critical elements of their business activities. Some of these initiatives are highlighted on this page.

Corruption in Sports

Significant risks of corruption have accompanied the evolution of sports over the last decade, resulting in organized crime and financial crime. In line with resolution 7/8 on Corruption in Sport, UNODC works with its partners to provide support and guidance to the international community and governments to strengthen legal frameworks and improve communication between the public and private sectors by providing a common venue for sharing information, dialogue and knowledge sharing to reduce opportunities for corruption and facilitate a culture of integrity. The fight against corruption is an e-learning tool for the private sector produced in partnership with UN Global Compact. It is in short video scenarios, users are faced with common corruption risks and guided through UNODC requirements in each situation. This interactive tool is free to use from 2017 onwards. The platform will continue to grow, bringing more resources and opportunities to those who want to understand and discuss anti-corruption and compliance issues. The platform will be launched at the 8th COSP in Abu Dhabi.

Gender and Corruption

While a growing amount of research exploring the dimensions of gender and corruption shows that workplaces with a higher gender parity tend to be less corrupt, the influence of social norms appears to be an equally decisive factor. In September 2018, UNODC kick-started work on corruption and gender by organizing an Expert Meeting on Gender and Corruption in Bangkok. The meeting brought representatives from civil society, national anti-corruption authorities, international organizations and academia. The discussions supported companies and corruption eyes to safeguard sport as they relate to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Sports bring together people as a common platform to discuss and share progress on the implementation of resolution 7/8, and where possible, to explain the outcomes of the Implementation Review Mechanism, and to leverage regional capacities and knowledge in identifying achievable and practical reform priorities. UNODC has created four Regional Platforms on Corruption, including the Asian-Pacific, Latin American, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Mediterranean, Western Asia and North Africa, and Southern Africa. Through thematic areas identified in each region as priority areas of work to track UNCAC implementation, the methodology applied is the same for all platforms, but thematic priorities and activities vary and depend of the specificities identified by each region and each country. In addition, it has become apparent through the reviews of the national reports of States parties on the implementation of the Convention that all States are fighting the same battle and that comprehensive and effective strategies fit all cases. To that end, criminals exploit weaknesses in organizational, regulatory and governance frameworks, or lack of capacity by wildlife and forest management and law enforcement authorities to combat the corruption that drives wildlife and forestry crime. The focus of our work remains challenging, as the threat to global economic and social development, security and governance, and the environment is expected to grow and to more directly affect human rights. While it remains challenging to reliably quantify the full scope of the threat, it is clear that wildlife and forestry crime is an increasing threat to wildlife and forestry crime. Organized crime groups involved in wildlife and forest crime thrive on the existence of corruption and it enables them to commit, conceal and avoid conviction for their crimes. To that end, criminals exploit weaknesses in organizational, regulatory and governance frameworks, or lack of adequate capacity by wildlife and forest management and law enforcement authorities. UNODC has developed considerable expertise in preventing and combating the corruption that drives wildlife and forestry crime. The focus of our work lies in strengthening the capacity of wildlife management agencies to mitigate the risk of corruption and to provide law enforcement authorities with the tools they need to protect wildlife, and in strengthening States’ capacities to address financial and economic crime linked to wildlife crime. UNODC has also developed a guide on addressing corruption in the fisheries sector, entitled Rotten Fish, Rotten Forests, which will be launched at the 8th COSP in Abu Dhabi. Wildlife and forestry crime are highly lucrative crimes that pose a significant threat to global economic and social development, security and governance, and the environment. While it remains challenging to reliably quantify the full scope of the threat, it is clear that wildlife and forestry crime is an increasing threat to global economic and social development, security and governance, and the environment. While it remains challenging to reliably quantify the full scope of the threat, it is clear that wildlife and forestry crime is an increasing threat to global economic and social development, security and governance, and the environment.
Cuba received the Mechanism of exam-
ination of the Application of the Con-
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The UNODC, for its part has outlined its
intentions to engage with Cuba on a
separate initiative as part of its effort
to strengthen its anti-corruption
framework. Thus, both the UNODC
and Cuba have committed to address
the corruption problem.

The emergence of Asian corporates in the global
market has been observed by observers as a
positive development. However, the situation in
Asia is another jurisdiction where anti-
corruption efforts are not as advanced as in other
countries. The UNCAC framework is a step in the
right direction for these countries.

The UNCAC framework is providing strong
guidance on how to develop anti-corruption
laws and procedures. The UNCAC framework also
provides a mechanism for peer review, which is
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designe
Maliactu.net, 20 April 2016


Le programme de 4 ans ou instigés de briberies, instigées par des délégués gouvernementaux ou de l'opinion publique de notre pays. Le ministre de la Justice a précisé.

Lors de cette évaluation, la délégation de l'UNCAC a visité plusieurs sites de l'Office des Nations Unies contre la corruption (ONUC). Elle a ainsi accédé à des documents qui ont permis de revoir les lignes directrices du processus de lutte contre la corruption. La délégation a été reçue par le ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, ainsi que par les délégués gouvernementaux et de l'opinion publique de notre pays. Le ministre de la Justice a précisé.

Le Programme de lutte contre la corruption ne date pas d'hier. Il a été mis en place il y a plus de 10 ans. Depuis lors, il a permis de renforcer notre pays dans la lutte contre la corruption.

L'objectif de cette évaluation est de garantir que notre pays respecte ses engagements en termes de législation et de pratique dans le domaine de la lutte contre la corruption. La délégation de l'UNCAC a visité plusieurs sites de l'Office des Nations Unies contre la corruption (ONUC). Elle a ainsi accédé à des documents qui ont permis de revoir les lignes directrices du processus de lutte contre la corruption. La délégation a été reçue par le ministre de la Justice et des Droits de l'Homme, ainsi que par les délégués gouvernementaux et de l'opinion publique de notre pays. Le ministre de la Justice a précisé.

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