Implementation Review Group
Seventh session
Vienna, 20 to 24 June 2016
Item 1. Organizational matters
Item 2. Review of implementation of the Convention
SACLs submitted (first cycle)

- 166 SACLs submitted
- 10 SACLs yet to be submitted

Direct dialogues held

- 155 Country visits/joint meetings held
- 20 Decided not to avail of direct dialogue
- 1 Country visits/joint meetings not yet held
General improvements

- Less questions
- Single question flow
- Guidance document
Challenges in implementation

Review results of 123 States

Number of challenges

Article of the Convention
Number of countries with identified challenges, by article

- **Art. 30 (Prosecution, adjudication, sanctions)**
  - Sanctions (par. 1): 33
  - Immunities (par. 2): 30

- **Art. 31 (Freezing, seizure, confiscation)**
  - Administration (par. 3): 28
  - Measures to facilitate confiscation (par. 2): 8

- **Art. 15 (Bribery of national public officials)**
  - Third party beneficiaries, public officials covered: 18
  - Promise, offer and giving: 15
Summary of identified gaps

Almost 2000 recommendations issued:

- 33 States: Disparity and coherence of sanctions
- 30 States: Lifting of immunities required for investigation
- 26 States: Inadequate measures to facilitate confiscation
- 18 States: Lack of an asset management system
- 18 States: Third-party benefits missing from the bribery offence
- 15 States: Promise, offer, giving of bribes
Regional analysis

Protection of witnesses, experts & victims (art. 32)

• Implementation challenges: 62% of States globally.

Limited or no measures for effective protection

- Asia-Pacific: 84%
- Africa: 77%
- Latin America and Caribbean: 70%
- Eastern Europe: 25%
- Western Europe and other: 10%
Challenges in implementation
Analysis based on the review results of 123 States

Number of challenges by article

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article</th>
<th>Number of challenges</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
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<td>49</td>
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Key issues

- Dual criminality
- Convention as a legal basis for international cooperation
- Adequate legal framework
- Statistics and case management
- Capacity and resources
- Central authority
Regional analysis - Special investigative techniques (art. 50)

- Comparison between the Group of Eastern European States and the Group of Western European and other States and other Regional Groups

- The most common challenges: legislation, admissibility, powers, capacity, inter-agency coordination
## UNODC tools and publications

- **2015 State of Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption study**
- **TRACK Portal**

### Country Profiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Report</th>
<th>Self-assessment checklist</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>126</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Executive Summary</td>
<td>14</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Latest Updates

- 12.05.2016 Albania - Executive Summary ➤ Chinese
- 10.05.2016 Albania - Executive Summary ➤ English ➤ French ➤ Spanish ➤ Russian ➤ Arabic
- 10.05.2016 Swaziland - Executive Summary ➤ English ➤ Spanish ➤ Russian ➤ Chinese
Item 3. Performance of the Mechanism
The Mechanism’s Impact:

1. A catalyst for reform
2. Helps domestic coordination efforts
3. Increases external stakeholder engagement
4. Opportunity for donors to align with domestic priorities
5. Foster donor coordination
6. A technically sound and authoritative identification of implementation gaps
Replies received – with thanks:

- United Kingdom (UK)
- Austria
- Italy
- Australia
- Canada
- Finland
- Slovakia
- Hungary
- Montenegro
- Portugal
- Sweden
- France
- United States (USA)
- El Salvador
- Dominican Republic
- Brazil
- Colombia
- Mexico
- Argentina
- Chile
- Peru
- Spain
- Greece
- Algeria
- Morocco
- Slovenia
- Qatar
- Russia
- Kuwait
- Malaysia
Item 4. Technical assistance
Technical assistance needs

- On-site visit of expert, 108
- Sharing good practices lessons learned, 127
- IT assistance, 18
- Other assistance, 13
- Legislative drafting advice, 134
- Model legislation, 26
- Model treaties agreements, 32
- Action plan development, 24
- Capacity-building programmes, 151
Provides direct assistance to States parties

Facilitates cooperation with other development partners
IRM Data:
- No recommendation (31)
- Recommendation only (49)
- Recommendation and TA Need (43)

UNODC Response:
- Global knowledge product
- Regional training workshops
- National level assistance
- Support to other organizations’ efforts
Technical assistance

TA needs identified through the review process

UNODC

Provides direct assistance to States parties

Facilitates cooperation with other development partners
Follow-up Technical Assistance by UNODC

- Out of the 77 States that identified TA needs during their reviews, TA was delivered:

  Individual follow-up TA
  - 38 States

  Follow-up TA at regional level
  - 46 States
  - 18 States
  - 20 States
  - 26 States
UNODC (CEB) expenditures for UNCAC TA [in millions USD]

TA needs identified (in 77 States)

MIND THE GAP
UNODC

**Technical assistance**

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**TA needs identified through the review process**

1. **UNODC**
   - Provides direct assistance to States parties
   - Facilitates cooperation with other development partners
Item 5. Financial and budgetary matters
XB IRM funding requirements – second cycle  
(first two years)

Funding gap: 4,279,969
Funding about to be pledged: 879,500
Funding secured: 449,131
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